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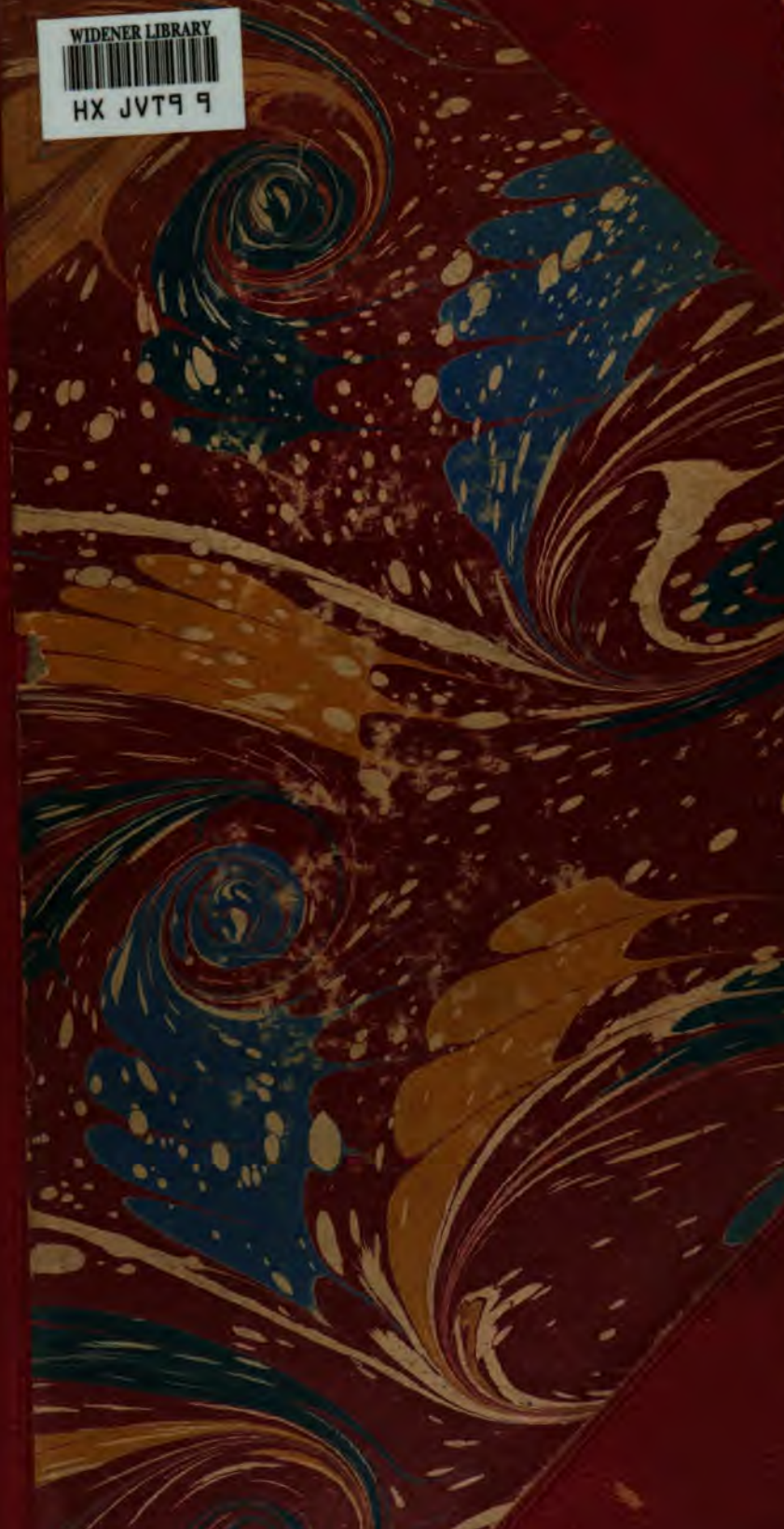
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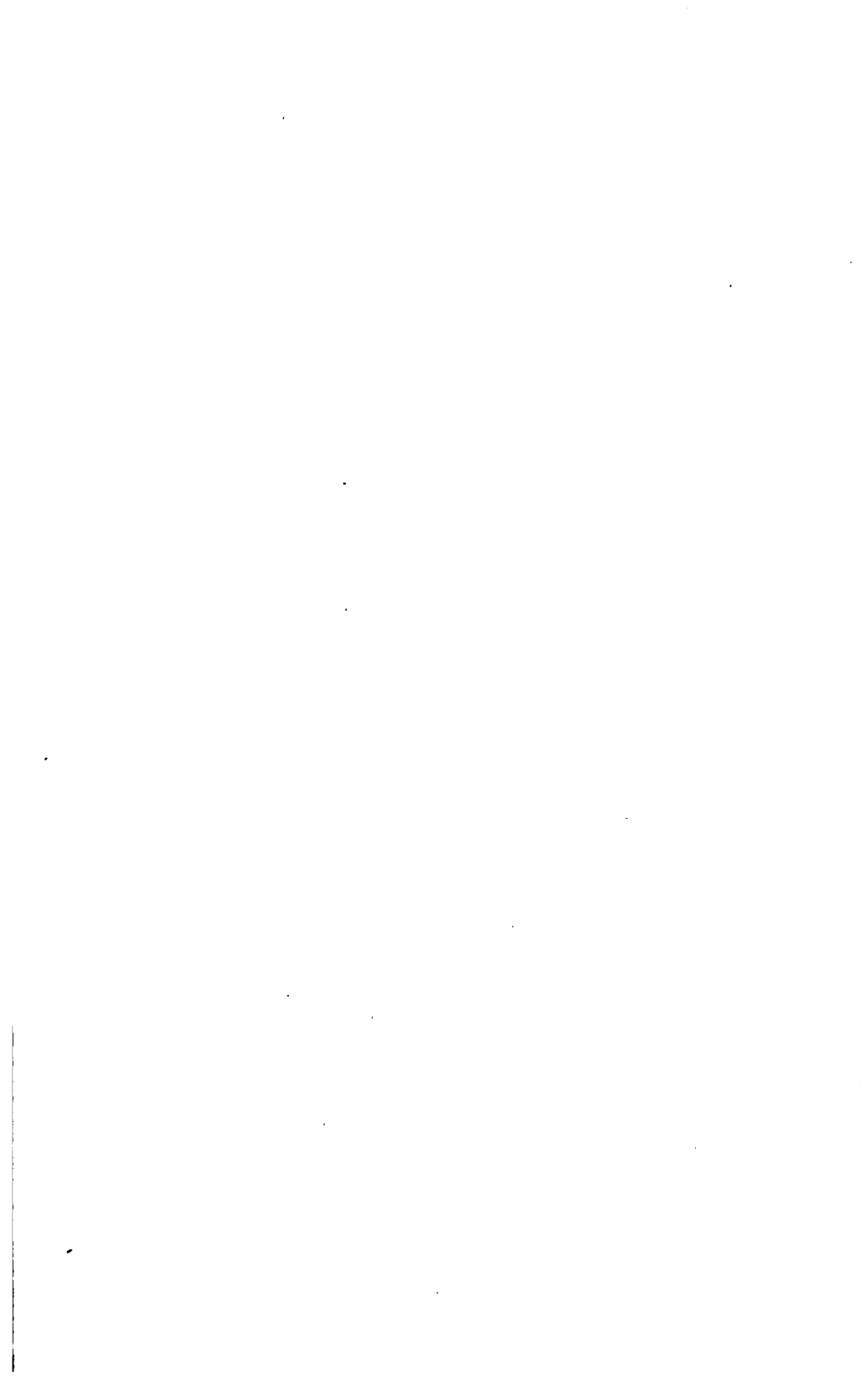
Classical Department,

HARVARD HALL.

17 Mar., 1891.







ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΗΣ.

Ο

THE HISTORY OF
THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR,
BY THUCYDIDES:

ILLUSTRATED BY MAPS, TAKEN ENTIRELY FROM ACTUAL SURVEYS;

WITH NOTES,
CHIEFLY HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL,

BY
THOMAS ARNOLD, D.D.
LATE HEAD MASTER OF RUGBY SCHOOL, AND FORMERLY FELLOW
OF ORIEL COLLEGE, OXFORD.

EIGHTH EDITION.

WITH INDEXES
BY THE
REV. R. P. G. TIDDEMAN, M.A.

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PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

IN presenting to the readers of Thucydides the three last books of his History, I may observe that I have received no further assistance from any new manuscripts in addition to those already noticed in the Preface to the second volume of this edition. But I have enjoyed for this last part of my work the benefit of Bekker's third revision of the text of Thucydides, as given in his small Leipzig edition of 1832. My respect for Bekker's judgment has increased continually; and I feel so great a reliance on his experience and tact, that in many instances where the reading seemed doubtful, I have yielded implicitly to his authority; and probably were I to go over my work again, I should follow him still more generally.

It may be asked why I have abandoned my original intention of subjoining appendices to the several volumes of this edition, partly philological, and partly historical. My answer is, that I have not time enough at my command to execute my design, even to my own satisfaction. I neither have sufficient knowledge already, nor is it in my power to gain it. At the same time I am aware that the present state of scholarship, as well as of historical inquiry, makes it especially unbecoming to write on any philological or historical subject, without being completely master of it.

I shall confine myself therefore to the mere statement of two or three points which offer, I think, a tempting field for investigation. They are not certainly exclusively connected with Thucydides, but as bearing generally upon Greek philology and history, I have thought that the mention of them in this place would not be impertinent.

I. Even after all the labours of the Prussian scholars, much remains to be done towards obtaining a complete knowledge of the number, and still more of the value, of the Greek MSS. now existing in Europe. It is not easy to know how many MSS. of

any given writer are extant, where they are to be found, and, above all, whether from their age and character they are worth the trouble of an exact collation. A labour of this kind cannot be accomplished by individuals; but the present spirit of liberal cooperation which seems to influence literary as well as scientific men throughout Europe, renders its accomplishment by the combined exertions of the scholars of different countries by no means impracticable. It would be exceedingly convenient to possess an alphabetical list of all the extant Greek and Latin writers, with a catalogue raisonnée of the MSS. of each: and if such a work were attempted, there is little doubt, I imagine, that in point of number a very large addition would be made to the stock of MSS. already known. What the result might be in point of value is another question; still it is desirable to know what we have to trust to; and when we have obtained a right estimate of our existing resources in manuscripts, we shall then be better able to judge what modern criticism will have to do from its own means towards bringing the text of the ancient writers to the greatest possible state of perfection.

II. We seem now to have reached that point in our knowledge of the Greek language, at which other languages of the same family must be more largely studied before we can make a fresh step in advance. The practice of Greek, if I may be allowed the expression, seems tolerably well understood; the usage of the best writers, not only in points of construction, but even of orthography, has been carefully examined. We are now anxious to explain some few words or expressions of less frequent occurrence, or to understand the principle of others whose meaning we have sufficiently learned from experience. I had intended, for instance, to inquire into the difference between the two conjunctions $\epsilon\iota$ and $\eta\upsilon$; and there is much in the use of the particle $\alpha\upsilon$, which has not yet been explained satisfactorily. I went far enough to ascertain the different uses of $\epsilon\iota$ and $\eta\upsilon$ in Thucydides, as a matter of fact; but my ignorance of the etymology of the two words^a made me unable to ascend higher, and to explain the principle of this difference. It is easy enough to guess at etymologies, but this has been done more than enough in times past: and an etymology built on guesses is as

^a On this point Mr. Kenrick has been so good as to favour me with a communication, which the reader will find in the Appendix.

worthless as one founded on real knowledge is instructive. It is possible that a more enlarged study of the different languages and dialects of the great Indo-Germanic family, both in their ancient and actual forms, may enable us to acquire such a knowledge; and we shall thus obtain perhaps a more clear understanding of some of those particles which even now are involved in much uncertainty. So far, I think, we may hope to advance not unreasonably; but further progress seems scarcely possible. The origin of language in itself partakes of the same obscurity which surrounds the origin of society: there is a point with both beyond which we cannot penetrate. Attempts to explain the phenomena of language *a priori* seem to me unwise. We cannot conceive the inventing of a language, because we cannot conceive the human mind acting without language. From a certain point we can readily trace the nature of the process: we can understand how simple terms expressive of outward objects were transferred to express by metaphor the operations of the mind; but how these simple terms were themselves arrived at, it seems impossible to discover, or even reasonably to imagine. Wherever the result is obtained by combination of existing elements, the method is intelligible; but invention, strictly speaking, appears to belong to a higher power than ours. As it has been well observed, that, supposing the first men to have been savages, we cannot understand how, without some divine interference, the human race could ever have arrived at civilization, so, if we suppose men to have been in such a state as to have had to invent or contrive a language, we cannot conceive how mankind, any more than other animals, should ever have been able to speak at all.

III. Passing from the language of Thucydides to the matter contained in his History, the introduction in the first book naturally leads us to consider the question, how far the pretended early history of Greece is really historical or mythical. And here I confess that further consideration has induced me to accede to many of those notions of Niebuhr and Müller which I formerly regarded as unreasonably sceptical. I had not deferred sufficiently to the tact which is gained in these matters by great natural ability aided by long experience. Niebuhr's comparison is most true, that "if any one, on going into Benvenuto's prison when his eyes had for months been accustomed "to see the objects around him, had asserted that Benvenuto,

“like himself, could not distinguish any thing in the darkness, “surely he would have been somewhat presumptuous.” Yet still the character of the early Grecian history does not seem to have been completely analysed. Niebuhr has shewn that in the Roman history passages wholly legendary occur in the midst of a narration substantially historical; thus the account of the taking of Veii is legendary, while the earlier events of the siege are as clearly historical. This is important, because it prepares us for the same intermixture in the early history of Greece also; and shews us that portions of real history may exist before the beginning of the merely historical period: towards the frontiers of fable and history patches or fragments of each are often to be found completely insulated within the territories of the other. And to distinguish one from the other, we must be guided by internal evidence; the ancient writers may have offered both indiscriminately as history, and may have erred in doing so; but is it not to imitate their error, if we represent both indiscriminately to be mythical, because we cannot rely on their discernment, and because they have in some instances related as history what has no pretensions to the name?

But with respect to Thucydides himself, it is a question how far he is to be taxed with such want of discernment, and whether he has himself regarded any thing as historical in the traditions of ancient Greece which was in fact no better than mythical. This question is one which his editor seems naturally called upon to examine: and it may incidentally perhaps throw some light on the question of mythical narratives in general, on which as a whole I do not feel myself competent to enter fully.

There is no doubt that the ablest men may entertain erroneous opinions on points which nothing has led them particularly to examine. If therefore Thucydides had never been led to question the real existence of the chiefs or patriarchs who were said to have given their name to their respective people, his mention of Hellen and Minos as historical persons would afford no proof that they were so. And it is well observed by a most able writer, that the power of distinguishing between history and mythical stories “depends upon a survey of a vast “field, of which but a small part was open to the view” of the early Greek historians. We suspect the real existence of Hellen and his sons, because we observe a practice widely spread amongst different nations, of deriving the name of a people

from a supposed king or leader of it; and not only do we find the lives and actions of these pretended heroes to be for the most part of an unhistorical character, but our more extended knowledge of languages enables us in many instances to discover the real origin of a national name, and thus to prove the falsehood of its reputed derivation. And thus a general suspicion being thrown upon such stories, any single one of the number, although containing nothing improbable in itself, must yet be regarded as unhistorical, unless there be some peculiar circumstances connected with it, giving it some distinct and particular ground of credibility.

So far then I am willing to allow that Deucalion and Hellen, Pelops and Eumolpus, and any other heroes whom Thucydides may have named in his History, cannot be safely maintained to be real persons from his having mentioned them as such, without expressing any doubt as to their reality. Nor can it be thought to prove the existence of an individual Homer, the author of the *Iliad*, *Odyssey*, and *Homeric Hymns*, that both Thucydides and Herodotus appear to have been of this opinion, and to have entertained no doubt of its truth. Literary criticism was in their days so much in its infancy, and that experience of the erroneousness of popular traditions which in our times has awakened criticism was then so wanting, that the ablest men may be forgiven for having embraced the common notions on such matters just as they found them, without making any inquiry into their truth. But with regard to the early history of Greece, Thucydides was well aware of its uncertainty, and of the mythic character of some of those accounts which had passed for history. It is with a full consciousness of these facts that he professes to give us notwithstanding a credible outline of the principal revolutions which Greece had undergone, and carries his notices back to a period earlier than the Dorian conquest of Peloponnesus, or even than the war of Troy. His account of the Pelopid kings is professedly drawn from the statements of those "who had received from their fathers" "the clearest information as to the affairs of the Peloponnesians." Herodotus, when speaking of the Dorian invasion of Peloponnesus, expressly says that the account given of it by the Lacedæmonians themselves, differed from all the stories of the poets. Is it impossible that there should have existed, along with the poetical version of the early Greek history, another

version of a simpler and truer character ; and that long before written narratives were known, a faithful tradition may have been handed down in some particular families, which the memory could have retained as readily, when once applied to the task, as it is known to have retained the verses of the rhapsodists. And if this be so, the fabulous actions ascribed to any hero in the poetical version of his exploits are no more a reason for our rejecting the historical traditions respecting him, and for supposing him to be altogether an imaginary personage, than the romances about Charlemagne should make us disbelieve the biography of Einhard.

Undoubtedly it may be said that these apparently historical traditions have no real foundation ; and are no more than the clumsy attempts of Palæphatus to make fable pass for truth by merely divesting it of its impossibilities. And in this manner, according to Niebuhr, the annalist Piso pruned and mangled the poetical legends of Rome, and thought by so doing to convert them into history. It may be so certainly, but it does not follow that it must be so ; and with respect to Greece, the judgment of Thucydides is no inconsiderable argument to prove that it was not so. And if any writer as able and as inquiring as Thucydides, and as fully aware of the existence and real character of the poetical legends, had arisen at Rome in the age of the Scipios, or even of Cicero ; and after stating in express terms the general uncertainty of the early Roman history, had given a brief outline of its principal events, collected from sources which he conceived to be trustworthy, such a sketch would in all probability have rendered the immortal work of Niebuhr in great measure superfluous.

It is indeed natural that revolutions which effect a change in the inhabitants of a country should tend to interrupt the traditions of the conquered people, or to corrupt them ; and thus the Dorian conquest was likely to obscure the recollections of the Achaian princes of Sparta and Mycenæ. Yet it should be remembered that the Achaians were neither extirpated nor enslaved ; that they may have retained their own traditions, as the Welsh and Irish have done under circumstances somewhat similar ; and that in one part even of Peloponnesus itself the descendants of the Pelopid princes had established themselves as conquerors, amid the general disasters of their race ; so that in Achaia the old Achaian traditions may have been

preserved as easily as the Dorian traditions in Laconia and Argolis. With respect to the Dorians themselves, if their whole early history since their establishment in Peloponnesus had in the time of Thucydides become utterly lost, if the very race of their kings had been falsified, so that they pretended to be Achaians and Heraclidæ, whilst in reality they were Dorians like the rest of their people, such a phenomenon would call for some inquiry into its causes, as it has no antecedent probability to induce us to believe it. It is not probable that a people far removed from the condition of savages, and established within historical memory in the country which they were actually occupying; a people who since that period had undergone no great revolutions, whose social and political relations, whose religion, and whose customs had suffered no change, should nevertheless have wholly lost the memory of their ancestors' fortunes, and should have had none but a poetical history, though their traditions were notoriously at variance with the stories of every known poet. But most incredible of all is it that they could have been mistaken as to the race of their kings, to which their existing institutions bore a living witness. A man's race in ancient times was marked by the peculiar religious worship of his family; thus Herodotus, in order to throw light on the extraction of Isagoras, observes, that the members of his *gens* sacrificed to the Carian Jupiter: and owing to this circumstance, the memory of any distinguished person's origin was preserved in as effectual a manner as it could be by a series of contemporary documents. Now the constant voice of tradition as to the Achaian extraction of the Spartan kings must have been confirmed by their peculiar religious ceremonies, such as they existed in the historical age of Greece; and there is no likelihood that these should have undergone any change since the period of the Dorian conquest. But if they were then Achaian, and not Dorian, the period of the alleged expulsion of the Heraclidæ from Peloponnesus was at that time within memory, and a thing so tenaciously remembered as the peculiar ancestry or race of a people would not be forgotten in the course of a hundred years. Besides every tradition of the Spartans attested that the kings were of a different race from their people; the royalty of the one, and the independent allodial property of the other, were derived from a supposed original contract, by which the two parties

united for their common benefit; the Herachidæ recovering the thrones which belonged to their race, whilst the Dorians, to whose aid their restoration was owing, took care to assert their own independent condition, very distinct from that of a mere *δῆμος* in those early times under its own natural hero chiefs. It seems to me the wildest of fancies to suppose that all these traditions, which were not poetical, as well as the known religious rites of the kings, were the mere fruits of state policy, which artfully represented the Dorian chiefs as being of Achaian extraction, in order to give a sort of colour of right to their occupation of the Peloponnesus. As if barbarian conquerors needed such a pretext, or were in the habit of inventing it; as if the Norman chiefs would have forsworn their own real ancestry, to represent themselves as descended from the race of the conquered Saxons. And where is the improbability of the common story, which represents the Heraclidæ as exiled from Peloponnesus, and then becoming the chiefs of the people who gave them an asylum? The very same thing happened with the Norman nobles who took refuge in Scotland: they became chiefs of Keltic clans, to which they gave their name without altering the national character of their clansmen; and in little more than two centuries after their flight into Scotland, two of these Norman families, those of Bruce and Balliol, were seated on the Scottish throne. Without pretending then to assert the historical character of the stories told of the individual founders of the Spartan royalty, yet that the Spartan kings were of Achaian and not of Dorian extraction seems to me to admit of no reasonable doubt; being precisely one of those points on which tradition may best be trusted; being proved by what in ancient times was a positive evidence, supplying the place of history, namely, the peculiar character of the religious rites of different races; and being in itself quite consistent with probability, yet had it not been true, most unlikely to have been invented.

^aIV. There is another point not peculiarly connected with

^a What follows, on the subject of citizenship, has been controverted since the appearance of the first edition of this work, by those whose arguments and authority are alike entitled to the greatest respect. I hope to have an opportunity ere long of returning to the subject, and attempting to meet the objections brought against the theory here maintained. In the meanwhile,

Thucydides, except so far as he may be considered as the representative of all Grecian history, which appears to me deserving of notice ; that state of imperfect citizenship so common in Greece under the various names of μέτοικοι, περίοικοι, σύννοικοι, &c. This is a matter of importance, as bearing upon some of the great and eternal principles of political science, and thus applying more or less to the history of every age and nation.

It seems to be assumed in modern times, that the being born of free parents within the territory of any particular state, and the paying towards the support of its government, conveys a natural claim to the rights of citizenship. In the ancient world, on the contrary, citizenship, unless specially conferred as a favour by some definite law or charter, was derivable only from race. The descendants of a foreigner remained foreigners to the end of time ; the circumstance of their being born and bred in the country was held to make no change in their condition ; community of place could no more convert aliens into citizens than it could change domestic animals into men. Nor did the paying of taxes confer citizenship ; taxation was the price paid by a stranger for the liberty of residing in a country not his own, and for the protection afforded by its laws to his person and property ; but it was thought to have no necessary connection with the franchise of a citizen, far less with the right of legislating for the commonwealth.

Citizenship was derived from race ; but distinctions of race were not of that odious and fantastic character which they have borne in modern times ; they implied real differences often of the most important kind, religious and moral. Particular races worshipped particular gods, and in a particular manner. But different gods had different attributes, and the moral image thus presented to the continual contemplation and veneration of the people could not but produce some effect on the national character. According to the attributes of the god was the nature of the hymns in which he was celebrated ; even the music varied ; and this alone, to a people of such lively sensibilities as the Greeks, was held to be a powerful moral engine ;

I did not think it desirable to carry on such an argument at length in the preface to an edition of Thucydides ; so that I have contented myself with reprinting the preface in its original form, reserving a fuller exposition and defence of the positions maintained in it for another occasion.

whilst the accompanying ceremonies of the worship enforced with still greater effect the impression produced by the hymns and music. Again, particular races had particular customs which affected the relations of domestic life and of public. Amongst some polygamy was allowed, amongst others forbidden; some held infanticide to be an atrocious crime, others in certain cases ordained it by law. Practices and professions regarded as infamous by some, were freely tolerated or honoured amongst others: the laws of property and of inheritance were completely various. It is not then to be wondered at that Thucydides, when speaking of a city founded jointly by Ionians and Dorians, should have thought it right to add "that the prevailing institutions of the place were the Ionian;" for according as they were derived from one or the other of the two races, the whole character of the people would be different. And therefore the mixture of persons of different race in the same commonwealth, unless one race had a complete ascendancy, tended to confuse all the relations of life, and all men's notions of right and wrong; or by compelling men to tolerate in so near a relation as that of fellow citizens differences upon the main points of human life, led to a general carelessness and scepticism, and encouraged the notion that right and wrong have no real existence, but are the mere creatures of human opinion.

But the interests of ambition and avarice are ever impatient of moral barriers. When a conquering prince or people had formed a vast dominion out of a number of different nations, the several customs and religions of each were either to be extirpated, or melted into one mass, in which each learned to tolerate those of its neighbours, and to despise its own. And the same blending of races, and consequent confusion and degeneracy of manners, was favoured by commercial policy; which, regarding men solely in the relation of buyers and sellers, considered other points as comparatively unimportant, and in order to win customers would readily sacrifice or endanger the purity of moral and religious institutions. So that in the ancient world civilization which grew chiefly out of conquest or commerce, went almost hand in hand with demoralization.

Now to those who think that political society was ordained for higher purposes than those of mere police or of traffic, the principle of the ancient commonwealths in making agreement in religion and morals the test of citizenship cannot but appear

wise and good. And yet the mixture of races is essential to the improvement of mankind, and an exclusive attachment to national customs is incompatible with true liberality. How then was the problem to be solved ; how could civilization be attained without moral degeneracy, how could a narrow-minded bigotry be escaped without falling into the worse evil of Epicurean indifference ? Christianity has answered these questions most satisfactorily, by making religious and moral agreement independent of race or national customs ; by furnishing us with a sure criterion to distinguish between what is essential and eternal, and what is indifferent, and temporal or local ; allowing, nay commanding us to be with regard to every thing of this latter kind in the highest degree tolerant, liberal, and comprehensive ; while it gives to the former that only sanction to which implicit reverence may safely and usefully be paid, not the fond sanction of custom, or national prejudice, or human authority of any kind whatever, but the sanction of the truth of God.

That bond and test of citizenship then which the ancient legislators were compelled to seek in sameness of race, because thus only could they avoid the worst of evils, a confusion and consequent indifference in men's notions of right and wrong, is now furnished to us in the profession of Christianity. He who is a Christian, let his race be what it will, let his national customs be ever so different from ours, is fitted to become our fellow citizen : for his being a Christian implies that he retains such of his national customs only as are morally indifferent ; and for all such we ought to feel the most perfect toleration. He who is not a Christian, though his family may have lived for generations on the same soil with us, though they may have bought and sold with us, though they may have been protected by our laws, and paid ^a taxes in return for that protection, is yet essentially not a citizen but a sojourner ; and to admit such a person to the rights of citizenship tends in principle to the confusion of right and wrong, and lowers the objects of political society to such as are merely physical and external.

In conclusion I must beg to repeat what I have said before,

^a It is considered in our days that those who are possessed of property in a country ought to be citizens in it : the ancient maxim was, that those who were citizens ought to be possessed of property. The difference involved in these two different views is most remarkable.

that the period to which the work of Thucydides refers belongs properly to modern^b and not to ancient history; and it is this circumstance, over and above the great ability of the historian himself, which makes it so peculiarly deserving of our study. The state of Greece from Pericles to Alexander, fully described to us as it is in the works of the great contemporary historians, poets, orators, and philosophers, affords a political lesson perhaps more applicable to our own times, if taken all together, than any other portion of history which can be named anterior to the eighteenth century. Where Thucydides, in his reflections on the bloody dissensions at Corcyra, notices the decay and extinction of the simplicity of old times, he marks the great transition from ancient history to modern, the transition from an age of feeling to one of reflection, from a period of ignorance and credulity to one of inquiry and scepticism. Now such a transition took place in part in the sixteenth century; the period of the Reformation, when compared with the ages preceding it, was undoubtedly one of inquiry and reflection. But still it was an age of strong feeling and of intense belief; the human mind cleared a space for itself vigorously within a certain circle; but except in individual cases, and even those scarcely avowed, there were still acknowledged limits of authority, which inquiry had not yet ventured to question. The period of Roman civilization from the times of the Gracchi to those of the Antonines was in this respect far more completely modern; and accordingly this is one of the periods of history which we should do well to study most carefully. But unfortunately our information respecting it is much scantier than in the case of the corresponding portion of Greek history; the writers, generally speaking, are greatly inferior; and in freedom of inquiry no greater range was or

^b It is curious to observe how readily men mistake accidental distinctions for such as are really essential. A lively writer, the author of the "Bubbles from the Brunnen of Nassau," ridicules the study of what is called ancient history; and as an instance of its uselessness, asks what lessons in the art of war can be derived from the insignificant contests which took place *before the invention of gunpowder*. Now it so happens that one who well knew what military lessons were instructive, the emperor Napoleon, has selected out of the whole range of history the campaigns of seven generals only, as important to be studied by an officer professionally in all their details; and of these seven, three belong to the times of Greece and Rome, namely, Alexander, Hannibal, and Cæsar. See Napoleon's "Mélanges Historiques," tome II. p. 10.

could be taken than that which the mind of Greece had reached already. And in point of political experience, we are even at this hour scarcely on a level with the statesmen of the age of Alexander. Mere lapse of years confers here no increase of knowledge; four thousand years have furnished the Asiatic with scarcely any thing that deserves the name of political experience; two thousand years since the fall of Carthage have furnished the African with absolutely nothing. Even in Europe and in America it would not be easy now to collect such a treasure of experience as the constitutions of 153 commonwealths along the various coasts of the Mediterranean offered to Aristotle. There he might study the institutions of various races derived from various sources: every possible variety of external position, of national character, of positive law; agricultural states and commercial, military powers and maritime, wealthy countries and poor ones, monarchies, aristocracies, and democracies, with every imaginable form and combination of each and all; states overpeopled and underpeopled, old and new, in every circumstance of advance, maturity, and decline. So rich was the experience which Aristotle enjoyed, but which to us is only attainable mediately and imperfectly through his other writings; his own record of all these commonwealths, as well as all other information concerning the greatest part of them, having unhappily perished. Nor was the moral experience of the age of Greek civilization less complete. By moral experience I mean an acquaintance with the whole compass of those questions which relate to the metaphysical analysis of man's nature and faculties, and to the practical object of his being. This was derived from the strong critical and inquiring spirit of the Greek sophists and philosophers, and from the unbounded freedom which they enjoyed. In mere metaphysical research the schoolmen were indefatigable and bold, but in moral questions there was an authority which restrained them: among Christians the notions of duty and of virtue must be assumed as beyond dispute. But not the wildest extravagance of atheistic wickedness in modern times can go further than the sophists of Greece went before them; whatever audacity can dare and subtilty contrive to make the words "good" and "evil" change their meaning, has been already tried in the days of Plato, and by his eloquence, and wisdom, and faith unshaken, has been put to shame. Thus it is that while the advance of civilization destroys

much that is noble, and throws over the mass of human society an atmosphere somewhat dull and hard ; yet it is only by its peculiar trials, no less than by its positive advantages, that the utmost virtue of human nature can be matured. And those who vainly lament that progress of earthly things which, whether good or evil, is certainly inevitable, may be consoled by the thought that its sure tendency is to confirm and purify the virtue of the good : and that to us, holding in our hands not the wisdom of Plato only, but also a treasure of wisdom and of comfort which to Plato was denied, the utmost activity of the human mind may be viewed without apprehension, in the confidence that we possess a charm to deprive it of its evil, and to make it minister for ourselves certainly, and through us, if we use it rightly, for the world in general, to the more perfect triumph of good.

I linger round a subject which nothing could tempt me to quit but the consciousness of treating it too unworthily. What is miscalled ancient history, the really modern history of the civilization of Greece and Rome, has for years interested me so deeply, that it is painful to feel myself after all so unable to paint it fully. Of the manifold imperfections of this edition of Thucydides none can be more aware than I am ; but in the present state of knowledge these will be soon corrected and supplied by others : and I will at least hope that these volumes may encourage a spirit of research into history, and may in some measure assist in directing it ; that they may contribute to the conviction that history is to be studied as a whole, and according to its philosophical divisions, not such as are merely geographical and chronological ; that the history of Greece and of Rome is not an idle inquiry about remote ages and forgotten institutions, but a living picture of things present, fitted not so much for the curiosity of the scholar, as for the instruction of the statesman and the citizen.

FOX HOW, AMBLESIDE,
January 1835.

ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΟΥ ΞΥΓΓΡΑΦΗΣ

Η.

Ο ΔΕ Γύλιππος καὶ ὁ Πυθὴν ἐκ τοῦ Τάραντος, ἐπεὶ
ἐπεσκεύασαν τὰς ναῦς, παρέπλευσαν ἐς Λοκροὺς τοὺς
Ἐπιζεφυρίους· καὶ πυνθανόμενοι σαφέστερον
ἦδη ὅτι οὐ παντελῶς πω ἀποτετεχισμένοι αἱ
Συράκουσαι εἰσιν, ἀλλ' ἔτι οἷόν τε κατὰ τὰς
Ἐπιπολὰς στρατιᾷ ἀφικομένους ἐσελθεῖν,
ἐβουλεύοντο εἴτ' ἐν δεξιᾷ λαβόντες τὴν Σι-
κελίαν διακινδυνεύσωσιν ἐσπλεῦσαι, εἴτ' ἐν
ἀριστερᾷ ἐς Ἱμέραν πρῶτον πλεύσαντες, καὶ
αὐτοὺς τε ἐκείνους καὶ στρατιὰν ἄλλην προσλαβόντες, οὓς
ἂν πείθωσι, κατὰ γῆν ἔλθωσι. καὶ ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς ἐπὶ τῆς
Ἱμέρας πλεῖν, ἄλλως τε καὶ τῶν Ἀττικῶν τεσσάρων νεῶν
οὐπω παρουσῶν ἐν τῷ Ῥηγίῳ, ἃς ὁ Νικίας ὅμως, πυνθανό-
μενος αὐτοὺς ἐν Λοκροῖς εἶναι, ἀπέστειλε. φθάσαντες δὲ τὴν
φυλακὴν ταύτην περαιοῦνται διὰ τοῦ πορθμοῦ, καὶ σχόντες
Ῥηγίῳ καὶ Μεσσήνῃ, ἀφικνοῦνται ἐς Ἱμέραν. ἐκεῖ δὲ ὄντες

1. δὲ] μὲν B.h. 2. ἐπαρεσκεύασαν i. παρεσκεύασαν R. ἐπιζεφερίους T.
4. ἀποτετεχισμένοι—στρατιᾷ] om. T. 6. πανστρατιᾷ R.i. 8. διακινδυνεύ-
ωσιν d.i. διακινδυνεύσουσιν C.G.e.m. ἐκπλεῦσαι D.g. 11. τὴν Ἱμέραν L.O.
13. παρουσῶν ἐν τῷ A.B.C.D.F.H.K.N.P.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo.
Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt praepositionem. ὅμως] ὅμα D.Q.g. post αὐτοὺς
ponit B. 15. σχόντες ἐν Ῥηγίῳ P. Ῥηγίῳ T.

13. δς ὁ Νικίας ὅμως, πυνθανόμενος] Τὸ
ὅμως διὰ τοῦτο πρόσκειται, ὅτι ἐν τῇ ἑκτῇ
ἀλιγορεῖν ἔφη τὸν Νικίαν τῆς φυλακῆς τοῦ
κατάπλου Πελοποννήσου. SCHOL.

15. καὶ σχόντες Ῥηγίῳ] Thucydides
plerumque huic verbo addit praepositio-
nem eis. III. 34, 1. πάλιν ἔσχε καὶ ἐς
Νότιον. IV. 3, 1. ἐς τὴν Πύλον πρῶτον

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τούς τε Ἱμεραίους ἔπεισαν ξυμπολεμεῖν, καὶ αὐτοὺς τε ἔπε-
σθαι καὶ τοῖς ἐκ τῶν νεῶν τῶν σφετέρων ναύταις, ὅσοι μὴ
εἶχον ὄπλα, παρασχεῖν (τὰς γὰρ ναὺς ἀνείλκυσαν ἐν Ἱμέρᾳ),
καὶ τοὺς Σελινουντίους πέμψαντες ἐκέλευον ἀπαντᾶν παν-
4 στρατιᾷ ἐς τι χωρίον. πέμψειν δὲ τινα αὐτοῖς ὑπέσχοντο 5
στρατιὰν οὐ πολλὴν καὶ οἱ Γελῳοὶ καὶ τῶν Σικελῶν τινές,
οἱ πολὺ προθυμότερον προσχωρεῖν ἐτοῖμοι ἦσαν τοῦ τε
Ἀρχωνίδου νεωστὶ τεθνηκότος, ὃς τῶν ταύτῃ Σικελῶν βασι-
λεύων τινῶν, καὶ ὧν οὐκ ἀδύνατος, τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις φίλος
ἦν, καὶ τοῦ Γυλίππου ἐκ Λακεδαίμονος προθύμως δοκοῦντος 10
ἤκειν. καὶ ὁ μὲν Γύλιππος, ἀναλαβὼν τῶν τε σφετέρων
ναυτῶν καὶ ἐπιβατῶν τοὺς ὀπλισμένους, ἑπτακοσίους μά-
λιστα, Ἱμεραίους δὲ ὀπλίτας καὶ ψιλοὺς ξυναμφοτέρους
χιλίους, καὶ ἱππέας ἑκατὸν, καὶ Σελινουντίων τέ τινας ψιλοὺς
καὶ ἱππέας, καὶ Γελῳῶν ὀλίγους, Σικελῶν τε ἐς χιλίους τοὺς 15
πάντας, ἐχώρει πρὸς τὰς Συρακούσας. II. οἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς

SYRACUSE.

The news of his ap-
proach is brought to
Syracuse by a vessel
coming direct from
Greece. He makes
his way into Syracuse

Λευκάδος Κορίνθιοι ταῖς τε ἄλλαις ναυσὶν, ὡς
εἶχον τάχους, ἐβσθήουν, καὶ Γόγγυλος, εἰς τῶν
Κορινθίων ἀρχόντων, μῆ νηὶ τελευταῖος ὀρμη-
θεὶς πρῶτος μὲν ἀφικνεῖται ἐς τὰς Συρακούσας, 20
ὀλίγον δὲ πρὸ Γυλίππου· καὶ καταλαβὼν αὐ-

I. τε] om. g. 2. ναύταις] ταύταις καὶ R.d. ὅσοι] ὅσα B.h. 3. γὰρ] μὲν
A.C.D.E.F.G.K.L.N.O.P.R.V. c.d.e.g.k.m. δὲ Q. 4. στρατιᾷ A.C.D.E.F.G.
H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V. c.d.e.g.k.m. 5. τινες h. om. R.d.i. τιν' αὐτοῖς V. Bekk.
6. πολλοὶ d.f.i. 7. τοῦ τε ἀρχωνίδου B.h. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omitt.
particulam. 8. βασιλεόντων K. 10. τοῦ ἐκ λακ. T. δοκοῦντος προθύμως B.
11. τῶν σφετέρων B.O.h. 13. ὀπλίτας ψιλοὺς A.C.D.E.F.G.H.K.R.T.d.e.g.m.
14. σελινουντίους A. τέ ex B.h. receperunt Bekk. Goell. om. A.D.E.F.G.
17. ἄλλαις] λοιπαῖς γρ. h. 18. γόγγυλος B.h. γογγύλος Boissonad. ad He-
rodiani Epimer. p. 33. qui fallitur. εἰς] om. g. post ἀρχόντων habent N.V.
20. πρῶτον f. 21. ταλαβῶν F.

ἐκέλευε σχόντας αὐτοὺς. Sic IV. 25, 10.
V. 2, 2. et alibi. Cum dativo effert
III. 33, 1. οὐ σχέσων ἄλλη, ἡ Πελο-
ποννήσῳ. Itaque ἐν, quod hic habet
Dan. (P.) ab imperito correctore incul-
catum est. DUKER.

II. τῶν τε σφετέρων ναυτῶν] The pro-
noun, I think, refers not to Gylippus

only, but to Pythen, as a few lines
above we have ἔπεισαν—τοῖς ἐκ τῶν
νεῶν τῶν σφετέρων ναύταις. See also
the note on V. 71, 3.

18. Γόγγυλος] Primo conflictu, inquit
Plutarchus p. 536. occisus est. De ejus
uxore Xenophon Anab. p. 425. [VII.
8, 8, 17.] WASS.

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by Epipolæ, when the Athenian lines were nearly completed.

τοὺς περὶ ἀπαλλαγῆς τοῦ πολέμου μέλλοντας
ἐκκλησιάσειν, διεκώλυσέ τε καὶ παρεθάρσυνε,
λέγων ὅτι νῆές τε ἄλλαι ἔτι προσπλέουσι, καὶ Γύλιππος ὁ
Κλεανδρίδου, Λακεδαιμονίων ἀποστειλάντων, ἄρχων. καὶ οἱ
5 μὲν Συρακόσιοι ἐπερρώσθησάν τε, καὶ τῷ Γυλίππῳ εὐθὺς
πανστρατιᾷ ὡς ἀπαντησόμενοι ἐξῆλθον· ἦδη γὰρ καὶ ἐγγὺς
ὄντα ἦσθάνοντο αὐτόν. ὁ δὲ †'Ιέτας τότε† τεῖχος ἐν τῇ
παρόδῳ τῶν Σικελῶν ἐλὼν, καὶ ξυνταξάμενος ὡς ἐς μάχην,
ἀφικνεῖται ἐς τὰς Ἐπιπολάς· καὶ ἀναβὰς κατὰ τὸν Εὐρύηλον,
10 ἦπερ καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸ πρῶτον, ἐχώρει μετὰ τῶν Συρακο-
σίων ἐπὶ τὸ τεῖχοςμα τῶν Ἀθηναίων. ἔτυχε δὲ κατὰ τοῦτο 4

1. μέλλοντος f. 2. ἐκκλησιάζειν K.k. διεκώλυε h. 3. ἔτι] om. G.H.
K.R.i. ἐπὶ γρ. h. 4. κλεάνδρου P. ἀποσταλέντων P.Q. 5. ἐπερρώθησάν
F. ἐπεραιώθησαν g. ἐπερρώθησαν L.O. 6. καὶ] om. P.g. ante γὰρ ponunt
H.T. 7. αὐτοὶ d. γέτα Bekk. γε τὰ A.B. γέτας E.e.k. et margo A.
γέγας G. γε D.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.g.m. γέτας τὸ τεῖχος C. λέτας Goell.
ὁ † δὲ γε τό τε† τεῖχος, suprascripto δὲ γέτα[s]. Poppo. om. c.d.f. vulgo λέγας.
τότε† τό τε Bekk. τί τι K.R. τότε τί B.h. τ F. τότε τὸ i. 8. ξυνταξάμε-
νος A.E. 9. ἐς τὰς A.D.E.F.G. πρὸς τὰς B. Bekk. 2. εὐθύηλον i. εὐρυ-
κλον G.k.m. ἐρυκλον K.Q. 10. οἱ ἀθηναῖοι] ἐκέينو G. 11. ἐτίγχανε
δὲ κατὰ τοῦτο τοῦ καιροῦ B.h. Poppo. Goell. κατὰ τοῦ καιροῦ V.

4. Κλεανδρίδου] De furto utriusque vid. Diodorum XIII. p. 389. Athenæum p. 234. vid. etiam Frontinum II. p. 197. WASS. De nomine patris Gylippi vid. VI. 93. 2. Gylippum, ab Ephoris peculatus damnatum, inedia vitam finivisse, scribit Athenæus VI. 5. in exsilium abiisse, Plutarchus et Diodorus. DUK.

7. ὁ δὲ †'Ιέτας τότε†, κ. τ. λ.] The text here is hopelessly corrupt, τό τε τεῖχος being nonsense, and τότε being so flat, that we cannot conceive it to be the true reading. The name of the fort is of no consequence, and is equally obscure whether we read Geta, Jetæ, or Jegas; Jetæ however has most in its favour, as a place of that name occurs in a fragment of Philistus, as Pliny mentions amongst the states of Sicily, both the Etini and the Jetenses, (III. 8.) and Cicero names the Jetini, (for so Zumpt properly reads instead of the corrupt form Letini,) next to the people of Elorus or Helorus, as if they were both in the same part of Sicily. I should be inclined to read, ὁ δὲ 'Ιέτας τε τεῖχος ἐν παρόδῳ τῶν Σικελῶν ἐλὼν,

καὶ ξυνταξάμενος ὡς ἐς μάχην. Some of the best MSS. read, ὁ δὲ γε τό τε τεῖχος; now if we suppose that in the words γε τό there is a mere corruption of the name of the place, we arrive at once at the reading, ὁ δὲ Γέτα τε τεῖχος ἐν τῇ παρόδῳ, κ. τ. λ. or, ὁ δὲ 'Ιέτας τε τεῖχος. "He having both taken on his passage "Geta, (or Jetæ,) a fort belonging to "the Sikelians, and having drawn up "his men to be ready for battle, arrives "at Epipolæ."

9. κατὰ τὸν Εὐρύηλον] See the memoir on the map of Syracuse. Gylippus thus turned at once the Athenian position, by getting to the high ground which commanded their rear.

11. κατὰ τοῦτο καιροῦ] Poppo and Göller read, κατὰ τοῦτο τοῦ καιροῦ, in compliance with the rule of Phrynichus, (p. 279. ed. Lobeck.) that we should write, κατ' ἐκείνο τοῦ καιροῦ, and not κατ' ἐκείνο καιροῦ. But Lobeck has shewn that the article in similar expressions is sometimes used and sometimes omitted by the best writers, according to the meaning which they wished to convey; and it seems to me that in

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καιροῦ ἐλθὼν, ἐν ᾧ ἑπτὰ μὲν ἢ ὀκτὼ σταδίων ἤδη ἀπετετέ-
λεστο τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐς τὸν μέγαν λιμένα διπλοῦν τείχος,
πλὴν κατὰ βραχὺ τι τὸν πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν· τοῦτο δ' ἔτι
φκοδόμουν. τῷ δὲ ἄλλῳ τοῦ κύκλου πρὸς τὸν Τρώγιλον ἐπὶ
τὴν ἑτέραν θάλασσαν λίθοι τε παραβεβλημένοι τῷ πλέονι 5
ἤδη ἦσαν, καὶ ἔστιν ἂ καὶ ἡμίεργα, τὰ δὲ καὶ ἐξεργασμένα
κατελείπετο. παρὰ τοσοῦτον μὲν Συράκουσαι ἦλθον κινδύνου.

III. Οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι αἰφνιδίως τοῦ τε Γυλίππου καὶ τῶν
Συρακοσίων σφίσιν ἐπίοντων, ἐθορυβήθησαν μὲν τὸ πρῶτον,
He summons the A-thenians to evacuate
Sicily; offers them bat-
tle, which they decline,
and takes the fort of
Labdalum. 10
παρετάξαντο δέ. ὁ δὲ θέμενος τὰ ὄπλα ἐγγὺς, 10
κῆρυκα προπέμπει αὐτοῖς λέγοντα, εἰ βούλου-
ται ἐξιέναι ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας πέντε ἡμερῶν,
λαβόντες τὰ σφέτερα αὐτῶν, ἐτοῖμος εἶναι

1. ἐξελθὼν c. ἦδη] om. N.V.e. ἀπετετέλεστο B.h. Bekk. 2. vulgo
ἐπετετέλεστο. 3. κατὰ] παρὰ B.h. κατάβραχύ F. Scholiasta, ut videtur
Lobeckio ad Phrynich. p. 540. καταβραχὺ G. τὸ] om. B. πρὸς] παρὰ B.
τὴν] om. K. 4. τὸ δὲ ἄλλο T. ἄλλο H.K. τρώγιλον A.F. 5. παρεμ-
βεβλημένοι G.L.O.P.Q.k.m. περιβεβλημένοι h. τὸ πλέον d.e. 7. κατε-
λίπετο A.E.F.H.T.c.d.e.f. correct. C. μὲν συράκουσαι A.D.F.G.H.K.L.N.
O.P.Q.T.V.c.d.e.g.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μὲν αἱ συράκουσαι. καὶ
ἦλθον Q. 9. ἐθορύβησαν T. μὲν τὸ πρῶτον B.T.h. Bekk. 2. vulgo μὲν
πρῶτον. 11. προσπέμπει B.e.h. Goell. 12. ἐκ] om. B.G.h. 13. λα-
βόντας N.V. ἐτοίμοι L.O.P.k.

this passage the article is not required, —the sense being simply, he happened "to arrive at a moment so critical," or, "so critically," without any particular reference to "the crisis, or turning point, of the Sicilian war." Compare Demosth. Olynth. II. p. 20. l. 12. Reisk. καιροῦ μὲν δὴ πρὸς τοῦτο παρέστη Φιλίππῳ τὰ πράγματα: and just below, in this very chapter, παρὰ τοσοῦτον κινδύνου.

7. παρὰ τοσοῦτον—κινδύνου.] See the note on III. 49, 5, ad finem.

11. προστ.] Scriptura hujus verbi multis locis variat. Mihi ita videtur: quum sententia postulat, ut dicatur *præmittere*, vel *prius mittere*, scribendum esse *προπέμπει* quum, *ad aliquem mittere*, *προσπέμπει*. Thucydides I. 29, 1. *προπέμψαντες κῆρυκα πρότερον πόλεμον προερούντα Κερκυραίους*. III. 100, 1. *προπέμψαντες πρότερον ἔς τε Κόρινθον καὶ ἐς Λακεδαίμονα πρέσβεις*. IV. 30, 4.

Κλέων δὲ ἐκείνῳ *προπέμψας ἄγγελον*, ὡς ἦκων. Sic eod. lib. cap. 78, 1. et III, 1. et VIII. 77. in quibus omnibus *προπέμπειν*, pro *præmittere*, constanter habent MSS. et Edd. Unde, hic quoque *προπέμπει* legendum adsentior Wassio. At I. 53, 1. *ἔδοξεν οὖν αὐτοῖς ἄνδρας—ἀνευ κηρυκίου προπέμψαι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις*. II. 79, 4. *προπεμψάντων δὲ ἐς Ὀλυμπον τῶν μὴ ταῦτα βουλομένων*. III. 52, 3. *προσπέμπει δὲ αὐτοῖς κῆρυκα*. IV. 114, 1. τοῖς δὲ Ἀθηναίοις κῆρυκα *προσπέμψας*, variant libri: sed tamen omnia illa loca potius requirunt *προσπέμπειν*, quam *προπέμπειν*. Nec VIII. 47, 2. καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδου *προσπέμψαντος λόγους ἐς τοὺς δυνατωτάτους αὐτῶν ἄνδρας*, admitto scripturam Marg. *προπέμψαντος* etsi V. 76, 1. est, *λόγους προὔπεμπον ἐς τὸ Ἄργος ξυμβατηρίου*: nam hic est *præmittere*, ibi *mittere*. Duk.

13. ἐτοίμος εἶναι *σπένδασθαι*] The nominative, as Gölter rightly observes,

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σπένδεσθαι. οἱ δὲ ἐν ὀλιγοῖα τε ἐποιοῦντο, καὶ οὐδὲν ἀπο-
κρινάμενοι ἀπέπεμψαν. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ἀντιπαρεσκευάζοντο
ἀλλήλοις ὡς ἐς μάχην. καὶ ὁ Γύλιππος, ὁρῶν τοὺς Συρακο-
σίους ταρασσομένους καὶ οὐ ῥαδίως ξυντασσομένους, ἐπανήγε
5 τὸ στρατόπεδον ἐς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν μᾶλλον. καὶ ὁ Νικίας
οὐκ ἐπῆγε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ἀλλ' ἡσύχαξε πρὸς τῷ ἑαυτοῦ
τείχει. ὡς δ' ἔγνω ὁ Γύλιππος οὐ προσιώντας αὐτοὺς, ἀπή-
γαγε τὴν στρατιὰν ἐπὶ τὴν ἄκραν τὴν Τεμενίτιν καλουμένην,
καὶ αὐτοῦ ἠύλισαντο. τῇ δ' ὑστεραία ἄγων τὴν μὲν πλεί-
10 στήν τῆς στρατιᾶς παρέταξε πρὸς τὰ τεῖχη τῶν Ἀθηναίων,
ὅπως μὴ ἐπιβοηθοῖεν ἄλλοσε, μέρος δέ τι πέμψας πρὸς τὸ
φρουρίον τὸ Λάβδαλον αἰρεῖ, καὶ ὅσους ἔλαβεν ἐν αὐτῷ,
πάντας ἀπέκτεινεν· ἦν δὲ οὐκ ἐπιφανὲς τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τὸ
χωρίον. καὶ τριήρης τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἀλίσκεται τῶν Ἀθηναίων 5
15 ὑπὸ τῶν Συρακοσίων, ἐφορμούσα τῷ λιμένι.

IV. Καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ἐτείχιζον οἱ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμ-
μαχοι διὰ τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν, ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως ἀρξάμενοι, ἄνω
πρὸς τὸ ἐγκάρσιον τεῖχος ἀπλοῦν, ὅπως οἱ
Ἀθηναῖοι, εἰ μὴ δύναιτο κωλύσαι, μηκέτι οἰοί-
τε ὅσιν ἀποτειχίσαι. καὶ οἱ τε Ἀθηναῖοι ἀνα- 2

The Syracusans com-
mence a new counter-
work, to interrupt the
progress of the Athe-

1. ἐν—ἀποκρινάμενοι] om. G. ἀποκρινάμενοι] om. m. 2. καὶ] om. K. ἀντε-
παρεσκευάζοντο D.E.F.G.H.V.c.g. 3. ὁρῶν ὁ γύλ. V. 4. καὶ οὐ ῥαδίως ξυντ.]
om. O.Q. 6. τὸ T. ἑαυτῶν B.h. 8. τεμενίτιν A.B.C.D.F.H.N.c.d.e.g.h.i.
Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τεμενίτην. 11. βοηθοῖεν E.d.i. ἐπιβοηθεῖεν V. τὸν
φρουρὸν k. 12. λαίβδαλον g. λάμδαλον G. λάβδακον L.O.Q. ὁπόσους L.O.
13. οὐδ' O. τὸ χωρίον τοῖς ἀθηναίοις K. 15. ἐφορμῶσα D.E.F.H.Q.R.T.f.g.i.
τῷ μεγάλῳ λιμένι B.h. Bekk. 2. τῷ λιμένι A.D.E.F.G. 16. ἐτείχισαν K.
19. εἰ] of f. 20. ἀναβεβήκασιν C.L.O.P.k.

supposes the construction of the earlier
part of the sentence to have been προ-
πέμψας λέγει, instead of προπέμπει λέ-
γοντα. Compare a similar confusion,
V. 42, 2. οὐκ ἐόντων μεμνήσθαι, ἀλλ' ἐτοι-
μοι εἶναι. See the note there.

8. τὴν ἄκραν τὴν Τεμενίτιν καλου-
μένην] See the map and memoir on
Syracuse.

18. πρὸς τὸ ἐγκάρσιον τεῖχος ἀπλοῦν]
An πρὸς ἐγκάρσιον, τεῖχος ἀπλοῦν? ut
πρὸς ὄρθιοι. Xenoph. Hellen. II. 4, 15.

ὄρθιον et ἅπαντες. V. 4, 54. πρὸς τὸ
σιμὸν idem IV. 3, 23. DOBREE. This
seems to me undoubtedly the true
interpretation; "they began to carry
"a single wall," (the Athenian circum-
vallation was a "double wall," ch. 2,
4.) "up the hill of Epipolæ, in a cross
"direction;" that is, "to cross the
"line of the Athenian wall;" as we had
ἐγκάρσιον τεῖχος in a similar sense, VI.
99, 3.

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nian lines. Nicias occupies Plemyrium, and establishes three forts on it, and sends a squadron to intercept any further reinforcements to the enemy from Greece.

βεβήκεσαν ἤδη ἄνω, τὸ ἐπὶ θαλάσῃ τείχος ἐπιτελέσαντες· καὶ ὁ Γύλιππος (ἦν γάρ τι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τοῦ τείχους ἀσθενὲς) νυκτὸς ἀναλαβὼν τὴν στρατιὰν ἐπήγει πρὸς αὐτό. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι (ἔτυχον γὰρ ἔξω αὐλιζόμενοι) ὥς ἡσθοντο, ἀντεπήεσαν· ὁ δὲ γνούς κατὰ τάχος ἀπήγαγε τοὺς σφετέρους πάλιν. ἐποικοδομήσαντες δὲ αὐτὸ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ὑψηλότερον, αὐτοὶ μὲν ταύτῃ ἐφύλασσον, τοὺς δὲ ἄλλους ξυμμάχους κατὰ τὸ ἄλλο τείχισμα ἤδη διέταξαν, ἥπερ ἐμέλλον ἕκαστοι φρουρεῖν. Τῷ δὲ Νικία ἐδόκει τὸ Πλημύριον καλούμενον τειχίσαι· ἔστι δὲ ἄκρα ἀντιπέρας τῆς πόλεως, ἥπερ προὔχουσα τοῦ μεγάλου λιμένος τὸ στόμα στενὸν ποιεῖ, καὶ εἰ τειχισθῇ, ῥᾶον αὐτῷ ἐφαίνετο ἢ ἐσκομιδὴ τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ἔσεσθαι· δι' ἐλάσσονος γὰρ πρὸς τῷ λιμένι τῷ τῶν Συρακοσίων ἐφορμήσειν σφᾶς, καὶ οὐχ ὥσπερ νῦν ἐκ μυχοῦ τοῦ λιμένος τὰς ἐπαναγωγὰς ποιήσεσθαι, ἣν τι ναυτικῷ κινῶνται. προσεῖχέ τε ἤδη μᾶλλον τῷ κατὰ

1. ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάσῃ B.N.R.d.f.h. 4. ἀπήει B.h. 5. γὰρ ἦδη ἔξω G.
6. ἐπήγαγε L.O.T. 10. πλημύριον K. Bekk. vulgo πλημύριον. Sio et infra
(c. 23, 1, 4. 31, 3. 32, 1. 36, 6.) D.G.K.c. 12. ἥπερ A. 13. ῥᾶον B.D.E.F.
G.H.R.T.V.g.k.m. Bekk. 2. (Cf. c. 28, 1.) ῥαίων A. vulgo ῥᾶων. αὐτὸ T.
14. πρὸς λιμένι τῷ τῶν Q. πρὸς τῷ λιμένι τῶν H.L.O.P.T.V. 15. ἐφορμίσειν
D.P.g. 16. ἐπαναγωγὰς B.h. Porro. Bekk. 2. vulgo ἐπαγωγὰς. ποιήσεσθαι
C.f. ἦν τι E. τινα B.h. 17. νικῶνται L.O.P.

6. τοὺς σφετέρους] Here undoubtedly σφετέρους seems to refer to Gylippus; and so again, ch. 8, 1, τὴν σφετέραν ἀπορίαν refers to Nicias alone. Yet is not the sense rather "the men belonging to his side," "the distress of his side," than "his men," or, "his distress?" that is, is not there always something of a plural notion retained in the word, so that αὐτοῦ could not be substituted for it without some change of the meaning?

13. ῥᾶον] Compare θάσσον οὔσα, ch. 28, 1, and μὴ ῥάδιως οὔσης τῆς ἀναχωρήσεως, with the note there. I have there followed the best MSS. in reading ῥᾶον instead of ῥᾶων.

16. τὰς ἐπαναγωγὰς] So the text

should undoubtedly be corrected, as Bekker has corrected it in ch. 34, 6. τὰς ἐπαναγωγὰς signifies, "their getting under weigh to meet the enemy;" τὰς ἐπαγωγὰς can signify nothing but "their calling or bringing in." I agree with the Scholiast in considering οἱ Συρακοσῖοι to be the nominative to κινῶνται. The word applies more naturally to the stirring of a party undergoing blockade, than to the mere locomotion of the ships of the blockaders from one point to another. So VIII. 100, 2. σκοποὺς κατεστήσατο—εἰ ἄρα ποι κινούντο αἱ νῆες, ὅπως μὴ λάθωιν. Compare also IV. 76, 4, where for the same reason κινούμενα is to be preferred to the old reading κινούμενοι.

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θάλασσαν πολέμῳ, ὁρῶν τὰ ἐκ τῆς γῆς σφίσιν, ἐπειδὴ
 Γύλιππος ἦκεν, ἀνελλιπστότερα ὄντα. διακομίσας οὖν στρα- 5
 τιὰν καὶ τὰς ναῦς ἐξετείχισε τρία φρούρια· καὶ ἐν αὐτοῖς
 τὰ τε σκευὴ τὰ πλείστα ἔκειτο, καὶ τὰ πλοῖα ἤδη ἐκεῖ τὰ
 5 μεγάλα ὄρμει καὶ αἱ ταχεῖαι νῆες. ὥστε καὶ τῶν πληρωμά- 6
 των οὐχ ἦκιστα τότε πρῶτον κάκωσις ἐγένετο· τῷ τε γὰρ
 ὕδατι σπανίῳ χρώμενοι καὶ οὐκ ἐγγύθεν, καὶ ἐπὶ φρυγανι-
 σμὸν ἅμα ὅποτε ἐξέλθοιεν οἱ ναῦται, ὑπὸ τῶν ἱππέων τῶν
 Συρακοσίων, κρατούντων τῆς γῆς, διεφθείροντο. τρίτον γὰρ
 10 μέρος τῶν ἱππέων τοῖς Συρακοσίοις διὰ τοὺς ἐν τῷ Πλημυ-
 ρίῳ, ἵνα μὴ κακουργήσοντες ἐξίοιεν, ἐπὶ τῇ ἐν τῷ Ὀλυμ-
 πείῳ πολίχῃ ἐτετάχατο. Ἐπυνθάνετο δὲ καὶ τὰς λοιπὰς γ
 τῶν Κορινθίων ναῦς προσπλεούσας ὁ Νικίας· καὶ πέμπει
 ἐς φυλακὴν αὐτῶν εἴκοσι ναῦς, αἷς εἴρητο περὶ τε Λοκροὺς καὶ
 15 Ῥήγιον καὶ τὴν προσβολὴν τῆς Σικελίας ναυλοχεῖν αὐτάς.

V. Ὁ δὲ Γύλιππος ἅμα μὲν ἐτείχιζε τὸ διὰ τῶν Ἐπιπο-

1. τῆς] om. V. γῆς ἦδη σφίσιν B.h. ἐπειδὴ δ γ. B.h. 2. ὁ γύλιππος B.
 τὴν στρατιὰν N. 3. ἐξετείχισε C.D.E.F.G.H.K.R.T.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Porpo.
 vulgo et Bekk. ἐξετείχιζε. αὐτοῖς τε K. 5. ὠρμίετο B.h. 9. γῆς οἱ
 πολλοὶ διεφθ. B.h. Bekker. γῆς διεφθείροντο A.D.E.F.G. 10. πλημύρῳ E.
 11. κακουργήσοντες C.D.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Porpo.
 Goell. Bekk. vulgo κακουργήσαντες. τῇ ἐν] om. B.h. ὀλυμπίῳ L.e.
 12. πολίχῃ D.g. Πολίχῃ cum majuscula litera, Porpo. et Goell. 14. εἴρηται i.
 16. διετείχιζε B.

6. τῷ τε γὰρ ὕδατι, κ. τ. λ.] The words τῷ ὕδατι—χρώμενοι οὐκ ἐγγύθεν, are equivalent to ἐφ' ὕδατος οὐκ ἐγγύθεν ὅν ἐξελεύσονται, and therefore may be coupled with what follows, καὶ ἐπὶ φρυγανισμῶν. The words οἱ πολλοὶ, which Bekker and Göller have inserted, appear to me a most manifest and most ill-judged interpolation. It is absurd to suppose that the majority of the Athenian seamen were cut off by the Syracusan cavalry; but speaking of these seamen, Thucydides says, that "they were in the habit of being cut off" by the cavalry, when they straggled "into the country for wood and water;" the very tense sufficiently shewing that all were not actually cut off, but that

they were in the habit of being cut off; meaning of course that some of the whole number were constantly cut off. But οἱ πολλοὶ would not be sense; for it is neither true that the majority of the individual seamen were killed actually, nor that only the majority were in the habit of losing some of their number; for this is true not of the majority, but of the whole body.

15. ναυλοχεῖν αὐτάς] "To be on the "look-out for them." Compare Ap-
 pian. Bell. Civil. IV. 82. Μούρκος δὲ ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ ναυλοχῶν Κλεοπάτραν. To this passage Photius refers, ναυλοχεῖν—ναῦς λοχῶν καὶ ἐνεδρεῖν. Θεουκλίδης ἐβδόμῳ. Göller has quoted these words from Photius.

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λῶν τείχος, τοῖς λίθοις χρώμενος οὓς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι προπαρε-
 βάλλοντο σφίσιν, ἅμα δὲ παρέτασεν ἐξάγων
 αἰὲ πρὸ τοῦ τειχίσματος τοὺς Συρακοσίους καὶ
 τοὺς ξυμμάχους· καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀντιπαρε-
 τάσσοντο. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἔδοξε τῷ Γυλίππῳ καιρὸς 5
 εἶναι, ἤρχε τῆς ἐφόδου· καὶ ἐν χερσὶ γενόμενοι
 ἐμάχοντο μεταξὺ τῶν τειχισμάτων, ἢ τῆς ἵπ-
 3 πον τῶν Συρακοσίων οὐδεμία χρήσις ἦν. καὶ νικηθέντων
 τῶν Συρακοσίων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων, καὶ νεκροὺς ὑποσπόνδους
 ἀνελομένων, καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων τροπαῖον στησάντων, ὁ μὲν 10
 Γύλιππος, ξυγκαλέσας τὸ στράτευμα, οὐκ ἔφη τὸ ἀμάρτημα
 ἐκείνων ἀλλ' ἐαυτοῦ γενέσθαι· τῆς γὰρ ἵππου καὶ τῶν ἀκον-
 4 τιστῶν τὴν ὠφελίαν τῇ τάξει, ἐντὸς λίαν τῶν τειχῶν ποιή-
 σας, ἀφελέσθαι· νῦν οὖν αὖθις ἐπάξεν. καὶ διανοεῖσθαι
 οὕτως ἐκέλευεν αὐτοὺς, ὥς τῇ μὲν παρασκευῇ οὐκ ἔλασσον 15
 ἔξοντας, τῇ δὲ γνώμῃ οὐκ ἀνεκτὸν ἐσόμενον εἰ μὴ ἀξιώσουσι,
 Πελοποννήσιοι τε ὄντες καὶ Δωριῆς, Ἰώνων καὶ νησιωτῶν
 καὶ ξυγκλύδων ἀνθρώπων κρατήσαντες ἐξελάσασθαι ἐκ τῆς
 χώρας. VI. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα, ἐπειδὴ καιρὸς ἦν, αὖθις ἐπήγε-
 ν αὐτοὺς. ὁ δὲ Νικίας καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, νομίζοντες καὶ εἰ ἐκείνοι 20

They are successful in
 a second engagement,
 and carry their coun-
 μὴ ἐθέλοιεν μάχης ἄρχειν, ἀναγκαῖον εἶναι
 σφίσι μὴ περιορᾶν παροικοδομούμενον τὸ

1. προπαρεβάλλοντο A.B.C.F.H.K.T.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. προπαρεβάλ-
 λοντο N.V.g.i. προσπαρεβάλλοντο D. παρεβάλλοντο G. vulgo [et, teste Bekk., G.]
 προσπαρεβάλλοντο. 2. παρέτασεν V. 3. καὶ ξυμμάχους h. 4. ἀντιπαρετάσσοντο
 C.E.F.R.V.f.g.h.i. 5. ἔδοξε τῷ γυλίππῳ B.h. Bekk. 2. vulgo τῷ deest. 8. συρ.
 οὐδεμία A.B.D.E.F.G.H.N.T.V.c.d.f.g.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. συρ. καὶ
 ξυμμάχων οὐδεμία i. vulgo συρ. καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων οὐδεμία. 10. ὁ μὲν γύλιππος
 B.D.h. Bekk. 2. vulgo ὁ γύλιππος. 11. συγκαλέσας C. 12. ἐαυτοῦ B.h. Goell.
 Bekk. ceteri αὐτοῦ. 14. ἐπανήξεν d. ἐπανεξείναι i. 15. ἔλαττον g. 18. ξυγκληδῶν F.
 ξυγκλείδων f. ξυγκλείδων G.k.m. ἐξελάσασθαι B. 19. αὖθις] om. R.i. 20. καὶ εἰ]
 καὶ om. h. εἰ ἐκείνοι A.B.C.D.F.G.K.Q.N.c.d.e.f.g.i.m. Parm. Haack. Poppo.
 Goell. Bekk. εἰ μὴ ἐκείνοι h. οἱ ἐκείνοι H.T. εἰ om. V. (et, teste Bekk., G.)
 vulgo ἐκείνοι εἰ. 21. θέλοντες F.L. εἶναι σφίσι A.D.E.F.G. σφίσιν εἶναι
 B.h. Bekk. 2. 22. μὴ] om. E. τῷ] om. G.H.T.

13. τῇ τάξει—ἀφελέσθαι] “He had
 “deprived them of the services of their
 “cavalry, by his disposition of their
 “line of battle, inasmuch as he had
 “made it too much within the works
 “carried on by the two parties.” Αὐτῇν

is to be supplied after ποιήσας. Com-
 pare III. 59, 1. φείσασθαι οἰκτῶ σώφρονι,
 λαβόντας, i. e. λαβόντας αὐτόν. See the
 note there. Compare also the end of
 this very chapter, Ἰώνων—κρατήσαντες,
 ἐξελάσασθαι, i. e. αὐτοὺς.

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terwork beyond the proposed line of the Athenian circumvallation.

τείχος (ἤδη γὰρ καὶ ὅσον οὐ παρελγύθει τὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων τοῦ τείχους τελευτὴν ἢ ἐκείνων τείχεσις, καὶ εἰ προσέλθοι, ταῦτόν ἤδη ἐποίει αὐτοῖς νικᾶν τε μαχομένοις διὰ παντός καὶ μηδὲ μάχεσθαι), 5 αὐτεπῆρσαν οὖν τοῖς Συρακοσίοις. καὶ ὁ Γύλιππος τοὺς μὲν 2 ὀπλίτας ἔξω τῶν τειχῶν μᾶλλον ἢ πρότερον προαγαγὼν ξυνέμισγεν αὐτοῖς, τοὺς δ' ἱππέας καὶ τοὺς ἀκοντιστὰς ἐκ πλαγίου τάξας τῶν Ἀθηναίων, κατὰ τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν, ἣ τῶν τειχῶν ἀμφοτέρων αἱ ἐργασίαι ἔληγον. καὶ προσβαλόντες οἱ 3 10 ἱππῆς ἐν τῇ μάχῃ τῷ εὐωνύμῳ κέρα τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ὅπερ κατ' αὐτοὺς ἦν, ἔτρεψαν· καὶ δι' αὐτὸ καὶ τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα νικηθὲν ὑπὸ τῶν Συρακοσίων κατηράχθη ἐς τὰ τειχίσματα. καὶ τῇ ἐπιούσῃ νυκτὶ ἔφθασαν παροικοδομήσαντες 4 καὶ παρελθόντες τὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων οἰκοδομίαν, ὥστε μηκέτι 15 μῆτε αὐτοὶ κωλύεσθαι ὑπ' αὐτῶν, ἐκείνους τε καὶ παντάπασιν ἀπεστερηκέναι, εἰ καὶ κρατοῖεν, μὴ ἂν ἔτι σφᾶς ἀποτείχισαι.

VII. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο αἶ τε τῶν Κορινθίων νῆες καὶ Ἀμ-
πρακιωτῶν καὶ Λευκαδίων ἐσέπλευσαν αἱ ὑπόλοιποι δώδεκα,
λαβοῦσαι τὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων φυλακὴν (ἦρχε 20 δὲ αὐτῶν Ἑρασινίδης Κορίνθιος), καὶ ξυνετεί-
χισαν τὸ λοιπὸν τοῖς Συρακοσίοις μέχρι τοῦ

Fresh reinforcements arrive from Peloponnesus. Gylippus sends to the different cities

3. τὸ αὐτὸ B.h. 4. μὴ διαμάχεσθαι i. μηδὲ ἀμύνεσθαι B.h. 5. δ] om. g.
6. προαγαγὼν B.C.D.E.F.H.N.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Poppo. Bekk. προσαγαγὼν A.(P.
G. teste Bekk.) L.O.P.Q.m. vulgo προεξαγαγὼν. 7. ξυνέμισγεν L. 8. ἐπὶ ἱππέας V.
καὶ ἀκοντιστὰς h. 10. κέρατι B. κέρατι h. 11. διὰ τοῦτο B. 12. τῶν] om. h.
κατερράχθη C. κατηράχθη i. (Conf. Valck. ad Herod. VIII. 90, 4. IX. 69, 4.)
κατερράχθη A.D.E.F.G.H.R.T.V.g.k.m. Haack. κατερράγη L.O.P. 14. καὶ
παρελθόντες] om. h. καὶ—οἰκοδομίαν uncis inclusit Bekk. τῶν] om. G.L.O.
b.k.m. 15. μῆτε] om. D.K.e.g. ἀπ' R. 16. κρατεῖεν V. ἀν] om. L. 17. τε]
om. L.O.P.d. 18. ἐπέπλευσαν T. αἱ om. V. 20. ἐρασινίδης O.
ἐρασινιδῆς L. θρασωνιδῆς B. ὁ κορίνθιος L.O.P.

3. καὶ εἰ προσέλθοι] Τοῦ τῶν Συρακου-
σίων ὑποτειχίσματος μὴ παραλλάξαντος
τῇ οἰκοδομήσει, οὐδὲν ἔτι ὄφελος ἦν τοῦ
τῶν Ἀθηναίων διατειχίσματος. οἱ γὰρ
Συρακοῦσιοι ἐν ἀσφαλεῖ ἔμμελλον ἔσεσθαι
μετὰ ταῦτα εἴτε μάχονται καὶ νικῶν τοὺς
Ἀθηναίους, εἴτε καὶ ἡσυχάζουσιν ἐπὶ τῶν
αὐτῶν. SCHOL.

8. κατὰ τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν] The Syra-
cusans fronted toward the west; their

cavalry therefore, being on their right,
was on the north of their line. And
it was the northern side of Epipolæ
which presented the greatest extent of
clear ground, the finished part of the
Athenian line being on the southern
side, towards the cliffs looking to the
south.

21. μέχρι τοῦ ἐγκαρσίου τείχους] See
the memoir and map of Syracuse.

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2 of Sicily for fresh forces, and advises the Syracusans to prepare to encounter the enemy by sea. ἐγκαρσίου τείχους. καὶ ὁ Γύλιππος ἐς τὴν ἄλλην Σικελίαν ἐπὶ στρατιάν τε ὄχρετο, καὶ ναυτικὴν καὶ πεζὴν ξυλλέξων, καὶ τῶν πόλεων ἅμα προσαζόμενος εἴ τις ἢ μὴ πρόθυμος ἦν, ἢ παντάπασιν 3 ἔτι ἀφεστήκει τοῦ πολέμου. πρέσβεις τε ἄλλοι τῶν Συρακο-5 σίων καὶ Κορινθίων ἐς Λακεδαίμονα καὶ Κόρινθον ἀπεστάλησαν, ὅπως στρατιὰ ἔτι περαιωθῇ, τρόπῳ δὲ ἂν ἐν ὁλκάσιν ἢ πλοίοις, ἢ ἄλλως ὅπως ἂν προχωρῇ, ὥς καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων 4 ἐπιμεταπεμπομένων. οἱ τε Συρακόσιοι ναυτικὸν ἐπλήρουν καὶ ἀνεπειρώντο, ὥς καὶ τοῦτῳ ἐπιχειρήσοντες, καὶ ἐς τὰλλα 10 πολὺ ἐπέρρωντο. VIII. ὁ δὲ Νικίας αἰσθόμενος τοῦτο, καὶ ὁρῶν καθ' ἡμέραν ἐπιδιδούσαν τὴν τε τῶν πολεμίων ἰσχὺν καὶ τὴν σφετέραν ἀπορίαν, ἔπεμπε καὶ αὐτὸς ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας, ἀγγέλλων 15 πολλάκις μὲν καὶ ἄλλοτε καθ' ἕκαστα τῶν 15 γιγνομένων, μάλιστα δὲ καὶ τότε, νομίζων ἐν δεινοῖς τε εἶναι, καὶ εἰ μὴ ὥς τάχιστα ἢ σφῶς μεταπέμψουσιν ἢ ἄλλους μὴ ὀλίγους ἀποστελεούσιν, οὐδεμίαν εἶναι 2 σωτηρίαν. φοβούμενος δὲ μὴ οἱ πεμπόμενοι ἢ κατὰ τοῦ 2 λέγειν ἀδυνασίαν, ἢ καὶ † γνώμης† ἐλλιπεῖς γιγνόμενοι, ἢ 20

2. στρατεῖαν C.F.H.L.O.P.R.V.c.e.f.h.k. τε] om. i. 3. πεζὴν B.h. ceteri πεζικὴν. ξυλλέγων D.F. συλλέγων d. συλλέξων f. 4. ἢ μὴ] εἰ μὴ K.L.O.Q.g. 5. ἀφεστήκει A.B.D.H.N.T.V.d.g.h.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἀφειστήκει. 6. ἐς τὴν λακεδαίμονα B.h. 7. ἐν—ἂν unciis inclusit Bekk. 8. πλοῖον A.D.E.F.H.R.V.c.d.g.i. ὅπως] om. b. προχωρεῖ D.H.T. προσχωρεῖ N.V.g.i. προσχωρεῖ K. 10. ἀνεπειρώντο V. τοῦτο A.K. τοῦτῳ F. 11. ἐπέρρωνται d.i. τούτων h. 13. πολεμίων] πελοποννησίων Q. 14. ἀγγέλλων A.D.F.H.L.N.O.V.c.d.f.g.h.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀγγελλον C.G.K.e. ἀγγέλων E. (et teste Bekk. G.) ἀγγέλους T. ἀγγελλόντων Q. vulgo ἀγγέλλοντας. 15. καὶ ἄλλοτε] om. g. 16. ἐν δεινοῖς A.B.C.D.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.T.V.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐν τοῖς δεινοῖς. 17. εἰ B.L.O.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἦν. μεταπέμψουσιν A.E.F.G.K.Q.d.f.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μεταπέμψωσιν. 18. ἀποστελεούσιν A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.K.P.Q.T.d.e.g.i.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀποστελλουσιν f. ἀποστελλουσιν N.V.c.h. vulgo ἀποστέλλωσιν. 19. φοβούμενοι E.T. κατὰ τοῦ A.C.D.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.T.V.b.c.d.e.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri κατὰ τὴν τοῦ. 20. ἀδυναμίαν P. γνώμης A.D.E.F.G. μνήμης B.h. Valla. Bekk. Poppo. γνώμη V. γενόμενοι f.h.i.

7. τρόπῳ δὲ ἂν] That is, "in what ever manner it might be." He repeats it a little afterwards; ὅπως ἂν προχωρῇ: so that προχωρῇ must be supplied after πλοίοις.

20. † γνώμης† ἐλλιπεῖς γιγνόμενοι] Two MSS. and Valla's translation read μνήμης, which Bekker, Poppo, and Göller, have admitted into the text. The alteration appears to me to be far

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τῷ ὅχλῳ πρὸς χάριν τι λέγοντες, οὐ τὰ ὄντα ἀπαγγέλλωσιν, ἔγραψεν ἐπιστολὴν, νομίζων οὕτως ἂν μάλιστα τὴν αὐτοῦ γνώμην, μηδὲν ἐν τῷ ἀγγέλῳ ἀφανισθεῖσαν, μαθόντας τοὺς Ἀθηναίους βουλευέσασθαι περὶ τῆς ἀληθείας. καὶ οἱ μὲν 3 ὥρχοντο φέροντες, οὓς ἀπέστειλε, τὰ γράμματα καὶ ὅσα ἔδει αὐτοὺς εἰπεῖν· ὁ δὲ κατὰ τὸ στρατόπεδον †διὰ φυλακῆς μᾶλλον ἢ δι' ἔχων ἢ δι' ἐκουσίῳ κινδύνῳ ἐπεμελεῖτο.†

IX. Ἐν δὲ τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει τελευτῶντι, καὶ Εὐετίῳ στρατηγὸς Ἀθηναίων, μετὰ Περδίκκου στρατεύσας ἐπ' Ἀμφί-
10 AMPHIPOLIS. πολὺν Θραξὶ πολλοῖς, τὴν μὲν πόλιν οὐχ
Fruitless attempt of εἶλεν, ἐς δὲ τὸν Στρυμόνα περικομίσας τριήρεις
the Athenians to re- ἐκ τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἐπολιόρκει, ὁρμώμενος ἐξ
cover Amphipolis. Ἱμεραίου. καὶ τὸ θέρος ἐτελεύτα.

X. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος ἦκοντες ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας

1. ἀπαγγέλλωσιν A.B.D.F.H.N.V.c.f.g.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀπαγγέλωσιν T.i. ceteri ἀπαγγέλωσιν. 2. οὕτως ἂν] om. i. μάλιστα] μόλις B. εἰαυτοῦ K. 3. τοὺς] om. E.h. 4. βουλευέσασθαι C.e. 6. δ] ὅσα D.g. δὲ κατὰ B.D.L. O.P.g.h.k. Bekk. 2. vulgo δὲ τὰ κατὰ. μετὰ L. φυλακῆς μᾶλλον B.h. Bekk. 2. vulgo μᾶλλον deest. 7. ἔχων] “an σφῶν” BEKK. ἐκουσίῳ] ἀκουσίῳ Wyttenbach. ad Julian. Or. pag. 163. ed. Schaefer. post Reiskium: ἡ δὲ ἐκουσίῳ B.h. Bekk. 2. ἡ δὲ ἐκουσίῳ K. ἢ δι' ἐκουσίῳ A.C.D.E.F.R.V.g. Poppo. ἢ δ' ἐκουσίῳ f. vulgo ἔχων ἐκουσίῳ. 8. τελευτῶν V. εὐεστῶν D.g. εὐεστῶν L.O. 13. Ἱμεραίου L.O.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo Ἱμεραίου. τοῦτο post ἐτελεύτα om. A.D.F.H.N.T.V.c.d.f.g.i. Poppo. Goell. uncis inclusit Bekk. (in ed. 1832. om.)

from certain. A man's memory must have been bad indeed, if he could not remember as many particulars of the state of the armament as are contained in Nicias' letter. On the other hand, the sense and presence of mind of a messenger, exposed to the questioning of the orators before the assembly of the people, might be very likely to fail, so that they might be quite unable to give an intelligent opinion as to the state of affairs in Sicily. And for these reasons both Bauer and Haack have retained the common reading γνώμης.

[Haack now reads μνήμης, and Gölle on the contrary has restored γνώμης, but he understands it as signifying “Nicias' meaning;” γνώμης ἐλλειπὺς γιγνώμενοι, “falling short of expressing his meaning perfectly.” But then surely we should have had τῆς αὐτοῦ γνώμης, and not simply γνώμης.]

3. ἐν τῷ ἀγγέλῳ] See the note on IV. 113, 2. and Herodotus, VIII. 100, 6. with Valckenauer's and Schweighæuser's notes.

6. [ὁ δὲ κατὰ τὸ στρατόπεδον κ. τ. λ. “Nicias magis castris custodiendis “quam ultro adeundo pericula, curabat “exercitum.” POPPO. Gölle retains the old reading, ὁ δὲ τὰ κατὰ τὸ στρατόπεδον διὰ φυλακῆς ἦδη ἔχων ἐκουσίῳ κινδύνῳ ἐπεμελεῖτο, and interprets it as Reiske had done, joining διὰ φυλακῆς with ἐκουσίῳ κινδύνῳ, “He was looking to the state of his camp, keeping “it on its guard against running into “dangers voluntarily.” Bekker in his various readings suggests the substitution of σφῶν for ἔχων.]

12. ἐξ Ἱμεραίου] Nothing whatever is known of this place beyond the mention of it by Thucydides on this occasion.

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- “ἀπαναλωκυίας τῆς φυλακῆς τῶν τειχῶν μέρος τι τοῦ
 “ὀπλιτικοῦ), οἱ δὲ παρῳκοδομήκασιν ἡμῖν τεῖχος ἀπλοῦν,
 “ὥστε μὴ εἶναι ἔτι περιτειχίσαι αὐτοὺς, ἣν μὴ τις τὸ παρα-
 “τείχισμα τοῦτο πολλῇ στρατιᾷ ἐπελθὼν ἔλη. **ξυμβέβηκέ** 4
 5 “τε πολιορκεῖν δοκοῦντας ἡμᾶς ἄλλους αὐτοὺς μᾶλλον, ὅσα
 “γε κατὰ γῆν, τοῦτο πάσχειν· οὐδὲ γὰρ τῆς χώρας ἐπὶ
 “πολὺ διὰ τοὺς ἱππέας ἐξερχόμεθα. **XII. πεπόμεφασιν δὲ καὶ**
 On their part, the “ἐς Πελοπόννησον πρέσβεις ἐπ’ ἄλλην στρα-
 enemy are procuring “τιὰν, καὶ ἐς τὰς ἐν Σικελίᾳ πόλεις Γύλιππος
 reinforcements in every “οἵχεται, τὰς μὲν καὶ πείσων **ξυμπολεμεῖν,**
 10 quarter, to attack us “ὅσαι νῦν ἡσυχάζουσιν, ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν ἔτι καὶ
 by land and by sea. “στρατιὰν πεζὴν καὶ ναυτικοῦ παρασκευὴν,
 For even our fleet is “ἣν δύνηται, ἄξων. **διανοοῦνται γὰρ, ὥς ἐγὼ** 2
 become almost ineffi- “πυνθάνομαι, τῷ τε πεζῷ ἅμα τῶν τειχῶν
 cient, by the long ser- “
 vice of the ships, their
 want of repairs, 15 “ἡμῶν πειρᾶν καὶ ταῖς ναυσὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν. καὶ δεινὸν 3
 “μηδενὶ ὑμῶν δόξῃ εἶναι, ὅτι καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν. τὸ γὰρ
 “ναυτικὸν ἡμῶν, ὅπερ κακεῖνοι **πυνθάνονται,** τὸ μὲν πρῶτον
 “ἥκμαζε καὶ τῶν νεῶν τῇ **ξηρότητι** καὶ τῶν πληρωμάτων
 “τῇ **σωτηρίᾳ**· νῦν δὲ αἱ τε νῆες **διάβροχοι,** τοσοῦτον χρόνον
 20 “ἤδη θαλασσεύουσαι, καὶ τὰ πληρώματα **ἐφθαρται.** τὰς 4
 “μὲν γὰρ ναῦς οὐκ ἔστιν ἀνελκύσαντας **διαψύξαι,** διὰ τὸ
 “**ἀντιπάλους** [καὶ] τῷ πλήθει καὶ ἔτι **πλείους** τὰς τῶν

1. ἐπαναλωκυίας Q. 3. μὴ δυνατόν εἶναι B.h. περιτειχίσαι V.
 5. ἡμᾶς] om. h. 10. καὶ] om. Q. 11. καὶ στρατιὰν ἔτι B. 14. τε] om.
 B.Q.h.1. 15. ταῖς] om. h. καὶ δεινὸν—θάλασσαν] om. T. δεινὸν μὲν
 μηδενὶ K. 16. μηδενὶ τῷ V. δόξει e. 17. ἥπερ B.C.D.(et teste Bekk. F.)
 G.H.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. ἥπερ A.E.F. καὶ ἐκείνοι A.C.E.
 F.G.H.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.g.k.m. 19. τοσοῦτον ἤδη χρόνον T. 21. γὰρ] om. g.
 ἀναψύξαι d.i. διαψύξαι Poppo. Goell. Bekk. 22. τῷ G.K.T.e.h. Bekk.
 Poppo. τῷ τε B. ἔτι πλείους d.h. Bekk. ὅτι πλείους A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.N.
 O.P.Q.R.T.V.c.e.f.g.k. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἐπιπλείους.

“is never followed by the future tense,”
 is not universally observed. See Lo-
 beck on Phrynichus, Parerg. p. 748.
 Yet though not an universal rule, it is
 a general one, and one which several of
 the best MSS. (B. C. E. and N.) ob-
 serve in this very passage. I do not
 see therefore why, when the MS. au-
 thority is balanced, we should make
 the text violate a general rule rather

than conform to it.

6. τῆς χώρας ἐπὶ πολλῷ] “To any
 “distance in the country.” See the
 note on II. 76, 4. τοῦ μεγάλου οἰκοδομή-
 ματος ἐπὶ μέγα.

14. τῶν τειχῶν ἡμῶν πειρᾶν] Thucyd.
 I. 61, 2. καὶ πειράσαντες πρῶτον τοῦ χω-
 ρίου. Adde IV. 25, 11. et 70, 2. Duk.

22. ἀντιπάλους [καὶ] τῷ πλήθει] If
 the conjunction be genuine, it signifies

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“πολεμίων οὔσας αἰὲ προσδοκίαν παρέχειν ὥς ἐπιπλεύουσιν-
 5“ται. φανεραὶ δὲ εἰσιν ἀναπειρώμεναι, καὶ αἱ ἐπιχειρήσεις
 “ἐπ’ ἐκείνοις, καὶ ἀποξηρᾶναι τὰς σφετέρας μᾶλλον ἐξουσία·
 “οὐ γὰρ ἐφορμοῦσιν ἄλλοις. XIII. ἡμῖν δ’ ἐκ πολλῆς ἀν
 and by the gradual “περιουσίας νεῶν μόλις τοῦτο ὑπῆρχε, καὶ 5
 wasting of our crews, “μὴ ἀναγκαζόμενοις, ὥσπερ νῦν, πάσαις φυ-
 either from the sword or from desertion. “λάσσειν. εἰ γὰρ ἀφαιρήσομέν τι καὶ βραχὺ
 “τῆς τηρήσεως τὰ ἐπιτήδεια οὐχ ἔξομεν, παρὰ τὴν ἐκείνων
 2“πόλιν χαλεπῶς καὶ νῦν ἐσκομιζόμενοι. τὰ δὲ πληρώματα
 “διὰ τόδε ἐφθάρη τε ἡμῖν καὶ ἔτι νῦν φθείρεται, τῶν ναυτῶν 10
 “τῶν μὲν, διὰ φρυγανισμόν καὶ ἀρπαγὴν καὶ ὑδρείαν μακρὰν,
 “ὑπὸ τῶν ἱππέων ἀπολλυμένων· οἱ δὲ θεράποντες, ἐπειδὴ ἐς
 “ἀντίπαλα καθεστήκαμεν, αὐτομολοῦσι, καὶ οἱ ξένοι οἱ μὲν
 “ἀναγκαστοὶ ἐσβάντες εὐθὺς κατὰ τὰς πόλεις ἀποχωροῦσιν,
 “οἱ δὲ ὑπὸ μεγάλου μισθοῦ τὸ πρῶτον ἐπαρθέντες, καὶ 15
 “οἰόμενοι χρηματιεῖσθαι μᾶλλον ἢ μαχεῖσθαι, ἐπειδὴ παρὰ
 “γνώμην ναυτικόν τε δὴ καὶ τᾶλλα ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων

1. ἔχειν N.V.

2. φανοὶ B.k.

ἀναπειρώμεναι h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.

ἀναπληρωμένοι i. ceteri ἀποπειρώμεναι.

3. ἐκείνους A.B.F.V. datus est

II. 84, 2. III. 12, 3. IV. 29, 4. VIII. 58, 5.

καὶ τὸ ξηρᾶναι B.h. (i. e. “ἀποξη-

ρᾶναι.” BEKK.) τὰ σφετέρα f.

ἐξουσία M. ἔξουσιν R. om. i.

A.B.C.D.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.c.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Bekk.

4. ἄλλοις

6. φυλάσσειν] om. d.i.

8. στερήσεως D.g.

10. ἔτι] om. D.g.h.

post νῦν ponunt Q.R.d.f.i. Poppo. ἐπιφθείρεται h. φθείρεται καὶ f.

11. καὶ

ὑδρείαν μακρὰν B.h. Bekk. 2. μακρὰν καὶ ὑδρείαν G.L.O.P. ἰδρείαν T. vulgo

μακρὰν καὶ ὑδρείαν. 12. ἀπολλυμένων T. θεράποντες B.C.D.F.G.H.K.L.N.Ο.

P.T.V.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo θεραπεύοντες.

14. κατὰ

πόλεις d.i. ἀπεγώρουν h. ἀναχωροῦσιν L.Q.R.

15. μισθοῦ μεγάλου k.

17. γνώμης P.

δὴ] om. h.

τὰ ἄλλα V.

“not only in the condition of their ships,
 “but also in the number of them.”

ib. καὶ ἐπιπλείους] Stephanus et alii
 Lexicorum conditores ἐπιπλείων, pro
 amplior, adferunt ex Aristotele II. de
 Caelo: περὶ δὲ τούτων ζητεῖν μὲν καλῶς
 ἔχει ἐπιπλείω σύνεσιν. Est I. d. cap. 12,
 5. Sed in Pacii Ed. Læmariana 1597.
 et Du Vallii divisio vocibus editum est:
 καλῶς ἔχει καὶ τὴν ἐπὶ πλείω σύνεσιν.
 Nec facile fortassis ostendi poterit, ὅτι
 πλείων, quod hic MSS. exhibent, sic
 dici, ut cum superlativo ὅτι πλείστος.
 Coniici potest, καὶ ἔτι πλείους. Thucy-
 dides I. 120, 7. πολλὰ γὰρ κακῶς γνω-

σθέντα—κατωρθώθη] ἔτι πλείω—ἐς τοῦ-
 ναντίον αἰσχροῦς περιέστη. Et cum aliis
 comparativis I. 1, 3. τὰ γὰρ πρὸ αὐτῶν,
 καὶ τὰ ἔτι παλαιότερα. Et III. 81, 4.
 οὐδὲν ὁ, τι οὐ ξυνέβη, καὶ ἔτι περαιτέρω.
 In aliis Edd. ante verba καὶ ἐπιπλείους
 rectius est distinctio minima. DUK.

2. ἀναπειρώμεναι] This is undoubt-
 edly the true reading. See Herodot.
 VI. 12, 6. and Thucyd. VII. 51, 2. Ἀπο-
 πειρώμεναι would signify, “trying their
 “fortune:” ἀναπειρώμεναι is, “prac-
 “tising or exercising themselves.”

13. καθεστήκαμεν] See I. 143, 1.

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“ἀνθεστῶτα ὀρώσιν, οἱ μὲν ἐπ’ αὐτομολίας προφάσει ἀπέρ-
 “χονται, οἱ δὲ ὡς ἕκαστοι δύνανται· πολλή δ’ ἡ Σικελία·
 “εἰσὶ δ’ οἱ καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐμπορευόμενοι, ἀνδράποδα Ὑκκαρικά
 “ἀντεμβιβάσαι ὑπὲρ σφῶν πείσαντες τοὺς τριηράρχους,
 5 “τὴν ἀκρίβειαν τοῦ ναυτικοῦ ἀφήρηνται. XIV. ἐπισταμέ-

Yet we are obliged to “νοῖς δ’ ὑμῖν γράφω ὅτι βραχεῖα ἀκμὴ πλη-
 depend wholly on our “ρώματος, καὶ ὀλίγοι τῶν ναυτῶν οἱ ἐξορ-
 own resources, insuf-

1. αὐτομολίας] λιθολογίας vel ὕλοκοπίας Reiskius. 3. αὐτοὶ B. h. Poppo.
 Goell. Bekk. ceteri αὐτοῦ. ἱκαρικά g. καρικά L. O. P. k. 4. ἀντεμβιβάσαι i.

τριηράρχας G. τριηράρχας P. k. 7. ἐξορμῶντες D. F. H. T. g.

1. οἱ μὲν ἐπ’ αὐτομολίας προφάσει ἀπέρχονται] Gölter takes the preposition with αὐτομολίας, and considers προφάσει to be opposed to ὡς ἕκαστοι δύνανται, as if the sense were, “some go over to the enemy with some excuse or other, and others, if they can get no excuse, make their escape in any manner that they can.” And in illustration of the word προφάσει, he quotes what Plutarch says of the followers of Perseus, after his defeat at Pydna, τῶν δὲ ὁ μὲν τις ὑπόδημα προσποιούμενος λελυμένον συνάπτειν, ὁ δὲ ἵππον ἄρδειν, ὁ δὲ ποτοῦ χρῆζειν, ὑπολειπόμενοι κατὰ μικρὸν ἀπεδίδρασκον. Æmil. Paull. 23. But this is said of soldiers in a retreat, and when all discipline was nearly at an end, not of men who were quietly living within their own lines. And the order of the words seems to me to distinguish ἐπ’ αὐτομολίας προφάσει, from ὡς ἕκαστοι δύνανται. I should therefore understand ἐπ’ αὐτομολίας προφάσει to signify, “finding some excuse for going over to the enemy,” that is, availing themselves of the irregular intercourse which constantly takes place between the outposts of two armies, when they are stationed for any length of time in each other’s neighbourhood, and so getting within the enemy’s lines, and then remaining there. The other clause, ὡς ἕκαστοι δύνανται, implies that they got away sometimes on the rear of the Athenian lines, and thus, instead of going over to the Syracusans, effected their escape to any of the cities in other parts of Sicily; to which Nicias alludes by saying, πολλή ἡ Σικελία, there were so many points of refuge open to them

in every direction, that their escape was easily effected. It may be observed that Herodotus uses πρόφασιν in one place, IV. 79, 1. simply in the sense of “an occasion.” If we take it in this sense in the present passage, it will remove every appearance of difficulty; but even in its ordinary meaning, what I have said above will, I think, sufficiently explain it.

3. αὐτοὶ ἐμπορευόμενοι.] “While they themselves followed their traffic.” Compare VI. 31, 5, and the note there.

6. βραχεῖα ἀκμὴ πληρώματος] Compare ch. 12, 3. τὸ ναυτικόν—τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἤκμαζε—νῦν δὲ—τὰ πληρώματα ἐφθάρτα.

7. οἱ ἐξορμῶντες—καὶ ξυνέχοντες, κ.τ.λ.] “There are but few of our seamen who can either set off a ship into her way, or can keep the rowing in time.” Ἐξορμᾶν ναῦν seems to be, in familiar English, “to start a ship,” that is, “to set her in motion.” Ξυνέχειν τὴν εἰρεσίαν, “to keep the rowing in order,” like the business of the man who pulls what is called the stroke oar, in our river navigation. The latter, as Duker supposes, was probably the business of the κελυσταί, in one sense: but there must also have been some of the rowers themselves who seemed as a guide and rule to the rest, and who both set the stroke in the first instance, ἐξώρμησαν τὴν ναῦν, and by keeping exact time themselves to the song or call of the κελυσταί, caused the rest of the crew to keep time also.

ἐξορμῶντες τε ναῦν] Pollux I. 123. inter ea, quæ ad rem nauticam pertinent, recenset ἐξορμᾶν τὴν ναῦν quod,

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- 2 sicient as they are ; “ μῶντές τε ναῦν καὶ ξυνέχοντες τὴν εἰρεσίαν.
 while the enemy are “ τούτων δὲ πάντων ἀπορώτατον τό τε μὴ οἶόν
 being reinforced con- “ τε εἶναι ταῦτα ἐμοὶ κωλύσαι τῷ στρατηγῷ
 tinually. “ (χαλεπαὶ γὰρ αἱ ὑμέτεραι φύσεις ἄρξαι), καὶ ὅτι οὐδ’
 “ ὀπόθεν ἐπιπληρωσόμεθα τὰς ναῦς ἔχομεν, ὃ τοῖς πολεμίοις 5
 “ πολλαχόθεν ὑπάρχει, ἀλλ’ ἀνάγκη, ἀφ’ ὧν ἔχοντες ἦλθο-
 “ μεν, τὰ τε ὄντα καὶ ἀπαναλισκόμενα γίνεσθαι· αἱ γὰρ νῦν
 3 “ οὔσαι πόλεις ξύμμαχοι ἀδύνατοι, Νάξος καὶ Κατάνη. εἰ
 “ δὲ προσγενήσεται ἐν ἔτι τοῖς πολεμίοις, ὥστε τὰ τρέφοντα
 “ ἡμᾶς χωρία τῆς Ἰταλίας, ὀρῶντα ἐν ᾧ τε ἐσμέν, καὶ ὑμῶν 10
 “ μὴ ἐπιβοηθούντων, πρὸς ἐκείνους χωρήσαι, διαπεπολεμήσε-
 “ ται αὐτοῖς ἀμαχεὶ ἐκπολιορκηθέντων ἡμῶν ὁ πόλεμος.
 4 “ Τούτων ἐγὼ ἡδῶ μὲν ἂν εἶχον ὑμῖν ἕτερα ἐπιστέλλειν,
 “ οὐ μέντοι χρησιμώτερά γε, εἰ δεῖ σαφῶς εἰδότας τὰ ἐνθάδε
 “ βουλεύσασθαι. καὶ ἅμα τὰς φύσεις ἐπι- 15
 You must then either recall your armament
 or speedily and effec- “ στάμενος ὑμῶν, βουλομένων μὲν τὰ ἥδιστα
 tually reinforces it. But “ ἀκούειν, αἰτιωμένων δὲ ὕστερον, ἣν τι ὑμῖν
 in either case, I en- “ ἀπ’ αὐτῶν μὴ ὁμοῖον ἐκβῆ, ἀσφαλέστερον
 treat you to allow me “ ἡγησάμην τὸ ἀληθὲς δηλῶσαι. XV. καὶ
 to resign the com- “ νῦν ὥς, ἐφ’ ᾧ μὲν ἦλθομεν τὸ πρῶτον, καὶ 20
 mand, for which my health totally diag-
 nosis me. “ τῶν στρατιωτῶν καὶ τῶν ἡγεμόνων ὑμῖν μὴ

3. εἶναι] om. N.V. 4. ἡμέτεραι D.Q.g. 6. πανταχόθεν i. ἐφ’ ὧν T.
 7. τε] τὰ E. καὶ] om. L. αἱ τε γὰρ οὔσαι e. 8. νάξιος G. 10. χωρία ἡμᾶς B.
 11. ἐσβοηθούντων L. διαπεπολεμήσεται B.L.N.Q.V. et correctus A. Goell.
 Bekk. vulgo διαπολεμήσεται. 14. σαφῶς εἰδότας τὰς ἐνθάδε βουλ. B. Bekk. 2.
 σαφῶς εἰδότας τὰ ἐ. g. σαφῶς εἰδότας βουλ. h. vulgo σαφῶς ὑμᾶς εἰδότας.
 15. βουλεύεσθαι C. 17. ἀντιωμένων K. ἐναντιουμένων O. ἦν τι—ἀσφαλέ-
 στερον om. G. 20. τὸ] om. A.D.E.F.H.Q.T.V.d.f.g.i. unciis inclusit Poppo.

probabile est, hinc descriptum esse.
 Omnes hic vertunt, *agere navem*. For-
 tassiss est, *navem e statione, vel portu,*
in altum deducere. Συνέχειν τὴν εἰρεσίαν
 Vallæ est, *navem moderari*; Acacius
 vertit, *remis uti*. Magis placet inter-
 pretatio Porti. Nec tamen certo scio,
 quid sit; sed suspicor, ad eos perti-
 nere, qui *κελευσται* dicuntur, quos nau-
 tis requiemque modumque remigandi
 dare, dicit Ovidius, III. Metam. 619.
 DUKER.

4. χαλεπαὶ—ἄρξαι] See the note on

VI. 22. οὐ πάσης ἔσται πόλεως ὑπο-
 δέξασθαι.

7. τὰ τε ὄντα καὶ τὰ ἀπαναλισκόμενα]
 “ Our stock in hand and our daily con-
 sumption are both furnished out of
 “ the supplies which we brought with
 “ us; for here in Sicily we can get
 “ nothing.”

12. ἐκπολιορκηθέντων ἡμῶν] “ By our
 “ being starved out.” The full expres-
 sion, ἐκπολιορκεῖν λιμῷ, occurs in Thu-
 cyd. I. 134, 4.

21. μὴ μεμπτῶν γεγενημένων] “ That

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- “ μεμπτῶν γεγενημένων, οὕτω τὴν γνώμην ἔχετε· ἐπειδὴ δὲ
 “ Σικελία τε ἅπασα ξυνίσταται, καὶ ἐκ Πελοποννήσου ἄλλη
 “ στρατιὰ προσδόκιμος αὐτοῖς, βουλευέσθε ἤδη ὡς τῶν γ’
 “ ἐνθάδε μὴδὲ τοῖς παροῦσιν ἀνταρκούντων, ἀλλ’ ἡ τούτους
 5 “ μεταπέμπειν δέον ἢ ἄλλην στρατιὰν μὴ ἐλάσσω ἐπιπέμπειν,
 “ καὶ πεζὴν καὶ ναυτικὴν, καὶ χρήματα μὴ ὀλίγα, ἐμοὶ δὲ
 “ διάδοχόν τινα, ὡς ἀδύνατός εἰμι διὰ νόσον νεφρίτιν παρα-
 “ μένειν. ἀξιῶ δ’ ὑμῶν ξυγγνώμης τυγχάνειν· καὶ γὰρ ὅτ’ α
 “ ἐρρώμην, πολλὰ ἐν ἡγεμονίαις ὑμᾶς εὖ ἐποίησα. ὅ τι δὲ 3
 10 “ μέλλετε, ἅμα τῷ ἦρι εὐθὺς καὶ μὴ ἐς ἀναβολὰς πράσσετε,
 “ ὡς τῶν πολεμίων τὰ μὲν ἐν Σικελίᾳ δι’ ὀλίγου ποριου-
 “ μένων, τὰ δ’ ἐκ Πελοποννήσου σχολαίτερον μὲν, ὅμως δ’,
 “ ἦν μὴ προσέχγῃτε τὴν γνώμην, τὰ μὲν λήσουσιν ὑμᾶς,
 “ ὥσπερ καὶ πρότερον, τὰ δὲ φθήσονται.”
 15 XVI. Ἡ μὲν τοῦ Νικίου ἐπιστολὴ τοσαῦτα ἐδήλου. οἱ
 δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀκούσαντες αὐτῆς, τὸν μὲν Νικίαν οὐ παρέλυσαν

1. πέμπτων R. δὲ] om. B. 2. σικελία A.B.D.E.F.H.T.V.c.d.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἡ σικελία. καὶ] om. H.T. 3. αὐτοὶ B.h. βουλευέ-
 σασθε B.h. 4. μὴ D.g. ἀνταρκούντων D.E.F.d. Poppo. Bekk. 2. μὴ ἀνταρ-
 κούντων h. vulgo ἀνταρκούντων. τούτοις A.B.E.F.i. 5. ἐλάσσω B.Q.h.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐλάττω. 6. πεζικὴν R.f.i. δὲ] τι B.h. 7. ὡς
 οὐ δυνατός O. νόσον μὲν φρενίτιν B. (μὲν φρίτιν B. teste Bekk.) νεφρίτιν T.
 8. συγγνώμης H.T. om. h. 10. εὐθὺς] om. V. πράσσετε B.h. Haack.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πράττετε. 12. σχολαίτερον N.V. ἀσχολαίτε-
 ρον C. 13. ἦν] ἂν O. μὴ] om. C. προσέχγῃτε E.F.H.K.

“ they have not become inadequate.” There is this peculiarity in the meaning of *μέμφομαι*, that it signifies not generally “to blame,” but “to depreciate,” “to consider as inefficient or “of no account.” Thus Herodotus I. 77, 1. *μεμφθεῖς κατὰ τὸ πλῆθος τὸ ἐνωτοῦ στρατεύμα.* And again, VII. 48, 1. 49, 1. And this probably was the true meaning of the line of Simonides, *Κορινθίους δ’ οὐ μέμφεται τὸ Ἰλιον.* Compare a somewhat similar meaning of the word *ὄνομα* in Homer, *Odyssey* XVII. 378. *ἢ ὄνοσαι, ὅτι τοι βίοντον κατέδουσιν ἄνακτος;* “Seemeth it a small thing to thee? “Dost thou count it nothing?”

10. *μὴ ἐς ἀναβολὰς πράσσετε]* Compare Herodotus, VIII. 21, 3. *οὐκέτι ἐς*

ἀναβολὰς ἐποιεῦντο τὴν ἀποχώρησιν: and II. 121, 11. *οὐκ ἐς μακρὴν ἔργον ἔχεσθαι.* In all these cases the preposition refers properly to some word understood, such as *τρεπόμενοι*, as in the well known expression, *ἐς ἀλκὴν τρέπεσθαι.* And thus in Thucyd. III. 108, 1. *μῆτε ἐς ἀλκὴν ὑπομέναι:* the expression, if written at length, would probably have been, *ἐς ἀλκὴν τραπομένους ὑπομέναι.*

12. *σχολαίτερον]* Clar. [N.] *σχολαίτερον.* Etiam alibi in hac voce variant MSS. Vid. ad IV. 47, 3. Sed comparatio in αἰτερος Atticorum est. Eustathius in Hom. *Odys.* φ’. p. 1905. et *Etymolog.* M. in *αἰδοίστατος* et *γεραιότερος.* DUK.

16. *οὐ παρέλυσαν τῆς ἀρχῆς]* Suidas

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The Athenians refuse to recall Nicias, but appoint two of his officers to share the labours of the command with him. They resolve to send a second expedition to reinforce him, early in the ensuing spring, and dispatch a supply of money to him immediately.

τῆς ἀρχῆς, ἀλλ' αὐτῷ, ἕως ἂν ἕτεροι ξυνάρχοντες αἰρεθέντες ἀφίκωνται, τῶν αὐτοῦ ἐκεῖ δύο προσείλοντο, Μένανδρον, καὶ Εὐθύδημον, ὅπως μὴ μόνος ἐν ἀσθενείᾳ ταλαιπωροῖη στρατιὰν δὲ ἄλλην ἐψηφίσαντο πέμπειν, καὶ ναυτικὴν καὶ †πεζὴν†, Ἀθηναίων τε ἐκ καταλόγου καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων. καὶ ξυνάρχοντας αὐτῷ εἵλοντο Δημοσθένην τὸν τὸν Ἀλκισθένους καὶ Εὐρυμέδοντα τὸν Θουκλέους. καὶ τὸν μὲν Εὐρυμέδοντα εὐθὺς περὶ ἡλίου τροπὰς τὰς χειμερινὰς ἀποπέμπουσιν 10 ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν, μετὰ δέκα νεῶν, ἄγοντα εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν τάλαντα ἀργυρίου, καὶ ἅμα ἀγγελοῦντα τοῖς ἐκεῖ ὅτι ἤξει βοήθεια καὶ ἐπιμέλεια αὐτῶν ἔσται. XVII. ὁ δὲ Δημοσθένης ὑπομένων παρεσκευάζετο τὸν ἑκπλοῦν 15 ὡς ἅμα τῷ ἦρι ποιησόμενος, στρατιὰν τε ἐπαγ-

The Athenians and Corinthians fit out squadrons, the one to

1. αὐτῷ οὕτως h. ξυνάρχοντες αἰρεθέντες A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.P.Q. T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ξυνάρχοντες b. vulgo [αἰρεθέντες] ξυνάρχοντες. 2. ἀφίκοντο i. 3. εὐθυμον H.T. 4. ἐν ἀσθενείᾳ μὴ μόνος f. 5. ἐψηφίσαντο B.h. πέμπειν ναυτικὴν καὶ πεζὴν B.h. Bekk. πέμπειν καὶ πεζικὴν καὶ ναυτικὴν d.i. καὶ ναυτικὴν καὶ πεζικὴν A.D.E.F.G. vulgo πεζικὴν. 6. ἀθηναῖοι ἐκ d. ἀθηναῖοι δὲ ἐκ i. 9. θουκλέως P. 10. τὰς] om. A. χειμερινὰς A.F. 11. καὶ ἑκατὸν h. Haack. Poppo. Ceteri et Bekk. 2. omittunt. 14. ἑκπλοῦν καὶ ὡς L.O.P. 15. ἀπαγγέλλων P. ἐπαγγέλλων Q.

in h. v. et explicat, οὐκ ἀπῆλλαξαν, μετέστησαν. Hesychius: Παρέλυσσε, καθεῖλεν, ἐξέβαλεν. WASS. Habet ex hoc loco Aristides, tom. II. Orat. I. p. 4. Duk.

2. τῶν αὐτοῦ ἐκεῖ] "Of those who "were on the spot in Sicily." See the note on V. 83, 1.

11. εἴκοσι] Diodor. p. 335. b. Τάλαντα ἑκατοντεσσαράκοντα. Nostri Codd. nihil movent. WASS.

εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν] The old reading, which made the sum sent only twenty talents, is not easily defensible. Twenty talents would have been a month's pay for twenty ships (VI. 8, 1.); but as the armament consisted of above an hundred ships, to say nothing of the land forces, so small a sum would not have been enough for a single week. Besides, in the spring of this same year, we read of 300 talents having been sent to Sicily at one time (VI. 94. 4.),

so that it is unlikely that now, after Nicias had pressed so strongly for "a large sum of money," he should have received so poor a supply as only twenty talents. Again, Diodorus states the sum brought by Eurymedon to have been 140 talents: nor can he have meant to include in this sum the money afterwards brought over by Demosthenes, because he mentions "money" again, when speaking of the outfit of the second armament. The inscription which Böckh refers to this year, and a fragment of which, where are to be found the letters ΣΙ, he proposes to supply by reading ΣΙΚΕΛΙΑΝ, is much too uncertain to be used as an argument; and even if it did relate to the Sicilian expedition, it would not, I think, give any support to the old reading of the present passage.

15. στρατιάν — ἐπαγγέλλων] "Announcing to them that soldiers were

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Intercept, the other to protect the passage of troops from Peloponnesus to Syracuse.

γέλλων ἐς τοὺς ξυμμάχους, καὶ χρήματα αὐτό-
θεν καὶ ναὺς καὶ ὀπλίτας ἐτοιμάζων. Πέμ- 2
πουσι δὲ καὶ περὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον οἱ Ἀθη-
ναῖοι εἴκοσι ναὺς, ὅπως φυλάσσοιεν μηδένα ἀπὸ Κορίνθου
5 καὶ τῆς Πελοποννήσου ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν περαιοῦσθαι. οἱ γὰρ 3
Κορίνθιοι, ὡς οἱ τε πρέσβεις αὐτοῖς ἦκον καὶ τὰ ἐν τῇ Σικε-
λία βελτίω ἤγγελλον, νομίσαντες οὐκ ἄκαιρον καὶ τὴν προ-
τέραν πέμψιν τῶν νεῶν ποιήσασθαι, πολλῶ μᾶλλον ἐπέρ-
ρωντο, καὶ ἐν ὁλκάσι παρεσκευάζοντο αὐτοὶ τε ἀποστελοῦντες
10 ὀπλίτας ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν, καὶ ἐκ τῆς ἄλλης Πελοποννήσου οἱ
Λακεδαιμόνιοι τῷ αὐτῷ τρόπῳ πέμψοντες. ναὺς τε οἱ Κορίν- 4
θιοι πέντε καὶ εἴκοσιν ἐπλήρουν, ὅπως ναυμαχίας τε ἀποπει-

2. ἐτοιμάζων] om. V. 4. φυλάσσειεν E.F. ἀπὸ τῆς κορίνθου d.i. κορίν-
θου καὶ] om. G. 6. ὡς οἱ τε πρέσβεις αὐτοῖς A.D.E.F.G. ὡς αὐτοῖς οἱ πρέσβεις
B.h. Bekk. 2. ἐν σικελία h. 7. ἤγγελλον F.T. νομίζοντες G. τὴν πέμψιν h.
8. πολλὰ R. 9. καὶ ὁλκάσι Q. 10. ἐς τὴν σικελίαν B.h. Goell. Poppo. Bekk.
vulgo ἐν τῇ σικελία. 11. πέμψαντες A.D.E.F.R.c.d.f.g. τε καὶ οἱ f. 12. εἴκοσι
E.F.; qui perinde capp. 19 et 53. et VIII. 2. 17. 23. 41. 97. sæpe cum A. ΒΕΚΚ.
ναυμαχίαν f.

"wanted from them;" or, in Latin, "Milites sociis imperat." Compare VIII. 108, 4. ἐπαγγείλας στρατιὰν αὐτῶν τοῖς βελτίστοις. And lest we should be tempted to alter στρατιά into στρατεία in both these passages, compare III. 16, 3. ἐπήγγελλον τεσσαράκοντα νεῶν πλῆθος. In these places ἐπαγγέλλειν στρατιὰν, and ἐπαγγέλλειν ναὺς signify, "to give notice that soldiers and ships were wanted; to give an order for soldiers and ships." Compare the well-known Latin expressions, "impe- rare milites civitatibus," "imperare pedites, naves, pecunias, arma, frumentum," &c.

9. ἀποστελοῦντες ὀπλίτας ἐν τῇ Σικελία] Congessit quædam hujus generis Stephanus in Append. ad Scripta al. de Dialect. Att. p. 124. DUK.

10. ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν] Ἐν Σικελία pro εἰς Σικελίαν sæpe dici apud Thucydidem etsi scriberent quidquid est Hudsonorum, non crederem. Lege ὀπλίτας τοῖς ἐν—ut mox c. 18, 4. DOBREE. This correction, which Poppo also suggests, seems to me in itself more probable than the reading ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν, but as the latter is supported by MS. authority, I have followed Bekker, Poppo,

and Gölle, in preferring it. I quite agree with Dobree as to the indefensibility of the common reading, ἀποστελοῦντες ἐν τῇ Σικελία. The examples of this construction quoted from later writers, e. g. Dionys. Halicarn. Ant. Rom. I. 73. πρὶν Αἰνείαν ἔλθειν ἐν Ἰταλίᾳ, are of little weight, even if we could be satisfied that the passages themselves had not been corrupted by the copyists of a still later age; a question which it is not easy to answer, until the text of Dionysius and other writers of that period shall have been submitted to a more critical revision than it has yet undergone. It may be said that we find such a construction, however, in a writer almost as old as Thucydides himself; for in the fragments of Ctesias, c. 5, we read, ἀποστέλλει ἐν Περιοῖσι Πετισάκαν. Now I notice this as an instance of the caution which is required in making quotations; for what we possess of Ctesias is merely a brief abstract of the contents of his history given by Photius in his Bibliotheca; so that the language is not that of Ctesias, but of Photius,—not that of a cotemporary of Xenophon, but of a Greek of Constantinople of the ninth century.

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ράσωσι πρὸς τὴν ἐν τῇ Ναυπάκτῳ φυλακὴν, καὶ τὰς ὀλκάδας αὐτῶν ἦσσον οἱ ἐν τῇ Ναυπάκτῳ Ἀθηναῖοι κωλύειν ἀπαίρειν, πρὸς τὴν σφετέραν ἀντίταξιν τῶν τριήρων τὴν φυλακὴν ποιούμενοι.

XVIII. Παρεσκευάζοντο δὲ καὶ τὴν ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐσβο- 5
λὴν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ὥσπερ τε προεδέδοκτο αὐτοῖς, καὶ τῶν
Συρακοσίων καὶ Κορινθίων ἐναγόντων, ἐπειδὴ
ἐπυνθάνοντο τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων βοήθειαν
ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν, ὅπως δὴ ἐσβολῆς γενομένης
διακωλυθῇ. καὶ ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης προσκείμενος 10
ἐδίδασκε τὴν Δεκέλειαν τειχίζειν καὶ μὴ ἀνίεναι
τὸν πόλεμον. μάλιστα δὲ τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις
ἐγεγένητό τις ῥώμη, διότι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐνό-
μιζον διπλοῦν τὸν πόλεμον ἔχοντας, πρὸς τε
σφᾶς καὶ Σικελιώτας, εὐκαθαιρετωτέρους ἔσε- 15
σθαι, καὶ ὅτι τὰς σπονδὰς προτέρους λελυκέναι ἡγούντο αὐ-
τούς· ἐν γὰρ τῷ προτέρῳ πολέμῳ σφέτερον τὸ παρανόημα
μᾶλλον γενέσθαι, ὅτι τε ἐς Πλάταιαν ἦλθον Θηβαῖοι ἐν
σπονδαῖς, καὶ εἰρημένον ἐν ταῖς πρότερον ξυνθήκαις ὅπλα
μὴ ἐπιφέρειν, ἣν δίκας θέλωσι διδόναι, αὐτοὶ οὐχ ὑπήκουον 20
ἐς δίκας προκαλουμένων τῶν Ἀθηναίων· καὶ διὰ τοῦτο
εἰκότως δυστυχεῖν τε ἐνόμιζον, καὶ ἐνεθυμοῦντο τὴν τε περὶ
3 Πύλον ξυμφορὰν καὶ εἴ τις ἄλλη αὐτοῖς γένοιτο. ἐπειδὴ δὲ

1. φυλακὴν—ναυπάκτῳ] in margine F. om. D.H.T.c.g. τῇ om. f. 3. τριήρων V.
5. καὶ ἐς G.Q. 7. καὶ κορινθίων A.B.D.E.F.H.Q.T.V.f.g.h. Haack. Porpo.
Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ τῶν κορινθίων. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐπυνθ. f. 8. ἀπὸ] om. R.
"ἀθηνῶν malim" Bekk. 2. 10. καὶ ἀλκιβιάδης L. 11. ἐδίδαξε K. τὴν] om.
C.G.L.O.i.k.m. ἀνίεναι] B. 12. δὲ καὶ τοῖς K. 13. ἐγένετο R. 18. τε
B.h. Bekker. Goell. 19. εἰρημένον V. 20. ἐθέλωσι K. φέρωσι C.e. 21. ἐς]
om. c. 22. εἰκότως δυστυχεῖν τε A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.T.V.c.e.g.h.k.m.
Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. δυστυχεῖν τε Q. vulgo δυστυχεῖν τε εἰκότως. 23. ἐγέ-
νετο K.R.f. ἐγγένοιτο B.

6. προεδέδοκτο] See VI. 93, 1.

11. Δεκέλειαν] Vid. Scholiasten Aristoph. Eip. v. 450. WASS.

22. ἐνεθυμοῦντο] Acacius vertit, in memoriam revocabant. Quæ interpretatio satis ferri potest; nec alia significatio verbi ἐνθυμείσθαι hic querenda est, quam, quæ est in Thucyd. V. 32, 1.

Δηλίου δὲ κατήγαγον πάλιν ἐς Δῆλον, ἐνθυμούμενοι τὰς τε ἐν ταῖς μάχαις ξυμφορὰς et aliis locis, ubi ἐνθυμείσθαι est reputare, considerare. DUKER.

23. καὶ εἴ τις—γένοιτο] The aorist is made sometimes to assume the force of the pluperfect, as in II. 98, 2. ἐπορεύετο τῇ ὁδῷ ἣν πρότερον αὐτὸς ἐποιήσατα.

SPARTA. A. C. 414—3. Olymp. 91. 3.

οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ταῖς τριάκοντα ναυσὶν †ἐξ Ἀργους† ὀρμώμενοι Ἐπιδαύρου τέ τι καὶ Πρασιῶν καὶ ἄλλα ἐδήλωσαν, καὶ ἐκ Πύλου ἅμα ἐληστεύοντο, καὶ ὅσάκις περὶ του διαφοραὶ γέ-
 5 προκαλουμένων τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων οὐκ ἤθελον ἐπιτρέπειν, τότε δὴ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι νομίσαντες τὸ παρανόμημα, ὅπερ καὶ σφίσι πρότερον ἡμάρτητο, αὖθις ἐς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τὸ αὐτὸ περιστάσαι, πρόθυμοι ἦσαν ἐς τὸν πόλεμον. καὶ ἐν
 10 τῷ χειμῶνι τούτῳ σίδηρόν τε περιήγγελλον κατὰ τοὺς ξυμμάχους, καὶ τὰλλα ἐργαλεῖα ἡτοίμαζον ἐς τὸν ἐπιτειχισμόν. καὶ τοῖς ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ ἅμα ὡς ἀποπέμψοντες ἐν ταῖς ὀλκάσις ἐπικουρίαν, αὐτοὶ τε ἐπόριζον καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Πελοποννη-
 σίους προσηνάγκαζον. καὶ ὁ χειμὼν ἐτελεύτα, καὶ ὄγδοον καὶ δέκατον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ ἐτελεύτα τῷδε, ὃν Θουκυδίδης
 15 ξυνέγραψεν.

1. ναυσὶν ἐξ ἄργους ὀρμώμενοι B.h. Bekk. 2. vulgo ναυσὶν ὀρμώμενοι. 2. τι] τέ τι B. Bekk. 2. τε h. vulgo. τε deest. πρᾶσιῶν A.D.E.F.G.H.T.V.m. 3. ἐληστεύοντο A.D.E.F.G. ἐλήστευον B. Bekk. 2. 4. του] τούτου vel τούτων pr. D. διαφορὰ γένοιτο h. 4. κατὰ σπονδὰς B. 6. νομήσαντες V. 9. περιήγγελλον Q.f. 10. τὰλλα Q. τὰλλα Bekk. vulgo τὰ ἄλλα. 11. ἡτοίμαζον E. 11. ἐν σικελίᾳ h. ἐν ὀλκάσις L.O.Q. 12. ἐπόριζοντο N.V. 13. καὶ τὸ ὄγδοον G.k.m. 14. ἐτελεύτα τῷ πολέμῳ B.h.

VIII. 93, 1. τὸν Ἀλεξικλέα, ὃν ξυνέλαβον, ἀφέντες. Compare Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 157. Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 498. Obs. And the optative mood is known to express any indefiniteness in the action or thing spoken of, whether as to time, place, frequency of recurrence, number, &c. Thus εἰ τις—γένοιτο, and ὅσάκις διαφορὰ γένοιτο, immediately below, combine these two meanings of the mood and tense, so as to signify (as Dobree rightly translates the former), "what—had ever happened;" "when—ever, wherever, and how many times" "soever, such a thing may have occurred." Compare the remarkable expression in I. 50, 1. τὰ σκάφη τῶν πρῶν ὡς καταδύσειαν, "the hulls of the ships which they had sunk, how many" "soever they might have been."

1. ταῖς τριάκοντα ναυσὶν] Vide supra VI. 105, 1, 3. BEKK.

†ἐξ Ἀργους† ὀρμώμενοι] Bekker, in

his last edition of 1832, has inserted the words ἐξ Ἀργους, from the two MSS. B.h. I think that they are rightly added, because the fact, although not expressly mentioned in the passage referred to, VI. 105, 3, is yet implied by what is said there, ἀναχωρησάντων δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐκ τοῦ Ἀργους, which seems to shew that the ships were first sent over from Athens to Argos, and proceeded from Argos on their expedition to the coasts of Laconia.

3. ἐκ Πύλου ἐληστεύοντο] "They, the Lacedæmonians, were continually being plundered from Pylus." Compare V. 14, 2. ληστευομένης τῆς χώρας ἐκ τῆς Πύλου.

13. προσηνάγκαζον] Ad idem faciendum adigebant. PORTUS. Compare VI. 91, 4. Perhaps this word affords some support to Gøller's interpretation of προσετετέλει in VI. 31, 5. where see the note.

ATTICA, &c. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 3.

XIX. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου ἥρος, εὐθὺς ἀρχομένου, πρῶ-
 τατα δὴ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν
 ἐσέβαλον. ἡγείτο δὲ Ἄγρις ὁ Ἀρχιδάμου,
 Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεύς. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν τῆς
 χώρας τὰ περὶ τὸ πεδίον ἐδήωσαν, ἔπειτα 5
 Δεκέλειαν ἐτείχιζον, κατὰ πόλεις διελόμενοι τὸ
 ἔργον. ἀπέχει δὲ ἡ Δεκέλεια σταδίου μάλ-
 ιστα τῆς τῶν Ἀθηναίων πόλεως εἴκοσι καὶ
 ἑκατὸν, παραπλήσιον δὲ καὶ οὐ πολλῷ πλέον καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς
 Βοιωτίας. ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ πεδίῳ καὶ τῆς χώρας τοῖς κρατίστοις 10

1. θέρους 6. πρῶτατα C.e. et γρ. F.H. Goell. Bekk. πρῶτατα A.D.E.F.
 H.T.g. Porpo. πρῶτατα γρ. A. vulgo πρῶτατα. 2. δὴ οἱ om. B. οἱ solum
 om. h. 4. πρῶτα h. 7. δεκέλια Q. 8. ἀθηνῶν h. 9. δὲ καὶ οὐ
 B.h.i. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo δὲ οὐ. ἀπὸ d.h. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. τὰ
 ἀπὸ T. vulgo ἐπὶ. τῆς] om. V.

7. σταδίου μάλιστα — εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν] This would make the distance of Deceleia from Athens nearly 23000 yards; but sir W. Gell reckons it at only 19000. His description is as follows: "Having passed Pentelicus, "leaving it on the right, begin to "ascend the foot of Parnes by a bushy slope. Then, after 4500 yards, after "a steeper ascent among pines, on the "right is a round detached hill, Dece-
 leia, connected by a sort of isthmus "with mount Parnes, a little north of "which is the fountain of Tatoi. * * *
 "From the top of Deceleia is an ex-
 tensive view both of the plains of
 "Athens and Eleusis. The fortress
 "is at the mouth of a pass through
 "Parnes to Oropus, and lay conveni-
 ently for intercepting the supplies
 "from Eubœa." Itinerary of Greece, p. 106. Dodwell speaks of Deceleia as
 "being visible from Athens at a dis-
 tance of about fifteen miles," (vol. I. p. 502.) but this is evidently said at
 random, judging merely from the eye.
 There is no computation of the dis-
 tance from Deceleia to Oropus and
 Delium given, so far as my knowledge
 goes, by any modern traveller; but we
 may suppose that Thucydides calcu-
 lates the distance by the ordinary road;
 and if the road described by Mr. Gandy
 as leading from Oropus to Athens be

ordinarily used at present, instead of
 the more direct line over mount Parnes,
 I do not know why we should imagine
 the direct but more mountainous line
 to have been preferred formerly. Now
 by the present road, the high ground
 between Parnes and Pentelicus, at the
 head of the Cephissus and of the plain
 of Athens, is described as very nearly
 half way between Oropus and Athens;
 and on this line, on the high ground
 above mentioned, we may perhaps have
 to look for Deceleia. The apparent
 strangeness of the expression, παραπλή-
 σιον καὶ οὐ πολλῷ πλέον, would be less-
 ened if we considered οὐ πολλῷ to be
 exactly equivalent to ὀλίγῳ, "and it is
 "about the same distance, and a little
 "more, from Boeotia."

["Till it was accidentally stumbled
 upon two years ago by the French
 "surveyors, no one had ever seen the
 "ruins of Decelea. They stand on
 "the west side of a gap in the hills,
 "like Dunmailraise, between Steil Fell
 "and Seat Sandal, in Westmorland,
 "and the gap is plainly visible from
 "Athens, though to see the fortress
 "itself must have been very difficult if
 "not impossible. The only road to
 "Oropus passes immediately under the
 "ruins, through a very narrow gorge."
 —MS. Letter from Greece, January
 1841.]

ATTICA, &c. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 3.

ἐς τὸ κακουργεῖν ὠκοδομεῖτο τὸ τεῖχος, ἐπιφανὲς μέχρι τῆς
 τῶν Ἀθηναίων πόλεως. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ Πελοπον- 3
 νήσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἐτείχιζον· οἱ δ' ἐν τῇ Πελοπον-
 νήσῳ ἀπέστελλον περὶ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον ταῖς ὁλκάσι τοὺς
 5 ὀπλίτας ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν, Λακεδαιμόνιοι μὲν τῶν τε Εἰλώ-
 των ἐπιλεξάμενοι τοὺς βελτίστους καὶ τῶν Νεοδαμωδῶν,
 ξυναμφοτέρων ἐς ἐξακοσίους ὀπλίτας, καὶ Ἑκκριτον Σπαρ-
 τιάτην ἄρχοντα, Βοιωτοὶ δὲ τριακοσίους ὀπλίτας, ὧν ἦρχον
 Ξένων τε καὶ Νίκων Θηβαῖοι καὶ Ἠγήσανδρος Θεσπιεύς.
 οὗτοι μὲν οὖν ἐν τοῖς πρῶτοι ὀρμήσαντες ἀπὸ τοῦ Ταυνάρου 4
 τῆς Λακωνικῆς ἐς τὸ πέλαγος ἀφήκαν· μετὰ δὲ τούτους
 Κορίνθιοι οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον πεντακοσίους ὀπλίτας, τοὺς μὲν
 ἐξ αὐτῆς Κορίνθου, τοὺς δὲ προσμισθωσάμενοι Ἀρκάδων, καὶ
 ἄρχοντα Ἀλέξανδρον Κορίνθιον προστάξαντες, ἀπέπεμψαν.
 15 ἀπέστειλαν δὲ καὶ Σικυῶνιοι διακοσίους ὀπλίτας ὁμοῦ τοῖς
 Κορινθίοις, ὧν ἦρχε Σαργεὺς Σικυῶνιος. αἱ δὲ πέντε καὶ 5
 εἴκοσι νῆες τῶν Κορινθίων, αἱ τοῦ χειμῶνος πληρωθεῖσαι,
 ἀνθώρμουν ταῖς ἐν τῇ Ναυπάκτῳ εἴκοσιν Ἀττικαῖς, ἥσπερ
 αὐτοῖς οὗτοι οἱ ὀπλίται ταῖς ὁλκάσιν ἀπὸ τῆς Πελοποννήσου

καταφανές

1. ἐπιφανές G. καταφανές i. 3. οἱ ante ξύμμαχοι om. h. σύμμα-
 χοι K. 4. ἀπέστελλον Q. 5. τε] om. Q. 6. βελτίους D.E.F.H.N.T.V.
 b.c.f.g. τῶν] om. D.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.R.T.V.c.g.k.m. Poppo. 7. ἐς B.
 Bekker. Goell. om. A.D.E.F.G. ἐξακοσίους] χιλίους e. καὶ ἑκκριτον—ὀπλί-
 τας] om. T. 8. ἄρχοντα σπαρτιάτην f. βοιωτῶν f. 9. ἀγέσανδρος θεσπι-
 σιεύς h. θεσπιεύς T. 10. οὖν] om. h. πρῶτοι Reiz. de acc. inclin. p. 20.
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. libri omnes πρώτοις. τοῦ] om. C.G.K.Q.e. 13. ἐξ]
 ἀπ' B. δὲ πως μισθωσάμενοι h. δὲ προσμισθωσάμενοι E.i. 14. ἀλέξανδρον
 G.L.O.d.h.i.k.m cum Thoma M. v. προστάτω. 18. ταῖς τῇ h. ταῖς ἐν τῷ P.
 19. αὐτοῖς οὗτοι B. Bekk. οὗτοι A.C.D.E.F.H.L.O.P.Q.R.T.V.c.g.k.m. Poppo.
 Goell. vulgo αὐτοῖς. οἱ] om. K.

10. ἐν τοῖς πρῶτοι ὀρμήσαντες] "Were
 "of those who started the first." I do
 not object to the correction ἐν τοῖς πρῶ-
 τοι, instead of ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις, as the
 latter expression seems to me hardly to
 be Greek in the present passage. But
 I must again dissent from the notion
 that ἐν τοῖς πρῶτοι is a stronger super-
 lative than πρῶτοι, and its meaning ap-
 pears to me to be exactly, "were on
 "the first party," rather than "were
 "the very first party of all." Compare
 the note on III. 17, 1.

11. ἐς τὸ πέλαγος ἀφήκαν] "Put off
 "into the open sea," as distinguished
 from following the line of the coast.
 For this use of the word ἀφήκαν, com-
 pare Herodotus, VII. 193, 3. ἐνθεῦτεν γὰρ
 ἐμελλον—ἐς τὸ πέλαγος ἀφήσειν· ἐπὶ
 τούτου δὲ τῷ χώρῳ ὄνομα γέγονε Ἀ-
 φέται.

18. ἥσπερ—ἀπῆραν] Prorsus inau-
 ditum est. ELMSELEY. (Œdip. Colon.
 1360.) Yet the word occurs not only
 in this passage of Thucydides, but also
 in Plato. (Meno. p. 97. c.) ὁ αἰὶ ἔχων

ATHENS, &c. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 3.

ἀπήραν' οὐπερ ἔνεκα καὶ τὸ πρότερον ἐπληρώθησαν, ὅπως μὴ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι πρὸς τὰς ὀλκάδας μᾶλλον ἢ πρὸς τὰς τριήρεις τὸν νοῦν ἔχωσιν.

XX. Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἅμα τῆς Δεκελείας τῷ τειχισμῷ καὶ τοῦ ἥρος εὐθὺς ἀρχομένου, περί τε Πελο-
πόννησον ναῦς τριάκοντα ἔστειλαν καὶ Χαρι-
κλέα τὸν Ἀπολλοδώρου ἄρχοντα, ᾧ εἶρητο καὶ
ἐς Ἀργος ἀφικομένῳ κατὰ τὸ ξυμμαχικὸν πα-
ρακαλεῖν Ἀργείων τε ὀπλίτας ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς,
καὶ τὸν Δημοσθένην ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν, ὥσπερ
ἔμελλον, ἀπέστελλον ἐξήκοντα μὲν ναυσὶν

The Athenians send a small squadron to the coasts of Peloponnesus. The second Sicilian expedition under Demosthenes sails from Athens, and proceeds to Ægina. Statement of its force.

1. καὶ τὸ πρότερον A.D.E.F.G. καὶ τὸ πρῶτον B.h. Bekk. 2. καὶ πρότερον L.O. P.Q.g. 2. πρὸς ὀλκάδας C.D.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.R.V.c.e.f.g.i.k.m. πρὸς τριήρεις k. 3. τὸν A.B.C.D.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. 4. ἅμα τῆς δεκελείας B.h. Bekk. 2. vulgo om. τῆς. 5. τε dede-runt B.h. Bekk. 7. φ] ὡς P. εἴρηται Q. 10. τὸν] om. T. δημοσθένει e.

ὀρθὴν δόξαν, οὐκ αἰεὶ τυγχάνει, ἔωσπερ ἂν ὀρθὰ δοξάσαι; and in Demosthenes, (contra Canon. p. 1257. v. 11. Reiske.) No man's memory is sufficient to establish a negative; yet Elmsley's observations are never to be slighted; and the remark of Schäfer on the passage in Demosthenes is probably well founded; "Tragicos si Anglus intellexit, vi-
"dendum ne vere præceperit." For the dative αὐτοῖς, see the note on III. 98, 1. "Till they had got these soldiers on
"board of the merchant vessels fairly
"on their voyage from Peloponnesus."

19. αὐτοῖς] Vide ad III. 98, 1, et IV. 25, 4. v. 1. Sic VI. 34, 2. αἰεὶ διὰ φόβου εἰσὶ, μὴ ποτε Ἀθηναῖοι αὐτοῖς ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν ἔλθωσι. Et ib. 105, 1. Ἀθηναῖοι Ἀργείοις τριάκοντα ναυσὶν ἐβοήθησαν, αἵ περ τὰς σπονδὰς φανερότατα πρὸς Λακεδαιμόνιους αὐτοῖς ἔλυσαν. Infra c. 25, 5. ὅπως αὐτοῖς αἱ νῆες ἐντὸς ὁρμυέν. DUKER.

9. Ἀργείων τε ὀπλίτας] The conjunction here is objected to by Haack. Poppo, and Gölter. But is not this a similar passage to I. 9, 3. καὶ ναυτικῷ τε ἅμα—ισχύσας, where also the later editors have inclosed the conjunction in brackets as superfluous? I have explained it there by the English word "also," an explanation which Poppo also, in his note on the passage, considers as allowable. It is true, that in MSS. written in the small character,

and full of contractions and abbreviations as they sometimes are, a mere mistake may have sometimes led to the insertion of such a little word as τε, if the copyist did not rightly decypher the manuscript before him. But this cannot be supposed when the word occurs in a great many MSS. evidently not copied from one another, nor from any one common source; and it would be impossible when the MSS. were written in the larger or uncial character. It is manifest that we do not fully understand all the uses of the conjunction τε: we do not know its etymology, and who will explain it when appended to other words, as in ὅστε, ὥστε, or in the well-known expression οἷόν τε? Hermann's notion, that "rem reddit
"incertam," seems to me utterly unfounded and unreasonable, as Böckh rightly judges of it in his preface to the first vol. of the Greek Inscriptions, p. xxiii. In the absence then of positive knowledge, we may conjecture as we best can; and, till some more satisfactory explanation is given, or some reasons are brought against me, I shall continue to think that to translate τε, in this and similar passages, by "also," "moreover," is the least violent method of removing the difficulty, and the most agreeable to analogy, of any that I have yet seen.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 3.

Ἀθηναίων καὶ πέντε Χίαις, ὀπλίταις δὲ ἐκ καταλόγου Ἀθηναίων διακοσίοις καὶ χιλίοις, καὶ νησιωτῶν ὅσοις ἕκαστα-
 χόθεν οἷον τ' ἦν πλείστοις χρήσασθαι, καὶ ἐκ τῶν ἄλλων
 ξυμμάχων τῶν ὑπηκόων, εἴ ποθέν τι εἶχον ἐπιτήδειον ἐς τὸν
 5 πόλεμον, ξυμπορίσαντες. εἴρητο δ' αὐτῷ πρῶτον μετὰ τοῦ
 Χαρικλέους ἅμα περιπλέοντα ξυστρατεύεσθαι περὶ τὴν Λα-
 κωνικὴν. καὶ ὁ μὲν Δημοσθένης ἐς τὴν Αἴγιναν πλεύσας, 2
 τοῦ στρατεύματός τε εἴ τι ὑπελείπετο, περιέμενε, καὶ τὸν
 Χαρικλέα τοὺς Ἀργεῖους παραλαβεῖν.

10 XXI. Ἐν δὲ τῇ Σικελίᾳ ὑπὸ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους τούτου
 τοῦ ἥρος καὶ ὁ Γύλιππος ἦκεν ἐς τὰς Συρακούσας, ἄγων ἀπὸ
 τῶν πόλεων ὧν ἔπεισε στρατιὰν ὄσσην ἑκα-
 σταχόθεν πλείστην ἐδύνατο. καὶ ξυγκαλέσας 2
 τοὺς Συρακοσίους ἔφη χρῆναι πληροῦν ναῦς
 15 ὥς δύνανται πλείστας καὶ ναυμαχίας ἀπό-
 πειραν λαμβάνειν· ἐλπίζειν γὰρ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ τι
 ἔργον ἄξιον τοῦ κινδύνου ἐς τὸν πόλεμον κατεργάσασθαι.
 ξυνέπειθε δὲ καὶ ὁ Ἑρμοκράτης οὐχ ἦκιστα, τοῦ ταῖς ναυσὶ μὴ 3
 ἀθυμῶν ἐπιχειρήσειν πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, λέγων οὐδὲ ἐκεί-
 20 νους πάτριον τὴν ἐμπειρίαν οὐδὲ αἰδίων τῆς θαλάσσης ἔχειν,
 ἀλλ' ἡπειρώτας μᾶλλον τῶν Συρακοσίων ὄντας, καὶ ἀναγκα-
 σθέντας ὑπὸ Μήδων, ναυτικούς γενέσθαι. καὶ πρὸς ἄνδρας

1. χίων P. 5. ξυμπορήσαντες C.E.F. 6. ἄμα] om. L.O.P. περιπλέοντι f.
 παραπλέοντα h. ξυστρατεύεσθαι B.h. στρατεύεσθαι c. ξυνστρατεύεσθαι T.
 7. ἐς] πρὸς d.i. πλεύσας A.E.F.H.N.T.V.e.f.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri
 προσπλεύσας. 9. χαρικλία καὶ τοὺς G.L.O.Q.k.m. 10. δέ] om. b. μὲν δὲ f.
 ὑπὸ] om. D.g. τούτου τοῦ ἥρος A.B.G.H.L.O.V.d.f.g.h.i.m. Haack. Poppo.
 Goell. Bekk. τούτους τοῦ ἥρος C.D.E.F.T.e.k. τοῦ ἥρος Q. vulgo τοῦ ἥρος τούτου.
 11. ἐν ταῖς συρακούσαις T. 13. συγκαλέσας K. 16. λαμβάνειν] om. h.
 17. κατεργάσασθαι A.B.D.F.H.N.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 vulgo κατεργάσεσθαι. 18. ξυνέπειθε A.D.F.H.N.T.V.c.f.g. Goell. Bekk. ξυνα-
 ναπείθει B. (ξυνανεπείθει B. teste Bekk.) K.b.h. Dobree. vulgo ξυνανέπειθε. τοῦ]
 om. G.L.O.R.i.k.m. Poppo. 19. ἐπιχειρήσαι K. ἐκείνοις A.C.D.E.F.G.H.
 K.R.T.V.b.c.m. 21. ἀλλ'] om. B. καὶ] om. L.O.k.

18. ξυνέπειθε—τοῦ μὴ ἀθυμῶν] Poppo omits the article before ἀθυμῶν: but it may be explained as the object of the persuasion; "Hermocrates joined ear-
 nestly in trying to persuade them,
 "to the end that they might not fear to

"venture on an attack by sea." Com-
 pare II. 4, 2. ἐμπεύρους ἔχοντες τοὺς διώ-
 κοντας, τοῦ μὴ ἐκφεύγειν. II. 22, 1. ἐκ-
 κλησίαν οὐκ ἐποίει αὐτῶν,—τοῦ μὴ—ἐξα-
 μαρτεῖν. and Matthiae, Gr. Gr. §. 539.
 Obs. 1. and Jelf 492.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 3.

τολμηροὺς, οἷους καὶ Ἀθηναίους, τοὺς ἀντιτολμῶντας χαλεπω-
 τάτους [ἀν] αὐτοῖς φαίνεσθαι· ᾧ γὰρ ἐκείνοι τοὺς πέλας, οὐ
 δυνάμει ἔστιν ὅτε προὔχοντες, τῷ δὲ θράσει ἐπιχειροῦντες,
 καταφοβοῦσι, καὶ σφᾶς ἂν τὸ αὐτὸ ὁμοίως τοῖς ἐναντίοις ὑπο-
 4 σχεῖν· καὶ Συρακοσίους εὖ εἰδέναι ἔφη, τῷ τολμῆσαι ἀπροσδο- 5
 κήτως πρὸς τὸ Ἀθηναίων ναυτικὸν ἀντιστῆναι, πλέον τι διὰ τὸ
 τοιοῦτον ἐκπλαγέντων αὐτῶν περιγενησομένους, ἢ Ἀθηναίους
 τῇ ἐπιστήμῃ τὴν Συρακοσίων ἀπειρίαν βλάψοντας. ἰέναι οὖν
 5 ἐκέλευεν ἐς τὴν πείραν τοῦ ναυτικοῦ καὶ μὴ ἀποκνεῖν. καὶ οἱ
 μὲν Συρακόσιοι, τοῦ τε Γυλίππου καὶ Ἑρμοκράτους καὶ εἰς 10
 του ἄλλου πειθόντων, ὥρμητό τε ἐς τὴν ναυμαχίαν καὶ τὰς
 ναῦς ἐπλήρουν. XXII. ὁ δὲ Γύλιππος, ἐπειδὴ παρεσκευά-
 σατο τὸ ναυτικόν, ἀγαγὼν ὑπὸ νύκτα πᾶσαν
 τὴν στρατιὰν τὴν πεζὴν, αὐτὸς μὲν τοῖς ἐν τῷ
 Πλημυρίῳ τείχεσι κατὰ γῆν ἔμελλε προσβα- 15
 λείν, αἱ δὲ τριήρεις τῶν Συρακοσίων ἅμα καὶ
 ἀπὸ ξυνθήματος πέντε μὲν καὶ τριάκοντα ἐκ τοῦ

Land and sea engage-
 ment at Syracuse. The
 Syracusans are defeat-
 ed by sea, but by land
 they take the three
 forts on Plemyrion.
 (22, 23.)

2. ἀν] om. A.C.D.E.F.H.L.O.Q.T.V.d.e.g.k. Poppo. uncis inclusit Bekk. αὐ-
 τοὺς A.F. 3. προὔχοντας T. tom. I. p. 130. 4. καταφρονοῦσι V. "Nonne
 "σφεῖς;" Bekk. 2. τῷ αὐτῷ g. ὑπάρχειν h. 5. ἔφη τολμῆσαι L.O.P.d.k.
 6. τι B.h. Bekker. Poppo. Goell. vulgo om. 7. περιγενησομένους B. Bekk. 2.
 vulgo περιεσομένους. 8. τὴν τῶν συρ. N.V. οὖν] δὲ H.T. 9. ἐκέλευεν]
 om. C.G.L.O.P.k.m. ἐς] om. G. 10. καὶ Ἑρμοκράτους B.h. Goell. Bekk. ceteri
 καὶ τοῦ Ἑρμοκράτους. καὶ] om. G. 11. πείθονται E. 12. παρεσκευάσαςτο K.h.
 παρασκευάσας G. 14. πεζικὴν R.f. 15. πλημυρίῳ A.B. προβαλεῖν P.

4. τὸ αὐτὸ—ὑποσχεῖν] "They would
 "occasion the same thing to their ene-
 "mies." "The same thing," i. e. ter-
 "ror that should get the better of them;
 the substantive being supplied from the
 verb καταφοβοῦσι. Ὑποσχεῖν is well
 explained by one of the Scholiasts to
 signify υποβάλλειν. Or is Dobree right
 in supposing that σφᾶς here is equiva-
 lent to αὐτοὺς ἐκείνους? in which case the
 accusative would be right, and we should
 not need Bekker's conjecture, σφεῖς,
 and the verb ὑποσχεῖν would keep its
 proper signification. For the notion of
 ὑπέχειν seems to be, "To submit some-
 "thing to another for him to act upon
 "it, or take advantage of it." Thus, in
 Herodot. II. 151, 2. Ψαμμίτιχος περιελό-
 μενος τὴν κυνὴν ὑπέσχε, "took off his

"helmet, and held it for the wine to be
 "poured into it;" and thus Thucyd.
 III. 53, 1. 81, 2. δίκην ὑφέξειν, where the
 notion seems properly to be, "to offer
 "satisfaction;" as it is expressed more
 fully by Plato, Phædo, p. 99. a. ὑπέχειν
 τῇ πόλει δίκην. So in the present pas-
 sage, if σφᾶς could be referred to the
 Athenians, it would signify, "they would
 "themselves offer the same advantage
 "to their enemies."

15. κατὰ γῆν ἔμελλε προσβαλεῖν] He
 marched out of the city by Epirolæ,
 descended into the plain on the rear of
 the Athenian lines, crossed the Ana-
 pus, and came upon Plemyrion along
 the table-land which extends from the
 sea to the fort and temple of Olympi-
 eum. See the map and view.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91.3.

μεγάλου λιμένος ἐπέπλεον αἱ δὲ πέντε καὶ τεσσαράκοντα ἐκ
τοῦ ἐλάσσονος, οὗ ἦν καὶ τὸ νεώριον αὐτοῖς, [καὶ] περιέ-
πλεον βουλόμενοι πρὸς τὰς ἐντὸς προσμῖξαι καὶ ἅμα ἐπι-
πλεῖν τῷ Πλημυρίῳ, ὅπως οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀμφοτέρωθεν θορυ-
5 βῶνται. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι διὰ τάχους ἀντιπληρώσαντες ἐξή-
κοντα ναῦς, ταῖς μὲν πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι πρὸς τὰς πέντε καὶ
τριάκοντα τῶν Συρακοσίων, τὰς ἐν τῷ μεγάλῳ λιμένι,
ἐναυμάχουν, ταῖς δ' ἐπιλοίοις ἀπήντων ἐπὶ τὰς ἐκ τοῦ
νεωρίου περιπλεύσας. καὶ εὐθὺς πρὸ τοῦ στόματος τοῦ
10 μεγάλου λιμένος ἐναυμάχουν, καὶ ἀντείχον ἀλλήλοις ἐπὶ
πολὺν, οἱ μὲν βιάσασθαι βουλόμενοι τὸν ἔσπλουν, οἱ δὲ
κωλύειν. XXIII. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ ὁ Γύλιππος, τῶν ἐν τῷ
Πλημυρίῳ Ἀθηναίων πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν ἐπικαταβάντων
καὶ τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ τὴν γνώμην προσεχόντων, φθάνει προσ-
15 πεσὼν ἅμα τῇ ἑφ' αἰφνιδίως τοῖς τείχεσι, καὶ αἰρεῖ τὸ μέ-
γιστον πρῶτον, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τὰ ἐλάσσω δύνω, οὐχ ὑπομει-
νάντων τῶν φυλάκων, ὥς εἶδον τὸ μέγιστον ῥαδίως ληφθέν.
καὶ ἐκ μὲν τοῦ πρώτου ἀλόντος χαλεπῶς οἱ ἄνθρωποι, ὅσοι
καὶ ἐς τὰ πλοῖα καὶ ὀλκάδα τινα κατέφυγον, ἐς τὸ στρατό-
20 πεδον ἐξεκομίζοντο· τῶν γὰρ Συρακοσίων ταῖς ἐν τῷ μεγάλῳ
λιμένι ναυσὶ κρατούντων τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ, ὑπὸ τριήρους μῖας

2. τὸ] om. d. καὶ post αὐτοῖς A.B.D.E.F.G. om. h. Bekk. 2. 3. προσμῖξαι
A.F. 4. τῷ τε πλ. e. ὅπως—θορυβῶνται] ὅπως μὴ οἱ ἀθηναῖοι προφθάσαντες
κωλύσωσιν N.V. ἀμφοτέρωθεν] om. g. ἀμφοτ. θ. οἱ δ' ἀθηναῖοι om. D. θορυ-
βῶνται L.O.P. 5. οἱ δὲ ἀθην. V. ἀποπληρώσαντες d. 7. ἐν] om. i.
8. ἐπιλοίπαις D.F.H.T. ἐπὶ] om. T. 10. ἐναυμάχουν Q. ἀλλήλους F.T.c.
11. ἐπὶπλουν O. ἐκπλουν B. εὐπλουν g. 13. ἐπιβάντων g. 14. τῇ] om. L. τῇ
γνώμῃ C.G.K.L.N.O.P.d.e.k.m. προσεχόντων D.g. προσεγαγόντων V. προσεσχόν-
των B. 15. αἰφνιδίως] om. P. μέγιστον τείχος T. 16. τοὺς ἐλάσσω C.e.
18. ἀλόντος] ἀλώματος g. 19. ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον ἐξεκομίζοντο A.B.D.E.F.H.T.V.
c.f.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον ἐκομίζοντο Q. vulgo ἐξεκομίζοντο
ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον. 20. γάρ] om. E.h. ἐν] om. P. 21. ναυμαχία καὶ ὑπὸ h.

1. αἱ δὲ πέντε καὶ τεσσαράκοντα] Thucydides had just said that the whole Syracusan fleet was employed; αἱ τριῆρεις τῶν Συρακοσίων, and its number he knew to have amounted to eighty ships, (see ch. 37, 3.) although he had not expressly stated it. He writes therefore as if the reader knew this

also; and having first mentioned "thirty-five," he goes on to speak of "the forty-five," as the necessary remainder out of the whole number of eighty. See Blume, *de posito ante numeralia Articulo*, quoted by Göller, in his *Index Grammaticus*, under the word "*Articulus*."

καὶ εὖ πλεούσης ἐπεδιώκοντο· ἐπειδὴ δὲ τὰ δύο τειχίσματα
 ἡλίσκετο, ἐν τούτῳ καὶ οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐτύγγανον ἤδη νικώ-
 3 μενοι, καὶ οἱ ἐξ αὐτῶν φεύγοντες ῥᾶον παρέπλευσαν. αἱ γὰρ
 τῶν Συρακοσίων αἱ πρὸ τοῦ στόματος νῆες ναυμαχοῦσαι,
 βιασάμεναι τὰς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ναῦς, οὐδενὶ κόσμῳ ἐσέπλεον, 5
 καὶ ταραχθεῖσαι περὶ ἀλλήλας παρέδωσαν τὴν νίκην τοῖς
 Ἀθηναίοις. ταύτας τε γὰρ ἔτρεψαν, καὶ ὕφ' ὧν τὸ πρῶτον
 4 ἐνικῶντο ἐν τῷ λιμένι. καὶ ἔνδεκα μὲν ναῦς τῶν Συρακοσίων
 κατέδυσαν, καὶ τοὺς πολλοὺς τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἀπέκτειναν,
 πλὴν ὅσον ἐκ τριῶν νεῶν οὓς ἐξώγρησαν· τῶν δὲ σφετέρων 10
 τρεῖς νῆες διεφθάρησαν. τὰ δὲ νανάγια ἀνελκύσαντες τῶν
 Συρακοσίων, καὶ τροπαῖον ἐν τῷ νησιδίῳ στήσαντες τῷ πρὸ
 τοῦ Πλημυρίου, ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὸ ἑαυτῶν στρατόπεδον.

XXIV. Οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι κατὰ μὲν τὴν ναυμαχίαν οὕτως
 ἐπεπράγεσαν, τὰ δ' ἐν τῷ Πλημυρίῳ τείχῃ εἶχον, καὶ τρο- 15

Great inconveniences
 resulting to the Athe-
 nians from the loss of
 Plemyrium.

παῖα ἔσθησαν αὐτῶν τρία. καὶ τὸ μὲν ἕτερον
 τοῖν δυοῖν τειχοῖν τοῖν ὕστερον ληφθέντοι
 κατέβαλον, τὰ δὲ δύο ἐπισκευάσαντες ἐφρου-
 2 ρουν. ἄνθρωποι δ' ἐν τῶν τειχῶν τῇ ἀλώσει ἀπέθανον καὶ
 ἐξωγρήθησαν πολλοὶ, καὶ χρήματα πολλὰ τὰ ξύμπαντα 20
 ἐάλω· ὥστε† γὰρ ταμείῳ χρωμένων τῶν Ἀθηναίων τοῖς
 τείχεσι, πολλὰ μὲν ἐμπόρων χρήματα καὶ σῖτος ἐνῆν, πολλὰ
 δὲ καὶ τριηράρχων, ἐπεὶ καὶ ἰστία τεσσαράκοντα τριήρων καὶ

1. ἀπεδιώκοντο g. 5. ναῦς] om. h. ἐπέπλεον Q.d.e. 6. παρέδωσαν V.
 7. αὐτάς h. τε] om. C.G.K.T.e. ἔτρεψαν] ἔπεμψαν L.O. 15. εἶχον] om. L.O.P.k.
 εἶλον Q. 17. τυχοῖν T. ληφθέντοι A.D.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.T.V.c.f.g.h.m. Haack.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo λειφθέντοι. 18. κατέβαλον i. 21. ὥστε A.B.D.E.F.G.
 ἀτε h. Bekker. 23. δὲ τριηράρχων L.O.P. δὲ καὶ τριηραρχῶν A.C.D.E.F.G.H.
 L.O.P.Q.T.V.d.e.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri δὲ καὶ τῶν τριηράρχων.
 τετταράκοντα A.D.E.F.G.H.L.O.Q.T.f.g.i.k.m. et correctus C. τεσσ. Bekk.

12. ἐν τῷ νησιδίῳ] This is a mere
 rock rather than an island: which lies
 just off the point of Plemyrium. It
 may be seen, as it exists at present, on
 the map of Syracuse, at the end of this
 volume.

21. ὥστε† γὰρ ταμείῳ] The use of
 ὥστε for ἀτε is common in Herodotus,
 and Lobeck quotes instances of it from
 three Attic writers, Thucydides in the

present passage, Isocrates, Panegyric.
 p. 73, and Aristophanes, Ecclesiazusæ,
 783. (Lobeck on Phrynich. p. 427).
 The reference to Isocrates is incorrect,
 nor can I find the place alluded to;
 and if the present passage be genuine
 in Thucydides, it is at least the only
 one of the kind. I have retained the
 common reading, though it seems to be
 justly liable to suspicion.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 3.

τάλλα σκευή ἐγκατελήφθη, καὶ τριήρεις ἀνελκυσμέναι τρεῖς.
 μέγιστον δὲ καὶ ἐν τοῖς πρώτον ἐκάκωσε τὸ στράτευμα τὸ 3
 τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἢ τοῦ Πλημυρίου λήψις· οὐ γὰρ ἔτι οὐδ' οἱ
 ἔσπλοι ἀσφαλεῖς ἦσαν τῆς ἐπαγωγῆς τῶν ἐπιτηδείων (οἱ γὰρ
 5 Συρακόσιοι ναυσὶν αὐτόθι ἐφορμοῦντες ἐκώλουν, καὶ διὰ
 μάχης ἤδη ἐγίνοντο αἱ ἐσκομιδαί), ἔς τε τὰ ἄλλα κατὰ-
 πληξιν παρέσχε καὶ ἀθυμίαν τῷ στρατεύματι.

XXV. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο ναῦς τε ἐκπέμπουσι δώδεκα οἱ
 Συρακόσιοι, καὶ Ἀγάθαρχον ἐπ' αὐτῶν Συρακόσιον ἄρχοντα.
 10 Various active opera- καὶ αὐτῶν μία μὲν ἐς Πελοπόννησον ᾤχετο,
 tions conducted by
 both parties. The
 Syracusans urge the
 other states of Sicily
 to fresh exertions, in
 order to destroy the
 armament of Nicias
 before the arrival of
 15 the second expedition
 under Demosthenes. καὶ αὐτῶν μία μὲν ἐς Πελοπόννησον ᾤχετο,
 πρέσβεις ἄγουσα, οἵπερ τά τε σφέτερα φράσω-
 σιν ὅτι ἐν ἐλπίσιν εἰσὶ, καὶ τὸν ἐκεῖ πόλεμον
 ἔτι μᾶλλον ἐποτρύνωσι γίνεσθαι· αἱ δὲ ἔνδεκα
 νῆες πρὸς τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἔπλευσαν, πυνθανόμε-
 ναι πλοῖα τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις γέμοντα χρημάτων
 20 προσπλεῖν. καὶ τῶν τε πλοίων ἐπιτυχοῦσαι τὰ 2
 πολλὰ διέφθειραν, καὶ ξύλα ναυπηγήσιμα ἐν τῇ Καυλωνιά-
 τιδι κατέκαυσαν, ἃ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐτοῖμα ἦν. ἔς τε Λοκροὺς 3
 μετὰ ταῦτα ἦλθον, καὶ ὁρμουσῶν αὐτῶν κατέπλευσε μία τῶν
 20 ὀλκάδων τῶν ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου, ἄγουσα Θεσπίων ὀπλί-
 τας. καὶ ἀναλαβόντες αὐτοὺς οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς
 παρέπλεον ἐπ' οἴκου. φυλάξαντες δ' αὐτοὺς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι 4
 εἴκοσι ναυσὶ πρὸς τοῖς Μεγάροις, μίαν μὲν ναὺν λαμβά-
 νουσιν αὐτοῖς ἀνδράσι, τὰς δ' ἄλλας οὐκ ἡδυνήθησαν, ἀλλ'

1. ἐγκατελήφθη A.B.C.D.E.F.H.Q.T.c.e.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 vulgo ἐγκατελείφθη. ἀνελκυσμέναι A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.K.T.g.h.i.k. Haack.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀνελκυσμέναι. 2. δέ] τε B. τὸ post στράτευμα
 om. B.L.e.h. 3. οἱ] om. B.h. 4. ταῖς ἐπαγωγαῖς γρ. g. 6. εἰσκομιδαὶ C.
 τε] om. d. 7. ἄλλα L.O.d.i.k.m. Bekker. 8. ναῦς] om. h. 9. συρακοσίαν
 ἀρχ. F. συρακουσίαν ἀρχ. G. 10. μὲν μία A.D.F.V.f.g. 11. οἵπερ] ὥσπερ E.
 ὅπως B.h. qui mox dederunt τε. vulgo omisum. φράσουσιν corr. F.G. 12. ἐλ-
 πίδι e. 13. ἔτι] om. K. μᾶλλον] om. G. 14. πρὸς ἰταλίαν Q.
 15. χρήματα V. χρημάτων γέμοντα B.h. 20. ἄγουσα] om. C. 22. ἐπλεον B.h.
 αὐτοῖς A.D.E.F.T.g. 23. μεγαρεῦσι h. 24. ἀνδράσιν· οὐκ ἡδυνήθησαν δὲ τὰς
 ἄλλας V. ἐδυνήθησαν B.G.

4. τῆς ἐπαγωγῆς] "The entrance into
 "the harbour was not secure for the
 "getting in of provisions." The geni-
 tive here seems strictly explanatory, as
 in the passage, I. 36, 2. τῆς Ἰταλίας—

καλῶς παράπλου κείται: but it belongs
 to the substantive, not to the verb.
 "The sailings in, about the getting in
 "of provisions; connected with the
 "getting in of provisions."

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 3.

5 ἀποφεύγουσιν ἐς τὰς Συρακούσας. Ἐγένετο δὲ καὶ περὶ τῶν
 σταυρῶν ἀκροβολισμὸς ἐν τῷ λιμένι, οὓς οἱ Συρακόσιοι πρὸ
 τῶν παλαιῶν νεωσοίκων κατέπηξαν ἐν τῇ θαλάσσῃ, ὅπως
 αὐτοῖς αἱ νῆες ἐντὸς ὁρμοῖεν καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπιπλέοντες μὴ
 6 βλάπτοιεν ἐμβάλλοντες. προσαγαγόντες γὰρ ναῦν μυριο-5
 φόρον αὐτοῖς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, πύργους τε ξυλίνους ἔχουσιν καὶ
 παραφράγματα, ἕκ τε τῶν ἀκάτων ὄνουν ἀναδούμενοι τοὺς

2. σταυρωμάτων B.h. 4. οἱ] om. R. 5. ἐμβάλλοντες A.B.C.D.F.H.K.N.

Q.T.V.f.g.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ^{ἐμ} ἐσβάλλοντες G. ἐσβαλόντες L.O.P.
 vulgo ἐμβαλόντες. προσάγοντες c. γὰρ] om. T. μυριάμφορον Lobeck. ad
 Phrynich. p. 663. 7. ἀκάτων A.B.C.D.F.H.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.e.g.k.m. Haack.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀκατίων. ὄχμευον h. ἔνευον P.c. ἀναδούμενοι B.
 ἀναδούμενος T.

3. νεωσοίκων] "Docks under cover," like boathouses for smaller vessels. Of these νεώσοικοι there were a great many in a single νεώριον, or "dockyard," and the town in which such a νεώριον was situated, was itself called ἐπίγειον, (I. 30, 2. II. 84, 5.) Such seems to be the distinction between these three words. Polycrates of Samos shut up the wives and children of some Samians whose fidelity he suspected, ἐς τοὺς νεωσοίκους, intending there to burn them alive, boathouses and all, if his suspicions proved well founded, (Herodot. III. 45, 5.) Boathouses may be burned well enough, but not a dockyard. Compare Demosth. de Symmoriis, p. 184. Reiske: φημί τοὺς στρατηγούς δεῖν διανεῖμαι τόπους δέκα τῶν νεωρίων, σκεψαμένους ὅπως ὡς ἐγγύτατ' ἀλλήλων κατὰ τριάκοντ' ὧσι νεώσοικοι. ἐπειδὴν δὲ τοῦτο ποιήσωσι, δύο συμμορίας καὶ τριάκοντα τριῆρεις τούτων ἐκάστῳ προσνεῖμαι τῶν τόπων. See also Xenoph. Hellen. IV. 4, 12. ἀπέθανον—ἐπὶ τὰ τέγη τῶν νεωσοίκων ἀναβάντες.

5. ναὺν μυριοφόρον] The word μυριοφόρος occurs in Strabo, XVII. 1, 26. (p. 805.) βάθος δ' ὅσον ἀρκεί μυριοφόρον νηὶ and its synonym, μυριαγωγός, occurs also, III. 3, 1. (p. 151.) I am not inclined therefore to adopt Lobeck's conjecture, μυριάμφορον. As in money matters the Athenians spoke of χιλίας, μυρίας, &c., without adding the substantive, because every one knew that their calculations were made in drachmæ, so a ship might be called μυριοφόρος, every one understanding what

measure was used in estimating a vessel's burden. I believe that this measure was the talent, as I find that vessels are sometimes described as being of so many talents' burden; as in Thucyd. IV. 118, 4, where it appears that a vessel of 500 talents' burden was considered a very small one: and in Herodotus, I. 194, 5, where it is said that the largest of the Coracle-built barges that navigated the Euphrates were of 5000 talents' burden: and again, II. 96, 5, where some of the boats on the Nile are said to be "of many thousand talents' burden." I interpret ναὺν μυριοφόρον, therefore, as "a ship of "10,000 talents' burden."

7. ὄνουν] Vide Suidam h. v. Thomas Magister in ὄνουν etiam ἀκάτων habet, ut plerique MSS. WASS. In Suida etiam alia quædam melius leguntur, quam in Scholiaste. ὄνουν Ælius Dionysius apud Eustathium in Homer. II. X'. p. 862. exponit ἐκίνουν καὶ περιῆγον. Et sic Suidas et Thomas. De voce ὄνος, unde ὀνεύειν, habet quædam Is. Vossius ad Catullum p. 326. Suculam vertunt Lexica, et hic Acacius. Sed ἀνακλᾶν hic non est, quod Idem, et Portus, putarunt, frangere, verum, sursum attollendo convellere et educere. Suidas et Scholiastes exponunt: e fundo evelere. Sic Thucydides II. 76, 4. et alii apud Lipsium V. Poliorceticor. 8. ἀνακλᾶν machinam muro incussam, dicunt, eos, qui laqueis injectis eam attollunt, et avertunt. Et in aliis generibus loquendi non frangendi, sed inflectendi et in altum tollendi, significationem

σταυροὺς καὶ ἀνέκλων, καὶ κατακολυμβῶντες ἐξέπριον. οἱ
 δὲ Συρακόσιοι ἀπὸ τῶν νεωσοίκων ἐβαλλον· οἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς
 ὀλκάδος ἀντέβαλλον· καὶ τέλος τοὺς πολλοὺς τῶν σταυρῶν
 ἀνεῖλον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι. χαλεπωτάτη δ' ἦν τῆς σταυρώσεως ἡ
 5 κρύφιος· ἦσαν γὰρ τῶν σταυρῶν οὓς οὐχ ὑπερέχοντας τῆς
 θαλάσσης κατέπηξαν, ὥστε δεινὸν ἦν προσπλεῦσαι, μὴ οὐ
 προῖδὼν τις ὥσπερ περὶ ἔρμα περιβάλλῃ τὴν ναῦν. ἀλλὰ καὶ
 τούτους κολυμβηταὶ δυνάμενοι ἐξέπριον μισθοῦ. ὅμως δ' αὖθις
 οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐσταύρωσαν. πολλὰ δὲ καὶ ἄλλα πρὸς ἀλλή- 8
 10 λους, οἷον εἰκὸς τῶν στρατοπέδων ἐγγὺς ὄντων καὶ ἀντιτε-
 ταγμένων, ἐμηχανῶντο, καὶ ἀκροβολισμοῖς καὶ πείραις παν-
 τοίαις ἐχρῶντο. ἔπεμψαν δὲ καὶ ἐς τὰς πόλεις πρέσβεις οἱ 9
 Συρακόσιοι Κορινθίων καὶ Ἀμπρακιωτῶν καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων,
 ἀγγέλλοντας τὴν τε τοῦ Πλημυρίου λῆψιν, καὶ τῆς ναυ-
 15 μαχίας πέρι, ὥς οὐ τῇ τῶν πολεμίων ἰσχυΐ μᾶλλον ἢ τῇ
 σφετέρᾳ ταραχῇ ἦσσηθείεν, τά τε ἄλλα αὖ δηλώσοντας ὅτι
 ἐν ἐλπίσιν εἰσὶ, καὶ ἀξιώσοντας ξυμβοθεῖν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς καὶ
 ναυσὶ καὶ πεζῶ, ὥς καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων προσδοκίμων ὄντων
 ἄλλῃ στρατιᾷ, καὶ ἦν φθάσωσιν αὐτοὶ πρότερον διαφθεί-
 20 ραντες τὸ παρὸν στράτευμα αὐτῶν, †διαπεπολεμησόμενον.†
 καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ ταῦτα ἔπραττον.

1. ἀνέκλων T. 2. νεωσοίκων] om. T. hiatu relicto satis amplo ad vocem
 capiendam. ἐβαλον K.f. ἐσβαλλον T. 3. ἀντέβαλον f. 3. et 5. σταβρῶν T.
 4. εἶλον A.D.F.H.T.V.g. 7. περὶ ἔρμα] om. D.F.H.T.g. περιβάλλει L.O.P.k.
 περιβάλλῃ V. 8. τοῖτοις A.D.E.F. δυνάμενοι deleta post v littera F. 12. οἱ
 συρρακοῖσιοι πρέσβεις V. 13. ἀμπρακιωτῶν T.V. 14. ἀγγέλλοντας A.B.C.D.E.
 F.H.K.L.O.P.e.f.g.h.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀγγέλλοντας G.b.d. ἀγγέλλοντες T.
 vulgo ἀγγελοῦντας. τε] om. d. 15. σφετέρων h. 16. αὖ] om. B.G.K.R.
 c.e.f.h. δηλώσοντας f. δηλώσαντας d. 17. ἀξιώσονται F.H.T.g. αὐτῶν K.
 19. πρότερον g. 20. διαπεπολεμησόμενον B. Bekk. Goell. διαπεπολεμησόμενων h.
 ceteri διαπολεμησόμενον. 21. ἔπραττον B.

habet. Aristænetus I. Epist. 3. ὡς ἀν-
 κλᾶν ἡμᾶς ἐπὶ πολὺ τὸν ἀνέχον πρὸς θέαν
 τῶν κύκλῳ συναιωρουμένων βοτρῶν. Lu-
 cianus de Gymnas. p. 272. ἡ δεξιὰ ὑπὲρ
 τῆς κεφαλῆς ἀνακεκλασμένη. DUKER.

20. †διαπεπολεμησόμενον†] Although
 it is well known that what is called in
 the common grammars the future of
 the middle voice has often a passive
 signification, yet in this particular verb,

while the future πολεμήσομαι is used in
 an active or middle sense, (notwith-
 standing the passage, I. 68, 3. εἴ ποτε
 πολεμήσονται, in which Poppo and Göl-
 ler understand it passively,) it seems to
 me best to use the decidedly passive form
 διαπεπολεμησόμενον. But I am quite
 willing to allow that much may be said
 for the other form, retained by almost
 all the MSS., διαπολεμησόμενον.

XXVI. Ὁ δὲ Δημοσθένης, ἐπεὶ ξυνελέγη αὐτῷ τὸ στρα-
 τευμα ὃ ἔδει ἔχοντα ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν βοηθεῖν, ἄρας ἐκ τῆς
 Αἰγίνης καὶ πλεύσας πρὸς τὴν Πελοπόννησον
 τῷ τε Χαρικλεί καὶ ταῖς τριάκοντα ναυσὶ τῶν
 Ἀθηναίων ξυμμίσγει, καὶ παραλαβόντες τῶν 5
 Ἀργείων ὀπλίτας ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς ἔπλεον ἐς τὴν
 Λακωνικὴν, καὶ πρῶτον μὲν τῆς Ἐπιδαύρου τι
 τῆς Λιμηρᾶς ἐδήωσαν, ἔπειτα σχόντες ἐς τὰ
 καταυτικρὺ Κυθήρων τῆς Λακωνικῆς, ἔνθα τὸ
 ἱερὸν τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνός ἐστι, τῆς τε γῆς ἔστιν 10
 ἃ ἐδήωσαν, καὶ ἐτείχισαν ἰσθμῶδες τι χωρίον, ἵνα δὴ οἱ τε
 Εἰλωτες τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων αὐτόσε αὐτομολῶσι καὶ ῥᾶματ'
 λησται ἐξ αὐτοῦ ὥσπερ ἐκ τῆς Πύλου ἀρπαγὴν ποιῶνται.
 2 καὶ ὁ μὲν Δημοσθένης εὐθύς, ἐπειδὴ ξυγκατέλαβε τὸ χωρίον,
 ῥέπέπλει ἐπὶ τῆς Κερκύρας, ὅπως καὶ τῶν ἐκείθεν ξυμ- 15
 μάχων παραλαβὼν τὸν ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν πλοῦν ὅτι τάχιστα
 ποιῇται· ὁ δὲ Χαρικλῆς περιμένοντας ἕως τὸ χωρίον ἐξετείχισε,
 καὶ καταλιπὼν φυλακὴν αὐτοῦ, ἀπεκομίζετο καὶ αὐτὸς ὕστερον
 ταῖς τριάκοντα ναυσὶν ἐπ' οἶκου, καὶ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι ἅμα.

XXVII. Ἀφίκοντο δὲ καὶ Θρακῶν τῶν μαχαιοφόρων 20

1. ἐπειδὴ h. ἐπὶ—αὐτὸ T. τὸ] om. K. 3. πρὸς] ἐς L. 5. τῶν] om. L.O.
 6. ὀπλίτας A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.T.V.f.g.h.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 vulgo ὀπλίτας τινάς. ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς] om. G. 7. τι] om. d. 8. λιμηρᾶς
 A.D.E.F.H.T.V. λιμηρᾶς G. λυμηρᾶς K.R. τὰ] τὸ d. 9. κατ' ἀντικρὺ A.
 10. ἔστιν δ] τι h. 11. ἐτείχισαν] om. G. ἰσθμῶ δὲ T. ἵνα μὴ E. 12. αὐ-
 τόσε] om. G. ἅμα B.h. Bekker. Goell. vulgo deest. 13. αὐτῶν L.O.P.
 14. εὐθύς] om. d.h. ξυγκατέλαβε C.G.P.i.k. 15. ἐπέπλει A.D.E.F.G. ἐπι-
 παρέπλει B. παρέπλει h. Bekker. Poppo. Goell. ἐκεῖ G.L.O.k.m. 16. ἐν τῇ
 σικελίᾳ G.L.O.P.k.m. 17. ποιεῖται A.F.H.K.T. ποιῇται G. ἕως A.C.
 D.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.T.V.f.g.i.k.m. 18. καταλείπων E. 19. οἱ] om. h.
 20. καὶ θραικῶν B.h. Goell. Bekk. ceteri καὶ τῶν θρακῶν.

15. ῥέπέπλει] “Sailed on towards
 “Corcyra.” It does not seem quite
 correct to say that this word always
 signifies a hostile advance. See I. 51, 2,
 where it is used simply in the sense of
 “coming up,” or, “coming on.” And
 the genitive, ἐπὶ τῆς Κερκύρας, would
 shew that direction was meant, rather
 than any purpose of hostility. It does
 not therefore seem to me necessary to

adopt the reading παρέπλει, which is
 furnished by one MS., but which ap-
 pears to me an evident correction of a
 word used in an unusual sense, as ἐπέ-
 πλει is used in the present passage.

20. τῶν μαχαιοφόρων, κ.τ.λ.] Com-
 pare II. 96, 2. παρεκάλε δὲ [ὁ Σιτάλης]
 καὶ τῶν ὀρεινῶν Θρακῶν πολλοὺς τῶν αὐτο-
 νόμων καὶ μαχαιοφόρων, οἱ Δίοι καλοῦν-
 ται, τὴν Ῥοδόπην οἱ πλείστοι οἰκοῦντες.

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τοῦ Διακοῦ γένους ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας πελτασταὶ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ
 ἔθρει τούτῳ τριακόσιοι καὶ χίλιοι, οὓς ἔδει τῷ
 Δημοσθένει ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν ξυμπλεῖν. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι, ὡς ὕστερον ἦκον, διενεοῦντο αὐτοὺς
 πάλιν ὅθεν ἦλθον, ἐς Θράκην, ἀποπέμπειν. τὸ
 γὰρ ἔχειν πρὸς τὸν ἐκ τῆς Δεκελείας πόλεμον
 αὐτοὺς πολυτελὲς ἐφαίνετο· δραχμὴν γὰρ τῆς
 ἡμέρας ἕκαστος ἐλάμβανεν. ἐπειδὴ γὰρ ἡ Δε-
 κείλεια τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ὑπὸ πάσης τῆς στρατιᾶς
 ἐν τῷ ἔθρει τούτῳ τειχισθεῖσα, ὕστερον δὲ
 φρουραῖς ἀπὸ τῶν πόλεων κατὰ διαδοχὴν χρό-
 νου ἐπιούσαις, τῇ χώρᾳ ἐπώκειτο, πολλὰ
 ἔβλαπτε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, καὶ ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις χρημάτων τ'
 ὀλέθρῳ καὶ ἀνθρώπων φθορᾷ ἐκάκωσε τὰ πράγματα. πρό-
 τερὸν μὲν γὰρ βραχεῖαι γιγνόμεναι αἱ ἐσβολαὶ τὸν ἄλλον
 χρόνον τῆς γῆς ἀπολαύειν οὐκ ἐκώλυνον· τότε δὲ ξυνεχῶς
 ἐπικαθημένων, καὶ ὅτε μὲν καὶ πλεόνων ἐπίοντων, ὅτε δ' ἐξ
 ἀνάγκης τῆς ἴσης φρουρᾶς καταθεούσης τε τὴν χώραν καὶ

1. τοῦ] τῶν C.L.O.P.Q.k. δακικοῦ C.V.e. πελταστοὶ V. τοῦ αὐτοῦ θέρου
 τούτου B.h. 3. σικελίαν] ἐκκλησίαν e. συμπλεῖν C.D.F.H.T.V.i.k. 6. πρὸς τὸν]
 om. G. ἐκ δεκελείας O. cum Suida v. πολυτελές. 7. δραχμὴν γὰρ] om. G. τῆς
 ἡμ. ἐκ. ἐλάμβ.] om. D.F.H.G. ἐκάστης ἡμέρας ἐλάμβανον B. ἐλάμβανον et e. ἐλάμβ.
 ἕκαστ. τῆς ἡμέρ. V. 9. στρατείας V. 11. ἀπὸ B.h. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ὑπό.
 χρόνον ἐπιουσῶν B. 12. ἐπιούσαις A.C.D.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m.
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐπιουσῶν. 13. πρῶτον Bekk. codices πρώτοις
 χρημάτων τε V. 15. αἱ] om. R. τῶν ἄλλων τῆς γῆς G.d.e.i.k. 16. χρόνον] om. C.G.
 ἐκώλυνον T.h. δὲ χρόνον συνεχῶς G.i.k.m. συνεχῶς V. 17. πλεόνων B.h.
 ἐπίοντων] om. Q. 18. φρουρᾶς καὶ καταθεούσης B.H.h.

12. τῇ χώρᾳ ἐπώκειτο] "Now that
 "Deceleia was regularly occupied for
 "the annoyance of their territory."
 Compare VI. 86, 3. ἐποικούντες ὑμῖν, and
 V. 51, 2. οὐ γὰρ ἐπ' ἄλλῃ τινὶ γῇ τὸ χω-
 ρὸν ἐτειχίσθη. Also Pausanias, IV. 26, 5.
 ἀξιώμαχον πόλιν ἐποικῆσαι Λακεδαιμονί-
 οισ. Göller objects to the conjunction
 δὲ after ὕστερον, but some such partic-
 ple as κατεχομένη may be easily sup-
 plied from the context. Immediately
 below Bekker's alteration of ἐν τοῖς
 πρώτοις, for ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις, seems to
 me unnecessary. There is no reason
 for always excluding the form ἐν τοῖς
 πρώτοις, because the other form, ἐν τοῖς

πρώτος, &c., is often used also.

14. ἀνθρώπων φθορᾷ] *Valla* verterat,
hominum amissione; *Portus* maluit,
interitū: sine causa. *Thucydides* II.
 47, 4. φθορᾷ ἀνθρώπων dicit de pestilen-
 tia; sed hic sermo est de jactura man-
 cipiorum, quæ ad hostem transfugie-
 bant, ut ostendunt sequentia. *Duker*.

17. ὅτε μὲν—ὅτε δὲ] This form instead
 of ποτὲ μὲν—ποτὲ δὲ, is not very com-
 mon. *Aristotle* uses it, *Rhetor.* I. 7, 29.
 (ed. Oxon. 1837.), and ὅτε δὲ, as "some-
 times," occurs in *Xenoph.* de Venat.
 V. 8. See *Hermann* on *Viger*, note 258.

18. τῆς ἴσης φρουρᾶς] "The regular
 "garrison," with its numbers in a

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ληστείας ποιουμένης, βασιλέως τε παρόντος τοῦ τῶν Λακε-
 δαιμονίων Ἀγιδος, ὃς οὐκ ἐκ παρέργου τὸν πόλεμον ἐποιεῖτο,
 5 μεγάλα οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐβλάπτοντο. τῆς τε γὰρ χώρας ἀπάσης
 ἐστέρηντο, καὶ ἀνδραπόδων πλεόν ἢ δύο μυριάδες ἡτομολή-
 κεσαν, καὶ τούτων πολὺ μέρος χειροτέχναι, πρόβατά τε 5
 πάντα † ἀπολώλει † καὶ ὑποζύγια· ἵπποι τε, ὅσημέραι ἐξε-
 λαννόντων τῶν ἱππέων, πρὸς τε τὴν Δεκέλειαν καταδρομάς
 ποιουμένων καὶ κατὰ τὴν χώραν φυλασσόντων, οἱ μὲν ἀπε-
 χωλοῦντο ἐν γῇ ἀποκρότῳ τε καὶ ξυνεχῶς τалаπωροῦντες,
 οἱ δ' ἐπιτρώσκοντο. XXVIII. ἥ τε τῶν ἐπιτηδείων παρα- 10
 κομιδὴ ἐκ τῆς Εὐβοίας, πρότερον ἐκ τοῦ Ὠρωποῦ κατὰ
 † γῆς † διὰ τῆς Δεκελείας θάσσουν οὔσα, περὶ Σούνιον κατὰ
 θάλασσαν πολυτελὲς ἐγίγνετο· τῶν τε πάντων ὁμοίως ἐπα-
 κτῶν ἐδεῖτο ἡ πόλις, καὶ ἀντὶ τοῦ πόλις εἶναι φρούριον κατ-

3. γὰρ] om. e. ἀπάσης] om. i. 4. ἡτομολήσαν P. 5. τούτων τὸ πολὺ
 B. et Bekker. τούτων πολὺ A.D.E.F.G. 6. ἀπωλώλει A.k. Bekk. Goell. et,
 postposito πάντα, B.h. ὑποζύγια] ζεύγη B.h. ὅσημέραι F. 7. τε] om. h.
 8. χώραν] om. K. 9. συνεχῶς D.F.g. 12. γῆν i. Porpo. θάσσουν A.B.D.
 E.F.H.T.V.g. Haack. οὔσα τότε περὶ N.V. 13. θάλατταν B. ἐγένετο Q.g.
 14. καὶ—πόλις] om. V.

manner "at par," neither more nor less than ordinary. So Abreschius, Göller, and the Scholiast.

6. † ἀπολώλει †] There is no reason why Bekker should have admitted ἀπωλώλει here, and retained ἀπολώλει in IV. 133, 1, there being nearly the same MS. authority in both cases for the change. According to Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 168. Obs. 2, ἀπωλώλει would be the true form in both places. In his last edition Bekker has retained ἀπολώλει.

8. ἀπεχωλοῦντο—τάλαιπωροῦντες] Suidas ἀποκρότῳ explicat τραχεῖα Hesych. ἀπόκροτον, σκληρόν. Glossæ, rigidus. Hunc locum respicit etiam Pollux I. 186. Χωρία τραχεῖα, εἰλίθα, δρεινά, ἀπόκροστα. Philo III. de Vita Mosis λιθίνον καὶ ἈΠΟΚΡΟΤΟΝ ψυχὴν ἔχει· et Xenoph. [de Mag. Eq. III. 14.] WASS. Schol. Cass. καταξήρῳ. Plutarchus de Educat. Liberor. pag. 3. ἀπόκροτος καὶ τραχυτέρα τοῦ δέοντος (γῆ). DUKER.

11. κατὰ † γῆς †] That this cannot signify simply "by land," is evident; if that therefore be the meaning, Porpo is right in reading κατὰ γῆν. And such

is the sense in Xenophon. Anab. V. 6, 5. where therefore κατὰ γῆς should certainly be corrected into κατὰ γῆν. But it is possible that κατὰ γῆς in the present passage may rather mean, "over land," than "by land," and may be intended to express the descent from the high grounds about Decelleia, down the plain to Athens. And in this sense the genitive, I imagine, would be used with propriety, as in the well-known line of Homer, βῆ δὲ κατ' Οὐλύμποιο καρήνων, χωόμενος κῆρ.

13. ἐπακτῶν ἐδεῖτο] "Required every thing from abroad," as the resources of Attica were completely in the power of the enemy. Compare Plato, Republic. III. p. 405. 6. ἡ οὐκ αἰσχροὺν δοκεῖ—τὸ ἐπακτῷ περ ἄλλων τῷ δικαίῳ ἀναγκάζεσθαι χρῆσθαι. "To be obliged to import our justice."

14. ἀντὶ τοῦ πόλις εἶναι φρούριον κατέστη] Ad hæc verba in marg. Cod. Cass. adscripti erant versus, Tragici alicujus, ut puto: Κἀγὼ σε θρηνώ καὶ κατοικτιέρω, πόλις· Καὶ γὰρ πατρίς πέφυκας τῆς ἐμῆς φύτης. DUKER.

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έστη. πρὸς γὰρ τῇ ἐπάλλξει τὴν μὲν ἡμέραν κατὰ διαδοχὴν 2
οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι φυλάσσοντες, τὴν δὲ νύκτα καὶ ξύμπαντες,
πλὴν τῶν ἱππέων, οἱ μὲν ἐφ' ὅπλοις ποιούμενοι, οἱ δ' ἐπὶ τοῦ
τείχους, καὶ θέρους καὶ χειμῶνος ἑταλαιπωροῦντο. μάλιστα 3
5 δ' αὐτοὺς ἐπέλεξε, ὅτι δύο πολέμους ἅμα εἶχον, καὶ ἐς φιλο-
νεικίαν καθέστασαν τοιαύτην, ἣν πρὶν γενέσθαι ἠπίστησεν
ἂν τις ἀκούσας. τὸ γὰρ αὐτοὺς πολιορκουμένους ἐπιτειχισμῷ
ὑπὸ Πελοποννησίων μηδ' ὥς ἀποσπῆναι ἐκ Σικελίας, ἀλλὰ
ἐκεῖ Συρακούσας τῷ αὐτῷ τρόπῳ ἀντιπολιορκεῖν, πόλιν οὐδὲν
10 ἐλάσσω αὐτὴν γε καθ' αὐτὴν τῆς Ἀθηναίων, καὶ τὸν παρά-
λογον τοσοῦτον ποιῆσαι τοῖς Ἑλλήσι τῆς δυνάμεως καὶ
τόλμης, ὅσον κατ' ἀρχὰς τοῦ πολέμου οἱ μὲν ἐνιαυτὸν, οἱ δὲ

1. μὲν—τε K. 3. ποιούμενοι] που B. h. 5. εἶχον ἅμα g. 7. ἐπὶ τειχισμῷ
V. g. 8. ἐκ τῆς σικελίας K. ἀλλ' ἐκεῖ F. H. V. f. g. h. Poppo. Bekk. 9. οὐδένα
C. D. E. F. G. H. K. c. e. m. οὐδέτερον οἰμαί ἐστι τοῦτο, αἰτιατικὴ τῶν πληθυντικῶν
margo G. οὐδενὸς R. 10. ἐλάσσω h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐλάσσονα.
γε h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri τε. τῆς B. ceteri τῶν. ἀθηναίων A. B. D.
E. F. H. K. L. N. O. P. R. T. V. d. e. f. g. h. k. m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo
ἀθηνῶν. τὸ παρὰ λόγον h. 11. καὶ τῆς τόλμης c.

1. πρὸς—τῇ ἐπάλλξει] “Employed on
“the city’s line of defence.” Compare
II. 13, 6. τῶν παρ’ ἐπαλξιν, where ἐπαλξιν
expresses the whole extent of fortifica-
tion which required defence, including
the city walls, the long walls, and the
walls of Piræus. Ἐπαλξιν is a parapet
or bulwark; and if we could use such
an expression as “on parapet duty,” it
would be most nearly equivalent to
πρὸς τῇ ἐπάλλξει φυλάσσοντες.

3. ἐφ' ὅπλοις ποιούμενοι, scil. τὴν φυ-
λακίαν, which is to be supplied from the
preceding participle φυλάσσοντες. We
must, in order to understand this ex-
pression, recollect that Athens, as Thu-
cydides says, was become as in a state
of siege, and may be considered as a
great entrenched camp. Accordingly,
as in an actual camp, there would be a
place, or several probably, considering
the size of the town, where the spears
and shields were piled, to be ready for
immediate action. The defenders of
this great camp passed the night either
in actual duty on the ramparts, or ἐφ'
ὅπλοις, that is, either in houses or un-
der the open air, close to the places
where the arms were piled, with sen-
tinals probably regularly stationed; so

that on the first alarm all might at once
arm themselves and proceed to action;
avoiding the delay and confusion of
wandering each man from his own
house through the streets of an un-
lighted city, in order to reach his place
of rendezvous. Compare VIII. 60, 1—3,
and the notes on II. 2, 5, and IV. 130, 3.

7. τὸ γὰρ αὐτοῦς, κ. τ. λ.] There is no
regular construction, the length of the
sentence having made Thucydides for-
get the apodosis, as in VI. 31, 3, the
nominative οὗτος ὁ στόλος, is from the
same cause left without a verb. The
Scholiast would repeat from the pre-
ceding sentence, ἠπίστησεν ἂν τις ἀκού-
σας, but perhaps Thucydides meant to
vary the expression, and to end the
sentence with something of this sort,
πὼς οὐ ταῦτα ἀπίστης φιλονεικίας ση-
μείον δεῖ νομίζειν. A few lines below I
have followed Bekker in reading τῆς
Ἀθηναίων, as I cannot think that πόλιν
οὐδὲν ἐλάσσω τῶν Ἀθηναίων is a correct
mode of speaking. Nor do I think that
Livy would have called Veii, “Urbem
“non minorem Romanis,” although
Poppo seems to think that such an ex-
pression would be Latin.

10. τὸν παράλογον τοσοῦτον—ἔσον—

δύο, οἱ δὲ τριῶν γε ἔτων, οὐδεὶς πλείω χρόνον, ἐνόμιζον περι-
οίσειν αὐτοὺς, εἰ οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι ἐσβάλοιεν ἐς τὴν χώραν,
ὥστε ἔτει ἑπτακαιδεκάτῳ μετὰ τὴν πρώτην ἐσβολὴν ἦλθον ἐς
Σικελίαν, ἥδη τῷ πολέμῳ κατὰ πάντα τετρυχωμένοι, καὶ πό-
λεμον οὐδὲν ἐλάσσω προσανείλοντο τοῦ πρότερον ὑπάρχον- 5
4τος ἐκ Πελοποννήσου. δι' αὐτὰ καὶ τότε, ὑπὸ τε τῆς Δεκελείας
πολλὰ βλαπτούσης, καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀναλωμάτων μεγάλων
προσπιπτόντων, ἀδύνατοι ἐγένοντο τοῖς χρήμασι. καὶ τὴν
εἰκοστὴν ὑπὸ τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον τῶν κατὰ θάλασσαν ἀντὶ
τοῦ φόρου τοῖς ὑπηκόοις ἐποίησαν, πλείω νομίζοντες ἂν 10
σφίσι χρήματα οὕτω προσιέναι. αἱ μὲν γὰρ δαπάναι οὐχ
ὁμοίως καὶ πρὶν, ἀλλὰ πολλῷ μείζους καθέστασαν, ὅσῳ καὶ
μείζων ὁ πόλεμος ἦν· αἱ δὲ πρόσδοι ἀπώλλυντο.

XXIX. Τοὺς οὖν Θρᾶκας τοὺς τῷ Δημοσθένει ὑστερή-
σαντας, διὰ τὴν παροῦσαν ἀπορίαν τῶν χρημάτων οὐ βουλό- 15

MYCALESSUS.

The Thracians, on
their way home, are
landed on the coast of
Boeotia, and surprise
and sack the town of
Mycalessus.

2 (29, 30.)

1. γε] om. Q. οὐδ' εἰς B. οὐδεὶς δὲ πλείω V. ἐνόμιζε e.h. 4. τῷ αὐτῷ πολέμῳ
κατατρυχώμενοι h. 6. τε] om. A. C. D. E. F. G. H. K. L. O. T. V. c. d. e. f. g. i. k. m.
9. ὑπὸ] κατὰ B.h. τῶν] τὸν A. D. F. G. T. k. m. τὴν H. τῇ Q. τοῖς correctus A.
τοῖς κατὰ θάλ. ὑπηκόοις ἀντὶ τοῦ φ. ἐποίησαν N.V. 12. μείζους] μείζω G.
μᾶλλον h. καὶ] om. R. 13. ἀπώλλυνται Q.T. 14. ὑστερίσαντας F.
16. προστάξαντες προσμίξαι T. 17. διῃτρέφει E. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo
διῃτρεφεῖ. 18. εὐρίππου F.H.T. 19. δύνηται B.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
ceteri δύνωνται. 20. ἔς τε τὴν h. Bekk. ceteri om. te.

ὥστε] Both these last words give the
measure of the παράλογος. For the
measure of the disappointment of men's
expectations is the distance between
their calculations and the event; and
this distance becomes greater in pro-
portion as the calculations went very
far in one direction, and the event is no
less extreme in the opposite direction.

1. περιόισιν] Id est, περιέσεσθαι καὶ
ἀνθέξειν. Suidas hunc locum laudans v.
περιόισιν et iterum v. ψᾶν. DUKER.

8. τὴν εἰκοστὴν] "An ad valorem
"duty of five per cent on all commodi-
"ties carried by sea to or from any
"port within the Athenian dominion."

Like all other taxes it was farmed, and
the farmers of it were called εἰκοστολό-
γοι. Aristophanes speaks of them in
the Frogs, v. 366. Kuster. See Böckh
Staatshaush. der Athen. I. 348. (Eng-
lish Transl. II. 38. 139.)

14. τῷ Δημοσθένει ὑστερίσαντας]
"Who came too late for Demosthenes;"
i. e. too late to be of any use to him.
Had it been τοῦ Δημοσθένους, the sense
would have been different; and would
have meant, "that they missed Demo-
"sthenes," "that they came to Athens
"after he was gone." See Phrynich.
Lobeck. p. 237.

19. ἀπ' αὐτῶν βλάψαι] "To do any

αὐτοὺς, καὶ ἄρπαγὴν τινα ἐποιήσατο διὰ τάχους, καὶ ἐκ
 Χαλκίδος τῆς Εὐβοίας ἀφ' ἐσπέρας διέπλευσε τὸν Εὐριπον,
 καὶ ἀποβιβάσας ἐς τὴν Βοιωτίαν ἤγεν αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ Μυκαλησ-
 σόν. καὶ τὴν μὲν νύκτα λαθὼν πρὸς τῷ Ἑρμαίῳ ἡύλισατο 3
 5 (ἀπέχει δὲ τῆς Μυκαλησσοῦ ἐκκαίδεκα μάλιστα σταδίου),
 ἅμα δὲ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ τῇ πόλει προσέκειτο, οὔση οὐ μεγάλη, καὶ
 αἰρεῖ, ἀφυλάκτοις τε ἐπιπεσὼν καὶ ἀπροσδοκίτοις μὴ ἂν
 ποτέ τινα σφίσιν ἀπὸ θαλάσσης τοσοῦτον ἐπαναβάντα ἐπι-
 θέσθαι, τοῦ τείχους ἀσθενοῦς ὄντος καὶ ἔστιν ἥ καὶ πεπτω-
 10 κότος, τοῦ δὲ βραχέος ῥυκοδομημένου, καὶ πυλῶν ἅμα διὰ τὴν
 ἄδειαν ἀνεωγμένων. ἐσπεσόντες δὲ οἱ Θρᾶκες ἐς τὴν Μυκα- 4
 λησσὸν τὰς τε οἰκίας καὶ τὰ ἱερὰ ἐπόρθουν, καὶ τοὺς ἀνθρώ-
 πους ἐφόνεον, φειδόμενοι οὔτε πρεσβυτέρας οὔτε νεωτέρας
 ἡλικίας, ἀλλὰ πάντας ἐξῆς, ὅτῳ ἐντύχοιεν, καὶ παῖδας καὶ
 15 γυναικας κτείνοντες, καὶ προσέτι καὶ ὑποζύγια καὶ ὅσα ἄλλα
 ἔμψυχα ἴδοιεν. τὸ γὰρ γένος τὸ τῶν Θρακῶν, ὁμοία τοῖς

1. ἐποιήσαντο L.O.P.c. 2. διαπλεύσας B. διαπλεύσας h. 3. μυκαλισσόν
 D.e.g. 4. μὲν] om. Q. τὸ ἑρμαῖον Γ. ἡύλισατο B.h. Porpo. Goell. Bekk.
 vulgo ἡύλισετο. 6. οὐ μεγάλη B.h. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri μεγάλη. 8. τινὰς
 B.Q.g.m. ἐπαναβάντας A.B.D.E.F.H.Q.T.V.f.g.h.i. 10. βραχέως B.F.K.V.
 11. ἐπιπεσόντες L. θρᾶκες] ἄνδρες O. 14. πάντα E. γυναικας καὶ παῖδας B.
 καὶ γυναικας om. h. 15. ἀποκτείνοντες R. προσέτι ὑποζύγια G.L.O.k.m.
 16. γεγονός K. τὸ τῶν] τὸ om. B. τοῖς φονικοῖς δηλονότι μάλιστα L.

"hurt by their means." Ἀπὸ expresses the instrument, that from which the hurt proceeded. Compare the notes on 1. 17, 1. ἐπράχθη ἀπ' αὐτῶν, on III. 82, 13, τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐναντίων καλῶς λεγόμενα, and on IV. 115, 2. μηχανῆς μελλούσης προσά-
 ξεσθαι αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν ἐναντίων. Compare also Demosth. Philipp. I. p. 49. Reiske. ἀπὸ τῶν ὑμετέρων ἡμῖν πολεμεῖ συμμάχων, and Matthiæ Gr. Gr. §. 401. Obs. 2. and Viger. ch. IX. sect. i. §. 16. note.

6. οὔση οὐ μεγάλη] That the negative here is rightly inserted, seems to me to be proved by the language at the end of the thirtieth chapter, ὡς ἐπὶ μεγέθει, which must be understood most naturally of the size of the town. It is shewn also by the little mention made of the place in history; but I do not think that much stress can be laid on the words of Strabo, who calls it "a village of the district of Tanagra," because in his time so many towns in

Greece, formerly of importance, had sunk to the condition of villages.

7. καὶ ἀπροσδοκίτοις, μὴ ἂν ποτε] Particula μὴ ex supervacuo additur, ut multis aliis, in quibus implicita, vel expressa negatio est. II. 49, 6. ἀπορία τοῦ μὴ ἡσυχάζειν. V. 25, 3. ἀπέσχοιτο μὴ ἐπὶ τὴν ἐκατέρω γῇν στρατεύσαι. III. 32, 3. καὶ ἐλπίδα οὐδὲ τὴν ἐλαχίστην εἶχον, μὴ ποτε, τῶν Ἀθηναίων τῆς θαλάσσης κρατούντων, ναὺς Πελοποννησίων ἐς Ἰωνίαν παραβαλεῖν. Eadem ratio est in his, quæ ἀπαγορευτικὰ dicuntur. Vid. ad II. 101, 1. et III. 1, 2. DUKER.

12. τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἐφόνεον] Vide Pausaniam Atticor. Cap. 23. DUK.

15. καὶ ὑποζύγια] Compare what Polybius says of the conduct of the Roman soldiers, when a town was taken by assault. Polyb. X. 15, 5.

16. ὁμοία τοῖς μάλιστα, i. e. τοῖς μάλιστα φονικοῖς] Compare Herodot. III. 8, 1. and Matthiæ Gr. Gr. §. 289.

μάλιστα τοῦ βαρβάρικοῦ, ἐν ᾧ ἂν θαρσῆσῃ, φονικώτατόν
 5 ἔστι. καὶ τότε ἄλλη τε ταραχὴ οὐκ ὀλίγη καὶ ἰδέα πᾶσα
 καθεστήκει ὀλέθρου, καὶ ἐπιπεσόντες διδασκαλείφ παιδῶν,
 ὅπερ μέγιστον ἦν αὐτόθι καὶ ἄρτι ἔτυχον οἱ παῖδες ἐσεληλυ-
 θότες, κατέκοψαν πάντας· καὶ ξυμφορὰ τῇ πόλει πάσῃ 5
 οὐδεμιᾶς ἦσσαν μᾶλλον ἐτέρας ἀδόκητός τε ἐπέπεσεν αὕτη
 καὶ δεινὴ. XXX. οἱ δὲ Θηβαῖοι αἰσθόμενοι ἐβοήθουν, καὶ
 καταλαβόντες προκεχωρηκότας ἦδη τοὺς Θρᾶκας οὐ πολὺ,
 τῇ τε λείαν ἀφείλοντο, καὶ αὐτοὺς φοβήσαντες καταδιώ-
 κουσιν ἐπὶ τὸν Εὐρίπον καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν, οὗ αὐτοῖς τὰ 10
 2 πλοῖα, ἃ ἤγαγεν, ὥρμει. καὶ ἀποκτείνουσιν αὐτῶν ἐν τῇ
 ἐσβάσει τοὺς πλείστους, οὔτε ἐπισταμένους νεῖν, τῶν τε ἐν
 τοῖς πλοίοις, ὥς ἐώρων τὰ ἐν τῇ γῇ, ὀρμυσάντων ἔξω τοξεύ-

1. θαρσῆσῃ C.D.L.V.d.e.g.i. φονικώτατόν h. φωνικώτερον T. 2. ἄλλῃ]
 ἄλλως Q. τε] om. g. πᾶσα h. 3. καθεστήκει A.B.D.E.F.H.T. Poppo. Goell.
 Bekk. vulgo καθεστηθεί. 4. οἱ παῖδες ἀπεληλυθότες e. ἐσεληλυθότες οἱ παῖδες
 B.h. 5. πᾶσιν πόλει B. πάσῃ] om. G. 6. ἦσσαν D.H.T.e. μᾶλλον] om. L.O.P.Q.
 ἀδόκητόν O. αὕτη K. αὐτῇ B.G.m. 8. προκεχωρηκότας post θρᾶκας ponunt d.i.
 προσκεχωρηκότας N.V. 9. βοήθησαντες O.P. 11. ἤγαγον g. 13. πλείους
 L.O.P. τὰ ἐν τῇ γῇ] τὴν φυγὴν B.h. et Schol. ὀρμυσάντων D.Q.d.g.i. ἀνορ-
 μυσάντων h. et Schol. ἔξω τοξεύματος K.h. Valla. Poppo. Goell. vulgo et Bekk.
 ἔξω τοῦ ζεύγματος. εύματος post deletam ab initio literam G.

5. καὶ ξυμφορὰ τῇ πόλει, κ. τ. λ.]
 The words μᾶλλον ἐτέρας must be connected with what follows, or the μᾶλλον must be struck out altogether. "And
 "this disaster, in its wide sweeping
 "extent inferior to none, was a visi-
 "tation unparalleled in suddenness and
 "in horror."

12. τοὺς πλείστους] "There were
 "three different scenes of action in
 "which the Thracians had suffered
 "some loss, first in the town, then on
 "the retreat, and lastly in the embark-
 "ation; and Thucydides means, that
 "of these three the embarkation was
 "that in which the loss was greatest."
 HAAK. Compare IV. 44, 2. κατὰ τὸ
 δεξιὸν κέρας οἱ πλείστοι ἀπέθανον αὐτῶν,
 and the note there.

13. ἔξω τοξεύματος] This is a most
 certain correction; for ἔξω τοῦ ζεύγματος
 can have no defensible meaning.
 It cannot signify, "the bridge over the
 "Euripus;" for the erection of such a

bridge did not take place till a later
 period; (see Diodorus, XIII. p. 355.)
 indeed it is absurd to suppose that the
 Athenians would have made Eubœa
 accessible to an invader by land, when
 it was of such great importance to them
 to keep it wholly under the protection
 of their naval superiority. Nor can it
 signify, as Haack imagines, "the being
 "reached by the landing board, ἀπο-
 "βάθρα, from the shore," for this
 would be, if any thing, ἔξω τοῦ ζεύγματος
 itself, because ζεύγμα is not its proper
 name, and it is not consistent with the
 language of plain narrative to designate
 a common object by any other than its
 proper name. The corrupt reading
 maintained its hold on the MSS. the
 more easily, because in the time of the
 lower empire there was a bridge over
 the Euripus, which, as was natural, was
 called ζεύγμα, (see the quotation from
 Procopius, de Edificiis, 36, 32, in Dr.

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ματος τὰ πλοῖα, ἐπεὶ ἐν γε τῇ ἄλλῃ ἀναχωρήσει οὐκ ἀτόπως
οἱ Θῤῃκες πρὸς τὸ τῶν Θηβαίων ἱππικόν, ὅπερ πρῶτον προσ-
έκειτο, προεκθέοντες καὶ ξυστρεφόμενοι ἐν ἐπιχωρίῳ τάξει
τὴν φυλακὴν ἐποιοῦντο, καὶ ὀλίγοι αὐτῶν ἐν τούτῳ διεφθά-
5 ρησαν. μέρος δέ τι καὶ ἐν τῇ πόλει αὐτῇ δι' ἀρπαγὴν ἐγκα-
ταληφθὲν ἀπώλετο. οἱ δὲ ξύμπαντες τῶν Θρακῶν πεντή-3
κοντα καὶ διακόσιοι ἀπὸ τριακοσίων καὶ χιλίων ἀπέθανον.
διέφθειραν δὲ καὶ τῶν Θηβαίων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων, οἱ ξυνεβοή-
θησαν, ἐς εἴκοσι μάλιστα ἱππέας τε καὶ ὀπλίτας ὁμοῦ, καὶ
10 Θηβαίων τῶν βουλευτῶν Σκιρφώνδαν· τῶν δὲ Μυκαλησι-
σίων μέρος τι ἀπαναλώθη. τὰ μὲν κατὰ τὴν Μυκαλησὸν, 4
πάθει χρησαμένων οὐδενός, ὥς ἐπὶ μεγέθει, τῶν κατὰ τὸν
πόλεμον ἦσσαν ὀλοφύρασθαι ἀξίῳ, τοιαῦτα ξυνέβη.

XXXI. Ὁ δὲ Δημοσθένης τότε ἀποπλέων ἐπὶ τῆς Κερ-
κύρας μετὰ τὴν ἐκ τῆς Λακωνικῆς τείχισιν, ὁλκάδα ὁρμοῦσαν
ἐν Φειᾷ τῇ Ἠλείῳ, ἐν ᾗ οἱ Κορίνθιοι ὀπλίται
ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν ἔμελλον περαιοῦσθαι, αὐτὴν
μὲν διαφθείρει· οἱ δ' ἄνδρες ἀποφυγόντες

WESTERN
GREECE.

Progress of the expe-
dition under Demo-

1. ἐν τε τῇ Τ. οὐκ ἀτόπως Ε. 2. θηβαίων] ἀθηνῶν γρ. h. 3. προσ-
εκθέοντες L.O.R. ἐκθέοντες G. προελθόντες i. καὶ A.C.D.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.P.
Q.T.V.d.e.i.k. Poppo. Goell. vulgo τε καὶ. συστρεφόμενοι D.F.T.d.i.
4. ἐποίησαντο h. 5. ἐγκαταλειφθὲν c.g. 8. διεφθάρησαν L.h.i. 9. ἱππέας
μάλιστα h.i. τε] om. B.R. καὶ θηβαίων καὶ τῶν Κ. 10. βουλευτῶν O.
11. μὲν δὲ κατὰ D.T.V.g.m. 12. ἐπὶ] om. e. τὸν] om. e. 13. ταῦτα i.
14. ἐπὶ B.Q. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐκ. 16. ἐν φειᾷ] ἐφειᾷ A. ἐν
φειᾷ B.E.h. Vulgo ἡλείῳ λαβὼν ἐν ᾗ, sed λαβὼν om. A.C.D.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.
P.R.T.V.e.f.g.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. εὐρὼν B.h. Bekk. 2. 18. μὲν] om. e.

Bloomfield's note on this passage in his translation,) and the copyists, careless or ignorant of the date of the first erection of such a bridge, found no difficulty in supposing that Thucydides meant to speak of it on the present occasion.

11. μέρος τι] See the note on I. 23, 4.

12. ὥς ἐπὶ μεγέθει] "Considering its scale." Whether τῆς πόλεως or τοῦ πάθους be supplied, the sense is the same; inasmuch as the scale of the calamity was small, only because the city was small; in relation to that particular city it was not small, but most

unusually great; no state in Greece having sustained, in proportion to its size, a greater loss of citizens.

15. τὴν ἐκ τῆς Λακωνικῆς τείχισιν] "After having built the fort already noticed, (ch. 26.) on the side of Laconia." Compare I. 64, 1. and V. 80, 3. with the notes there.

16. ἐν Φειᾷ τῇ Ἠλείῳ] Vide ad II. 25, 4. λαβὼν cur invitis omnibus libris scriptis retineatur, nulla causa est. Videtur intrusum ab iis, qui putabant, ita postulare sequens αὐτὴν. Sed satis cohæret oratio eo demto, hoc modo; ὁλκάδα — αὐτὴν μὲν διαφθείρει, οἱ δὲ ἄνδρες. DUK.

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² sthenes. Eurymedon, on his return from Sicily, joins him off Acarnania, and assumes his share of the command. ὕστερον λαβόντες ἄλλην ἔπλεον. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ἀφικόμενος ὁ Δημοσθένης ἐς τὴν Ζάκυνθον καὶ Κεφαλληνίαν, ὅπλίτας τε παρέλαβε καὶ ἐκ τῆς Ναυπάκτου τῶν Μεσσηνίων μετεπέμψατο, καὶ ἐς τὴν ἀντιπέρας ἡπειρον τῆς Ἀκαρνανίας ³ διέβη, ἐς Ἄλυσίαν τε καὶ Ἀνακτόριον, ὃ αὐτοὶ εἶχον. ὅντι δ' αὐτῷ περὶ ταῦτα ὁ Εὐρυμέδων ἀπαντᾷ, ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας ἀποπλέων, ὃς τότε τοῦ χειμῶνος τὰ χρήματα ἄγων τῇ στρατιᾷ ἀπεπέμψθη, καὶ ἀγγέλλει τὰ τε ἄλλα καὶ ὅτι πύθοιτο κατὰ πλοῦν ἤδη ὧν τὸ Πλημύριον ὑπὸ τῶν Συρακοσίων ¹⁰ ἐάλωκός. ἀφικνεῖται δὲ καὶ Κόνων παρ' αὐτοὺς, ὃς ἦρχε Ναυπάκτου, ἀγγέλλων ὅτι αἱ πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι νῆες τῶν Κορινθίων, αἱ σφίσιν ἀνθορμούσαι, οὔτε καταλύουσι τὸν πόλεμον ναυμαχεῖν τε μέλλουσι· πέμπειν οὖν ἐκέλευεν αὐτοὺς ναῦς, ὡς οὐχ ἱκανὰς οὔσας δυοῖν δεούσας εἴκοσι τὰς ¹⁵ 5 αὐτῶν πρὸς τὰς ἐκείνων πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι ναυμαχεῖν. τῷ μὲν οὖν Κόνωνι δέκα ναῦς ὁ Δημοσθένης, καὶ ὁ Εὐρυμέδων,

1. τῇν] τε B.h. 3. κεφαλληνίαν G.K.e.k.m. 6. ἄλυσίαν] ἀλυσίαν Q. ὅντι] ὅτι G. 9. ἀπεπέμψη i. 10. διπλοῦν V. ὃν G.m. 11. ἐάλωκός] ἤδη ἐάλωκός B. καὶ] καὶ ὁ K. κόνων D.g. 14. ἐκέλευσεν D.K.g. 15. αὐτοῖς V. ὡς] om. h. ἱκανὰς οὔσας A.C.D.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g. i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἱκανὰς εἶναι B. ἱκανὰς h. vulgo ἱκανοὺς ὄντας. δεούσας εἴκοσι τὰς B.N.V.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. δὲ οὔσαις (οὔσαις F.) εἴκοσι ταῖς E.F. δεούσαις εἴκοσι ταῖς A.D.G. vulgo δεούσαις εἴκοσιν ταῖς.

6. ἐς Ἄλυσίαν] See Strabo, X. 2, 22. p. 459; and for the statement ὃ αὐτοὶ εἶχον, see Thucyd. IV. 49. V. 30, 2.

8. ὃς τότε] i. e. illo tempore, quod supra dixi, Hieme. GÖLLER. Compare IV. 46, 1. and the references given in the note there.

13. καταλύουσι τὸν πόλεμον] "Are not going to break up, or do away with hostility." The expression generally refers to the terminating a war by a treaty: here it seems to resemble the sense of the word in καταλύειν τὸν δῆμον. "To do away with fighting; to dissolve, and so destroy."

15. δυοῖν δεούσας εἴκοσι] The Athenian fleet at Naupactus had before been said to consist of twenty ships, (ch. 19, 5.); and this was the usual force

employed on that station, as appears from II. 69, 1. 80, 5. Now they are said to be only eighteen, two, from some unexplained cause, having been lost, or detached elsewhere. Demosthenes adds ten to their number, and Diphilus is apparently sent with five ships from Athens afterwards, to take the command: for we find in ch. 34, 3, that the total number of ships was then thirty-three, and that Diphilus, not Conon, commanded them. In the operations on the coast of Asia, related in the early part of the eighth book, we find in the same way a succession of small squadrons sent to reinforce a fleet, as fast as they could be got ready, and different commanders thus rapidly succeeding to one another.

SICILY. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

τὰς ἀριστα σφίσι πλεούσας, ἀφ' ὧν αὐτοὶ εἶχον, ξυμπέμπουσι πρὸς τὰς ἐν τῇ Ναυπάκτῳ αὐτοὶ δὲ τὰ περὶ τῆς στρατιᾶς τὸν ξύλλογον ἡτοιμάζοντο, Εὐρυμέδων μὲν ἐς τὴν Κέρκυραν πλεύσας, καὶ πεντεκαίδεκά τε ναῦς πληροῦν κελεύσας αὐτοὺς καὶ ὀπλίτας καταλεγόμενος (ξυνῆρχε γὰρ ἦδη Δημοσθένης, ἀποτραπόμενος, ὥσπερ καὶ ἡρέθη), Δημοσθένης δ' ἐκ τῶν περὶ τὴν Ἀκαρνανίαν χωρίων σφενδονήτας τε καὶ ἀκοντιστὰς ξυναγείρων.

XXXII. Οἱ δ' ἐκ τῶν Συρακουσῶν τότε μετὰ τὴν τοῦ Πλημυρίου ἄλωσιν πρέσβεις οἰχόμενοι ἐς τὰς πόλεις, ἐπειδὴ

SICILY. ἐπεισάν τε καὶ ξυναγείραντες ἔμελλον ἄξειν

All the Sicilian Greek cities, except Agrigentum, take an active part against Athens. Demosthenes and Eu-

τὸν στρατὸν, ὁ Νικίας προπυθόμενος πέμπει ἐς τῶν Σικελῶν τοὺς τὴν δίοδον ἔχοντας καὶ τσφίσι ξυμμάχους, Κεντόριπας τε καὶ Ἀλικυαίους καὶ ἄλλους, ὅπως μὴ διαφρήσουσι

15 gymedon cross the lo-

1. ἀρίστας A.E.F.H.Q.T.V.g.

g.h.k. 6. ἀποστραπόμενος T.

τιστὰς ὡς δυνατόν ξυναγείρων h.

12. πυθόμενος B.N.V.

post kai inserunt B.h. Bekker. Goell. Vid. Poppon. I. p. 41.

ἀλικυαίους A.D.F.H.L.N.R.T.b.c.g.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.

O.Q. ἀλικυαίους V.f. ἀλικυαίους K. ἀλικυαίους C. ἀλικυαίους E. vulgo ἀλικυαίους.

15. διαφρήσουσι Bekk. 2. Dobræus. διαφρήσουσι A.B.D.E.F.G.H.

K.T.V.c.g.h.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell.

διαφήσωσι.

4. τε] in γρ. B. om. B.H.K.L.O.P.Q.T.

7. σφενδονήτας D. τε] om. L. 8. ἀκον-

9. τοῦ] om. A.D.F.H.R.T.V.d.e.f.g.h.i.

13. ἐς] ἐκ P.Q. διάδοχον B.

14. σφίσι

κεντόριπας B.

ἀλικυαίους B.

καίους.

15. διαφρήσουσι Bekk. 2. Dobræus. διαφρήσουσι A.B.D.E.F.G.H.

ἀφήσουσι L.O.k. διαφείσωσι f. vulgo

6. ἀποστραπόμενος] i. e. "Turning back when he was on his way to Athens, and again returning to Sicily, his original destination."

10. ἐς τὰς πόλεις] Selinus and Himera are particularly meant, whose forces being forbidden to take the line of the southern coast through the territory of Agrigentum, had no other resource than to go through the interior of the island.

14. τσφίσι ξυμμάχους] The pronoun which Bekker has inserted from two MSS. savours greatly of a correction, yet, as it clearly improves the sentence, I have admitted it, though in brackets.

Κεντόριπας] Hanc urbem, Bello Carthag. fere deletam, denuo instauravit Augustus; ut ex Strabone patet. Tandem a Frederico II. circa annum

Christi 1233. plane excisa est Centorbe. WASS.

Κεντόριπας τε καὶ Ἀλικυαίους] Centoripa was situated on the Symæthus above Catana, and not far from the foot of Ætna, (Strabo VI. 2, 4. p. 272.) The Alicyæans here spoken of, if the text be correct, are unknown. But it appears that the line by which the auxiliaries intended to approach Syracuse was by the plain of Catana, crossing the head of the country perhaps in the neighbourhood of Enna, and then descending by one of the vallies that opens upon the coast between Syracuse and Catana.

15. διαφρήσουσι] Dobree proposes this reading, and Bekker introduced the same correction into the text of his smaller edition, but in the preface ex-

SICILY, &c. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

nian gulf, and arrive
at Thurium.

(32, 33.)

τοὺς πολεμίους, ἀλλὰ ξυστραφέντες κωλύ-
σουσι διελθεῖν ἄλλη γὰρ αὐτοὺς οὐδὲ πειρά-
σειν· Ἀκραγαντῖνοι γὰρ οὐκ ἐδίδουσαν διὰ τῆς ἐαυτῶν ὁδόν.
2 πορευομένων δ' ἤδη τῶν Σικελιωτῶν οἱ Σικελοὶ, καθάπερ
ἐδέοντο οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐνέδραν τινὰ [τριχῇ] ποιησάμενοι,⁵
ἀφυλάκτοις τε καὶ ἐξαίφνης ἐπιγενόμενοι διέφθειραν ἐς ὀκτα-
κοσίους μάλιστα, καὶ τοὺς πρέσβεις, πλὴν ἐνὸς τοῦ Κοριν-
θίου, πάντας· οὗτος δὲ τοὺς διαφυγόντας ἐς πεντακοσίους
καὶ χιλίους ἐκόμισεν ἐς τὰς Συρακούσας. XXXIII. Καὶ
SICILY, &c. περὶ τὰς αὐτὰς ἡμέρας καὶ οἱ Καμαριναῖοι¹⁰
ἀφικνοῦνται αὐτοῖς βοηθοῦντες, πεντακόσιοι μὲν ὀπλίται,
τριακόσιοι δὲ ἀκοντισταὶ καὶ τοξόται τριακόσιοι. ἔπεμψαν
δὲ καὶ οἱ Γελῶι ναυτικόν τε ἐς πέντε ναῦς καὶ ἀκοντιστὰς
2 τετρακοσίους καὶ ἱππέας διακοσίους. σχεδὸν γάρ τι ἤδη
πᾶσα ἡ Σικελία, πλὴν Ἀκραγαντίνων (οὗτοι δ' οὐδὲ μεθ'¹⁵
ἐτέρων ἦσαν), οἱ δ' ἄλλοι ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους μετὰ τῶν
Συρακοσίων, οἱ πρότερον περιορώμενοι, ξυστάντες ἐβοήθουν.
3 Καὶ οἱ μὲν Συρακοῖοι, ὥς αὐτοῖς τὸ ἐν τοῖς Σικελοῖς πάθος
ἐγένετο, ἐπέσχον τὸ εὐθέως τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐπιχειρεῖν· ὁ δὲ

1. συστραφέντες B. κωλύσουσι E.F.H.K.V.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
vulgo κωλύσσωσι. 3. αὐτῶν B. 5. ἐνέδραν τριχῇ τινὰ T. τινὰ] om. B.
cum Thoma M. v. σικελός. Conf. III. 90, 3. τριχῇ] om. A.C.D.E.F.G.H.K.
L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.c.d.e.f.g.i.k. et γρ. B. et Thomas M. 8. χιλίους καὶ πεντακο-
σίους G. 10. κατὰ τὰς T. 11. πεντακόσιοι] τριακόσιοι Q. 12. τοξ. τρια-
κόσιοι] τοξ. διακόσιοι K. 14. τετρακ.] τριακοσίους Q.g. τι A.B.C.D.E.F.H.K.
L.N.O.T.V.b.c.f.g.h.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τοι. 15. πᾶσα B.
οὗτοι δέ] om. L. 18. σικελικοῖς R. 19. ἐπέσχον τὸ G.K.T. Haack. Poppo.
vulgo et Bekk. ἐπέσχοντο. δέ] μὲν d.

presses his doubts of its propriety. *Εἰσφρήσεσθαι*, "to admit into a city," occurs in Demosth. Cherson. p. 93. Reiske. On the other hand, *διαφῆ-σουςι* is suspicious, because the word occurs twice in Demosth. (Aristocrat. 677. 679. Reiske) in the sense of "dis-landing an army;" and we should expect to find *διέναι* rather than *διαφῆ-σουςι* in the sense of "allowing a passage through a country." See Demosth. Conon. 276. Reiske.

19. ἐπέσχοντο] Duo scripti ἐπέσχον.

Hac forma verbi *ἐπέσχον* magis utitur Thucydides, quam altera illa. II. 76, 2. οἱ δὲ ταύτη ἀποκλειόμενοι, τοῦτο μὲν ἐπέσχον. V. 32, 6. περὶ μὲν τῆς Ἀργείων *ξυμμαχίας ἐπισχέειν αὐτοὺς ἐκέλευον*. Et ib. 46, 1. *ἐπισχόντας τὰ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀργείους*. In quibus *ἐπισχέειν* est *abstinere*, *differre*. Duk. See Duker's note as to the preference to be given to the active form *ἐπέσχον* rather than to the middle *ἐπέσχοντο*. So also in Demosth. Midias, 518. Reiske. τὸ λαμβάνειν δίκην ἐπέσχετε ταύτας τὰς ἡμέρας.

Δημοσθένης καὶ Εὐρυμέδων, ἐτοίμης ἤδη τῆς στρατιᾶς οὐσης
 ἔκ τε τῆς Κερκύρας καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς ἡπείρου, ἐπεραιώθησαν
 ξυμπάσῃ τῇ στρατιᾷ τὸν Ἴόνιον ἐπ' ἄκραν Ἰαπυγίαν· καὶ
 ὀρμηθέντες αὐτόθεν κατίσχουσιν ἐς τὰς Χοιράδας νήσους
 5 Ἰαπυγίας, καὶ ἀκοντιστάς τε τινὰς τῶν Ἰαπύγων, πεντήκοντα
 καὶ ἑκατὸν, τοῦ Μεσσαπίου ἔθνους, ἀναβιβάζονται ἐπὶ τὰς
 ναῦς, καὶ τῷ Ἄρτα, ὅσπερ καὶ τοὺς ἀκοντιστάς δυνάστης ὦν
 παρέσχεν αὐτοῖς, ἀνανεωσάμενοί τινα παλαιὰν φιλίαν, ἀφι-
 κνοῦνται ἐς Μεταπόντιον τῆς Ἰταλίας· καὶ τοὺς Μεταπον- 4
 10 τίους πείσαντες κατὰ τὸ ξυμμαχικὸν ἀκοντιστάς τε ξυμπέ-
 πειν τριακοσίους καὶ τριήρεις δύο, καὶ ἀναλαβόντες ταῦτα,
 παρέπλευσαν ἐς Θουρίαν. καὶ καταλαμβάνουσι νεωστὶς
 στάσει τοὺς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐναντίους ἐκπεπτωκότας· καὶ
 βουλόμενοι τὴν στρατιὰν αὐτόθι πᾶσαν ἀθροίσαντες, εἴ τις
 15 ὑπελέλειπτο, ἐξετάσαι, καὶ τοὺς Θουρίους πείσαι σφισι
 ξυστρατεύειν τε ὡς προθυμότατα, καὶ ἐπειδήπερ ἐν τούτῳ
 τύχης εἰσὶ τοὺς αὐτοὺς ἐχθροὺς καὶ φίλους τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις
 νομίζειν, περιέμενον ἐν τῇ Θουρίᾳ καὶ ἔπρασσον ταῦτα.

XXXIV. Οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι περὶ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον
 20 τοῦτον οἱ ἐν ταῖς πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι ναυσὶν, οὔτε τῶν ὀλκάδων
 CORINTHIAN GULF. ἔνεκα τῆς ἐς Σικελίαν κομιδῆς ἀνθώρμουν πρὸς
 Indecisive naval en- τὰς ἐν Ναυπάκτῳ ναῦς, παρασκευασάμενοι ὡς
 gagement between a

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. καὶ ὁ εὐρυμέδων H. | ἥδη] om. C.G.K.c. ante οὐσης ponit Q. | 2. ἔκ |
| τε τῆς B.h. ceteri ἐκ τῆς. | 3. ἰόνιον T. | 4. νήσους τῆς Ἰαπυγίας h. |
| 5. Ἰαπύγων Q. | 6. μεσαπίου G. | 7. ὅσπερ A.D.E.F.R. καὶ τοὺς] καὶ |
| om. L.O.k. | 8. παρέσχεν A.B.D.E.F.T.V.g.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. | |
| vulgo παρέσχετο. | ἀνανεωσαμένοις h. | 10. ἀκοντιστάς πέμπειν d. ἀκοντιστάς |
| τε πέμπειν i. | 11. ταῦτα] αὐτὰς B.h. | 14. ἡ τις G. |
| A.V.f. Bekk. 2. | ὑπεξέλελειπτο c. | 15. ὑπολέλειπτο |
| 16. τε] om. h. | 19. πελοποννήσιοι περὶ B. Poppo. Goell. Dobræus. Bekk. | |
| ceteri πελοποννήσιοι καὶ οἱ περὶ. | αὐτὸν τοῦτον h. | 21. ἐς σικελίας C. |

4. ἐς τὰς Χοιράδας νήσους] Two small islands lying off the harbour of Tarentum, the one about four miles in circumference, the other about two. According to De Salis Marschlin, quoted by Poppo (Prolegom. II. 548. note), the larger one is called St^a. Pelasgia,

the smaller St^a. Andrea. Orgiazzi, in his map of Italy, calls them the islands of S. Peter and S. Paul.

12. ἐς Θουρίαν] The town, as I think, and not the country. See the note on VI. 61, 7.

Corinthian and Athenian fleet in the Gulf of Corinth.

ἐπὶ ναυμαχίᾳ καὶ προσπληρώσαντες ἔτι ναῦς,
ὥστε ὀλίγῳ ἐλάσσους εἶναι αὐτοῖς τῶν Ἀτ-
τικῶν νεῶν, ὁρμίζονται κατὰ Ἐρινεὸν τῆς Ἀχαιῶν ἐν τῇ
2 Ῥυπικῇ. καὶ αὐτοῖς, τοῦ χωρίου μνηοειδοῦς ὄντος, ἐφ' ᾧ
ὥρμουν, ὁ μὲν πεζὸς ἐκατέρωθεν προσβεβηθηκότες, τῶν τε 5
Κορινθίων καὶ τῶν αὐτόθεν ξυμμάχων, ἐπὶ ταῖς προανεχού-
σαις ἄκραις παρετέτακτο, αἱ δὲ νῆες τὸ μεταξὺ εἶχον ἐμφρά-
3 ξασαι· ἦρχε δὲ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ Πολυάνθης Κορίνθιος. οἱ δ'
Ἀθηναῖοι ἐκ τῆς Ναυπάκτου τριάκοντα ναυσὶ καὶ τρισὶν
4 (ἦρχε δὲ αὐτῶν Δίφιλος) ἐπέπλευσαν αὐτοῖς. καὶ οἱ Κορίν- 10
θιοι τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἡσύχαζον, ἔπειτα ἀρθέντος αὐτοῖς τοῦ
σημείου, ἐπεὶ καιρὸς ἐδόκει εἶναι, ὥρμησαν ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθη-
ναίους, καὶ ἐναυμάχουν. καὶ χρόνον ἀντεῖχον πολὺν ἀλλή-
5 λους. καὶ τῶν μὲν Κορινθίων τρεῖς νῆες διαφθείρονται, τῶν
δὲ Ἀθηναίων κατέδου μὲν οὐδεμία ἀπλῶς, ἐπτά δέ τινες 15
ἄπλοι ἐγένοντο, ἀντίπρωροι ἐμβαλλόμεναι καὶ ἀναρραγεῖσαι
τὰς παρεξιρεσίας ὑπὸ τῶν Κορινθίων νεῶν, ἐπ' αὐτὸ τοῦτο
6 παχυτέρας τὰς ἐπωτίδας ἐχουσῶν. ναυμαχήσαντες δὲ ἀντί-

1. ναυμαχίαν d.i. πληρώσαντες L.O.P.k. 2. αὐτοὺς C.e. 3. ἐρινεὶον g.
4. ῥυπικῇ c. ῥυπικῇ V. αὐτῆς h. χώρου L. ἐν ᾧ γρ. h. 5. προσ-
βεβηθηκότες A.D.E.F.G. προσβεβηθηκότως B. Bekk. 2. 6. αὐτόθι V.i.
προανεχούσαις B. et γρ. h. Bekk. 2. vulgo ἀνεχούσαις. 7. παρετέτακτο O.
ἐμφράχθαι i. 8. πολυάνθος V. πολυάνθης ὁ κορίνθιος P. 10. διφύλος
D.g. διφίλος e. ἐπλευσαν G. 13. ἀλλήλους B.V. 14. μέν] om. Q.
15. οὐ μία h. 16. εὐπλοι h. ἀντίπρωροι E. ἀναρραγεῖσα T. 17. τῶν]
om. i. αὐτῇ τούτῳ A.B. 18. ἐπωτίδας K.

6. τῶν αὐτόθεν ξυμμάχων] "Their allies who lived on the spot," i. e. the Achaeans, who had now all taken a part in the war on the side of the Lacedaemonians. See II. 9, 2; and, for the sense of αὐτόθεν, compare III. 7, 4. and V. 83, 1. n.

15. ἐπτά δέ τινες] "Some seven," i. e. about seven. See VIII. 21.

17. τὰς παρεξιρεσίας] Παρεξιρεσία ἐστὶ τὸ κατὰ τὴν πρῶραν πρὸ τῶν κωπῶν ὡς ἂν εἴποι τις τὸ πάρεξ τῆς εἰρεσίας. SCHOL.

18. τὰς ἐπωτίδας] Ἐπωτίδες εἰσὶ τὰ ἐκατέρωθεν, πρῶρης ἐξίχοντα ξύλα. SCHOL. Ἐπωτίδες, according to the analogy of ἐπωμῖς, and the derivation

of the word, should signify "ear-caps," such as we can conceive attached to the sides of a cap for the head, to allow the ears greater liberty. But the word is known only in its technical sense, as signifying two beams projecting from a ship's head, on each side of her beak, from which the anchors were suspended, something like what are called in our ships the "cat-heads," (Euripides, Iphig. Taur. 1315. Matthiae.) A headland in Spain, running out into the sea, with three small islands lying just off it, was compared by Artemidorus to a ship, and the three islands, he said, represented the beak and the epotides, (Strabo, III. 1. p. 138.) The

παλα μὲν καὶ ὡς αὐτοὺς ἐκατέρους ἀξιοῦν νικᾶν, ὁμῶς δὲ τῶν ναυαγίων κρατησάντων τῶν Ἀθηναίων διὰ τε τὴν τοῦ ἀνέμου ἄψωσιν αὐτῶν ἐς τὸ πέλαγος καὶ διὰ τὴν τῶν Κορινθίων οὐκέτι ἐπαναγωγὴν, διεκρίθησαν ἀπ' ἀλλήλων, καὶ 5 διώξεις οὐδεμία ἐγένετο, οὐδ' ἄνδρες οὐδετέρων ἐάλωσαν· οἱ μὲν γὰρ Κορίνθιοι καὶ Πελοποννήσιοι πρὸς τῇ γῇ ναυμαχοῦντες [ῥαδίως] καὶ διεσώζοντο, τῶν δὲ Ἀθηναίων οὐδεμία κατέδυναι. ἀποπλευσάντων δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐς τὴν Ναύπακτον, 7 οἱ Κορίνθιοι εὐθὺς τροπαῖον ἔστησαν ὡς νικῶντες, ὅτι πλείους τῶν ἐναντίων ναῦς ἄπλους ἐποίησαν, καὶ νομίσαντες δι' αὐτὸ οὐχ ἡσασθαι δι' ὅπερ οὐδ' οἱ ἕτεροι νικᾶν· οἱ τε γὰρ Κορίνθιοι ἡγήσαντο κρατεῖν, εἰ μὴ καὶ πολὺ ἐκρατοῦντο, οἱ τ' Ἀθηναῖοι ἐνόμιζον ἡσασθαι, ὅτι οὐ πολὺ ἐνίκων. ἀποπλευ- 8 σάντων δὲ τῶν Πελοποννησίων καὶ τοῦ πεζοῦ διαλυθέντος, 15 οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἔστησαν τροπαῖον καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐν τῇ Ἀχαΐᾳ ὡς νικήσαντες, ἀπέχον τοῦ Ἐρινεοῦ, ἐν ᾧ οἱ Κορίνθιοι ὥρμουν, ὡς ἑκοσι σταδίους. καὶ ἡ μὲν ναυμαχία οὕτως ἐτελεῖται.

XXXV. Ὁ δὲ Δημοσθένης καὶ Εὐρυμέδων, ἐπειδὴ ξυστρατεῦειν αὐτοῖς οἱ Θούριοι παρεσκεύασθησαν ἐπακοσίους

1. ἐαυτοὺς A.V. ἀμφοτέρους V. 2. τὴν] om. O.h. 3. τὴν] om. i. 4. ἐπαναγωγὴν B.D.H.T. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπαγωγὴν. 5. ἐάλωκεσαν D.Q.g. 6. καὶ οἱ πελοπ. Q.R.f. 7. καὶ A.C.D.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.P.Q.T.V.d.e.g. h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Qui καὶ habent codd. [An fuit ῥαὶ vel ῥῶν? cf. viii. 89, 3. Bekk.] iidem omnes ῥαδίως non agnoscunt. vulgo et Bekk. omitt. 10. δι'] om. B. 11. ἡττάσθαι A.C.D.F.G.H.K.O.P.Q.T.V.c.e.h.i.k. διόπερ V. οὐδ'] οὐδ' G. γὰρ] om. L.O.k. 12. ἡγήσονται A. μὴ καὶ πολὺ B.h. Poppo. Bekk. 2. vulgo καὶ omitt. 13. ὅτι οὐ B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri εἰ μὴ. πολὺ] ἐπὶ πολὺ e. 15. ὥς] om. C. 16. ἀπέχον A.B.D.F.H.Q.T.V.g.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀπέσχον h. vulgo ἀπέειχον. 17. ναυμαχία] ξυμμαχία D.E.F.R.h. ἐτελευτήθη K. ἐτελεύτηθη B. 18. καὶ εὐρυμέδων A.B.C.D.E.F.P.R.T.V.b.c.e.g.h.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ ὁ εὐρυμέδων. 19. θούριοι] κορίνθιοι g.

epotides were not first invented on this occasion, but merely made more solid, that they might be rendered available for the annoyance of an enemy. See also Appian, Syriac. 27. Civil. V. 119. Dion Cassius, XLIX. 3.

1. ὡς αὐτοὺς—νικᾶν] "So as for either party to maintain that they were the conquerors." For the construction, see Lobeck's note on Phrynich. p. 750.

7. [ῥαδίως] καὶ διεσώζοντο] The best

MSS. only acknowledged the conjunction, and omit ῥαδίως. Other MSS. and the common editions have only ῥαδίως. The conjunction, I have no doubt, is genuine: the adverb may possibly be an interpretation of it, though I think that both may be retained; "as they fought close to the shore, they were also easily saved," that is, their neighbourhood to land involved the consequence of their being easily saved.

ITALY. SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

ITALY.

Demothenes and Eury-
medon advance as
far as the coast of
Rhegium.

μὲν ὀπλίταις, τριακοσίοις δὲ ἀκοντισταῖς, τὰς
μὲν ναῦς παραπλεῖν ἐκέλευον ἐπὶ τῆς Κροτω-
νιάτιδος, αὐτοὶ δὲ τὸν πεζὸν πάντα ἐξετάσαντες
πρῶτον ἐπὶ τῷ Συβάρει ποταμῷ, ἦγον διὰ τῆς Θουριάδος
2 γῆς. καὶ ὡς ἐγένοντο ἐπὶ τῷ Ὑλῖᾳ ποταμῷ, καὶ αὐτοῖς οἱ 5
Κροτωνιάται προσπέμψαντες εἶπον οὐκ ἂν σφίσι βουλομέ-
νοις εἶναι διὰ τῆς γῆς σφῶν τὸν στρατὸν ἰέναι, ἐπικατα-
βάντες ἠλίσσαντο πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν καὶ τὴν ἐκβολὴν τοῦ
Ὑλίου· καὶ αἱ νῆες αὐτοῖς ἐς τὸ αὐτὸ ἀπήντων. τῇ δ' ὕστε-
ραία ἀναβιβασάμενοι παρέπλεον, ἴσχοντες πρὸς ταῖς πόλεσι 10
πλὴν Λοκρῶν, ἕως ἀφίκοντο ἐπὶ Πέτραν τῆς Ῥηγίνης.

XXXVI. Οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι ἐν τούτῳ, πυνθανόμενοι αὐ-
τῶν τὸν ἐπίπλουν, αὖθις ταῖς ναυσὶν ἀποπειρᾶσαι ἐβούλοντο
καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ παρασκευῇ τοῦ πεζοῦ, ἥνπερ ἐπ'
αὐτὸ τοῦτο, πρὶν ἐλθεῖν αὐτοὺς φθάσαι βου- 15
λόμενοι, ξυνέλεγον. παρεσκευάσαντο δὲ τό τε
ἄλλο ναυτικὸν ὡς ἐκ τῆς προτέρας ναυμαχίας
τι πλεόν ἐνείδον σχήσοντας, καὶ τὰς πρῶρας
τῶν νεῶν ξυντεμόντες ἐς ἔλασσον στεριφω-
τέρας ἐποίησαν, καὶ τὰς ἐπωτίδας ἐπέθεσαν ταῖς πρῶραις 20
παχείας, καὶ ἀντήριδας ἀπ' αὐτῶν ὑπέτειναν πρὸς τοὺς τοίχους

4. πρῶτον] om. g. συβαρεῖ Q. συμβάρῳ L. θουριάδος A.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.
N.O.P.Q.T.V. g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. θουριάδος D. θουρίας i. θου-
ρίδος h. θουριάτιδος B. et γρ. h. vulgo θουριάτιδος. Stephanus τὸ ἐθνικὸν θου-
ριάται, καὶ θουρίας τὸ θηλυκόν. 5. ὕλῃ L. 6. προσπέμψαντες V. 7. εἶναι]
om. c. 8. ἐσβολὴν τοῦ ἡλίου Q. 10. παρέπλεον] ἐπλεον Thomas M. πό-
λεσιν C. 14. ἀπ' αὐτὸ F.T. 15. φθάσαι] om. P. 16. τε] om. B. 17. τῆς]
om. O.P.k. 18. πλεόν τι f. εἶδον B. πρῶρας E.F. et mox πρῶραις,
πρῶραιθεν, ἀντίπρωροι. 19. ἐς] ὡς G. ἔλαττον G. 21. παχείας D.E.L.O.g.
ἀντήριδας A.E.H.T. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀντήριδας K. ἀντήριδας F.G.L.N.O.
P.Q.V. h.k.m. vulgo ἀντηρίδας. ἐπ' P. τοῦ τείχους A.D.E.F.K.N.Q.
T.V. d.f.g.h.i.

7. ἐπικαταβάντες] "Continuing their
"march down towards the shore," or,
"advancing towards the shore." The
preposition seems to imply that the
movement was one in advance, and not
in retreat; the Athenians did not go
back, but continued their advance in
another direction, namely, by following
the Hylias down to the sea, and then

embarking on shipboard. Compare IV.
11, 1. VI. 97, 5. VII. 23, 1. 84, 5. and
the note on V. 71, 3. ἐπεξαγαγόντας.

21. ἀντήριδας] The epotides were laid
on the bow or stem of the vessel, and
were partly within and partly without
the frame of the hull, just as a ship's
bowsprit is at present. For the length
of six cubits, whether from the prow,

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

ὥς ἐπὶ ἕξ πῆχεις, ἐντός τε καὶ ἔξωθεν· ᾧπερ τρόπῳ καὶ οἱ
 Κορίνθιοι πρὸς τὰς ἐν τῇ Ναυπάκτῳ ναῦς ἐπισκευασάμενοι
 πρῶραθεν ἐναυμάχουν. ἐνόμισαν γὰρ οἱ Συρακόσιοι πρὸς 3
 τὰς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ναῦς, οὐχ ὁμοίως ἀντινεναυπηγημένας,
 5 ἀλλὰ λεπτὰ τὰ πρῶραθεν ἐχούσας διὰ τὸ μὴ ἀντιπρώροις
 μᾶλλον αὐτοὺς ἢ ἐκ περίπλου ταῖς ἐμβολαῖς χρῆσθαι, οὐκ
 ἔλασσον σχήσειν, καὶ τὴν ἐν τῷ μεγάλῳ λιμένι ναυμαχίαν,
 οὐκ ἐν πολλῷ πολλαῖς ναυσὶν οὔσαν, πρὸς ἑαυτῶν ἔσεσθαι·
 ἀντίπρωροι γὰρ ταῖς ἐμβολαῖς χρώμενοι ἀναρρήξουν τὰ πρῶ-
 10 ραθεν αὐτοῖς, στερίφοις καὶ παχέσι πρὸς κοῖλα καὶ ἀσθενῇ
 †παίοντες† τοῖς ἐμβόλοις. τοῖς δὲ Ἀθηναίοις οὐκ ἔσεσθαι 4
 σφῶν ἐν στενοχωρίᾳ οὔτε περίπλουν οὔτε διέκπλουν, ᾧπερ
 τῆς τέχνης μάλιστα ἐπίστευον· αὐτοὶ γὰρ κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν
 τὸ μὲν οὐ δώσειν διεκπελεῖν, τὸ δὲ τὴν στενοχωρίαν κωλύσειν,
 15 ὥστε μὴ περιπλεῖν. τῇ τε πρότερον ἀμαθία τῶν κυβερνητῶν 5
 δοκούσῃ εἶναι, τὸ ἀντίπρωρον ξυγκρούσαι, μάλιστ' ἂν αὐτοὶ

2. ἐπισκευασάμενοι A. B. D. E. F. H. N. R. T. V. g. h. i. m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐπεσκευασμένοι 4. ἀντινεναυπηγημένας C. E. G. m. 5. μὴ] om. d. 10. πρὸς κοῖλα] προσκοίλασθαι G. 11. παίοντες B. et γρ. h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo παρέχοντες. δέ] om. B. 12. δεκάπλουν A. ᾧ περὶ h. ὅσπερ g. 13. τῇ τέχνῃ g. et correctus D. 14. διέκπλουν B. τὴν] om. R. 15. ὥς τὸ μὴ d. κυβερνητῶν K. 16. δοκοῦσι F. τῇ δ. ξυγκρούσει L. O. P. Q. τὸ δ. ξυγκρούσει h. i. τὸ δ. συγκρούσει C. D. E. F. H. T. d. e. f. g. k. m. Poppo. τὸν δ. συγκρούσει A. et γρ. B. συγκρούσει V. μάλιστα αὐτοῖς χρῆσεσθαι γρ. B. μάλιστ' ἂν χρῆσασθαι d.

as Dobree understands it, or from the inner extremity of the epotides, "they" supported these cheeks (so Dobree "translates ἐπωτίδας) by a set of spars (ἀντήριδας) that went from the cheeks "to the ship's side, both inside and "outside the ship." DOBREE. There is a sketch given of the construction of these ἐπωτίδες in a little work called "Tabulæ Thucydidæ," published at Oxford in 1825, which seems to me to be substantially correct.

11. †παίοντες†] I have retained this reading, because it undoubtedly removes all the difficulty of the passage: at the same time I cannot think that it is any thing else than a correction. Forms and constructions of words and sentences, not common in the time of

Thucydides, but generally in use in the days of those who copied out our present manuscripts, are likely enough to have taken possession of the text, and may be corrected, in spite of the MSS., with very little scruple. But I do not understand how every copyist but one should have written παρέχοντες, if παίοντες had really been the original reading. Dobree, with Haack, supplies either τὰς ναῦς or τὰς ἐμβολάς, and translates παρέχοντες by "offerentes," "ut "γαστέρα, Aristophan. Ran. 676. et "passim quivis scriptores, meeting the "shock with." Haack has referred to the language in which Diodorus describes the very same thing, κατὰ τὰς τῶν ἐμβολῶν δόσεις.

16. τὸ ἀντίπρωρον ξυγκρούσαι] It is an

χρήσασθαι· πλεῖστον γὰρ ἐν αὐτῷ σχήσειν· τὴν γὰρ ἀνά-
 κρουσιν οὐκ ἔσσεσθαι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐξωθουμένοις ἄλλοσε ἢ
 ἐς τὴν γῆν, καὶ ταύτην δι' ὀλίγου καὶ ἐς ὀλίγον, κατ' αὐτὸ τὸ
 6 στρατόπεδον τὸ ἐαυτῶν. τοῦ δ' ἄλλου λιμένος αὐτοὶ κρατή-
 σειν, καὶ ξυμφερομένους αὐτοὺς, ἣν πη βιάζονται, ἐς ὀλίγον 5
 τε καὶ πάντας ἐς τὸ αὐτὸ, προσπίπτοντας ἀλλήλοις ταραΐζε-
 σθαι· ὅπερ καὶ ἐβλαπτε μάλιστα τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐν ἀπάσαις
 ταῖς ναυμαχίαις, οὐκ οὔσης αὐτοῖς ἐς πάντα τὸν λιμένα τῆς
 ἀνακρούσεως, ὥσπερ τοῖς Συρακοσίοις· περιπλεῦσαι δὲ ἐς τὴν
 εὐρυχωρίαν, σφῶν ἐχόντων τὴν ἐπίπλευσιν ἀπὸ τοῦ πελάγους 10
 τε καὶ ἀνάκρουσιν, οὐ δυνήσεσθαι αὐτοὺς, ἄλλως τε καὶ τοῦ
 Πλημυρίου πολεμίου τε αὐτοῖς ἐσομένου καὶ τοῦ στόματος οὐ
 μεγάλου ὄντος τοῦ λιμένος.

XXXVII. Τοιαῦτα οἱ Συρακόσιοι πρὸς τὴν ἐαυτῶν ἐπι-
 στήμην τε καὶ δύναμιν ἐπινοήσαντες, καὶ ἄμα τεθαρρηκότες 15

2. ἐξωθουμένης B. 3. ἐς] ἐπ' h. ὀλίγον—ἐαυτῶν om. G. 5. αὐτοὺς]
 om. E. που L.P. 6. πάντα B. ταραΐζεσθαι d. 7. ἐν] ἐπὶ K. πάσαις
 K.c. 8. ἐς—τοῖς] om. D.F.H.g. sed in F.H.g. in margine adscripta leguntur.
 τοῦ λιμένος Q. τῆς] om. A.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.Q.V.f.g.h.i.k. 9. κρούσεως
 A.C.E.G.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. παραπλεῦσαι h. προσπλεῦσαι L. 14. ταῦτα B.
 15. τεθαρρηκότες B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τεθαρρηκότες.

obvious correction to alter the nomina-
 tive into the dative, and read τῷ—ξυγ-
 κρούσαι, or to adopt the reading of
 some of the MSS. τῇ ξυγκρούσει. But
 I think that Bekker has done right in
 retaining τὸ—ξυγκρούσαι, for the use of
 the nominative instead of the case re-
 quired by grammatical construction is
 not uncommon, when the idea expressed
 by the nominative is added in explana-
 tion of what had gone before. For in-
 stance, VII. 67, 1. τῆς δοκήσεως προσγε-
 γενυμένης—τὸ κρατίστους εἶναι. VII. 71,
 5. ἣν πάντα ὁμοῦ ἀκούσαι, ὀλοφυρμός,
 βοή, κικάντες, κρατοῦμενοι. II. 9, 5. ἐν
 ἔθνεσι τοσοῖσδε, Καρία—Δωρῆς—Ἰωνία.
 3. δι' ὀλίγον καὶ ἐς ὀλίγον] The ἀνά-
 κρουσις was the retreat of a ship with
 her head towards the enemy, in order
 to gain space for recovering her mo-
 mentum in a new attack. Thus ἡ ἀνά-
 κρουσις δι' ὀλίγον was inconvenient,
 because if the space was confined the
 momentum could not be recovered.

Ἐς ὀλίγον means that there was only
 one small spot to which they could
 thus retreat, because the shore of the
 harbour being generally in possession
 of the enemy, an Athenian ship that
 had approached too near it would have
 been exposed to discharges of missiles
 from the land.

[Poppo and Gölter refer ταύτην to
 τὴν γῆν, which is better. "In terram,
 "eamque exiguo spatio distantem, et in
 "exiguum spatium (patentem.)"]

8. οὐκ οὔσης αὐτοῖς] Προείπεν ὅτι
 ὀλίγου μέρους ἐν τῷ λιμένι ἐκράτουν οἱ
 Ἀθηναῖοι, ὅς ἐς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν οὐ δυνή-
 σεσθαι περιπλεῦσαι, τῶν Συρακοσίων
 κρατούντων. SCHOL.

14. πρὸς τὴν ἐαυτῶν ἐπιστήμην]
 "Adapting their plans to their state
 "of knowledge and of power;" for τὸ
 ἀντίπρωρον ξυγκρούσαι was generally
 considered a mark of ignorance and
 bad seamanship, but to the Syracusans
 it was useful, because they were indif-

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

The first day's action produces no important result.

μάλλον ἤδη ἀπὸ τῆς προτέρας ναυμαχίας, ἐπε-
χείρουν τῷ τε πεζῷ ἅμα καὶ ταῖς ναυσί. καὶ
τὸν μὲν πεζὸν ὀλίγῳ πρότερον, τὸν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως, Γύλιππος
προεξαγαγὼν προσήγε τῷ τείχει τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καθ' ὅσον
5 πρὸς τὴν πόλιν αὐτοῦ ἑώρα· καὶ οἱ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ὀλυμπιείου, οἱ
τε ὀπλῖται, ὅσοι ἐκεῖ ἦσαν, καὶ οἱ ἱππῆς καὶ ἡ γυμνητεία τῶν
Συρακοσίων, ἐκ τοῦ ἐπὶ θάτερα προσήει τῷ τείχει· αἱ δὲ νῆες
μετὰ τοῦτο εὐθὺς ἐξέπλεον τῶν Συρακοσίων καὶ ξυμμάχων.
καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸ πρῶτον αὐτοὺς οἰόμενοι τῷ πεζῷ μόνῳ 3
10 πειράσειν, ὁρῶντες δὲ καὶ τὰς ναὺς ἐπιφερομένας ἄφνω, ἐθο-
ρυβοῦντο, καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐπὶ τὰ τείχη καὶ πρὸ τῶν τειχῶν τοῖς
προσιούσιν ἀντιπαρετάσσοντο, οἱ δὲ πρὸς τοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ
Ὀλυμπιείου καὶ τῶν ἔξω κατὰ τάχος χωροῦντας ἱππέας τε
πολλοὺς καὶ ἀκοντιστὰς ἀντεπεξήεσαν, ἄλλοι δὲ τὰς ναὺς
15 ἐπλήρουν, καὶ ἅμα ἐπὶ τὸν αἰγιαλὸν παρεβοήθουν, καὶ ἐπειδὴ
πλήρεις ἦσαν, ἀντανήγον πέντε καὶ ἐβδομήκοντα ναὺς· καὶ
τῶν Συρακοσίων ἦσαν ὀγδοήκοντα μάλιστα. XXXVIII.
τῆς δὲ ἡμέρας ἐπὶ πολὺν προσπλέοντες καὶ ἀνακρουόμενοι καὶ
πειράσαντες ἀλλήλων, καὶ οὐδέτεροι δυνάμενοι ἄξιόν τι
20 λόγον παραλαβεῖν, εἰ μὴ ναῦν μίαν ἢ δύο τῶν Ἀθηναίων οἱ

1. ἦδη] om. P. ante μάλλον ponunt c.h. 2. τῷ ἅμα τῷ K. τὸ E. τε] om. L.O.V.d.e.i.k. ἅμα ταῖς d.e.i. 3. τὸν ἐκ] τὸν om. R.i. 4. προεξαγαγὼν B.C.D. F.V.c.d.e.f.g.h. Bekk. 2. ceterique omnes, præter Grævianum sive K. quantum sciri potest, libri. A. Wass. Duker. Poppo. Goell. προεξαγαγὼν. 5. οἱ τε] om. O. 6. γυμνητεία B.C.F.H.K.L.O.P.T.h.m. Poppo. Goell. γυμνητεία D.G.Q.g.k. vulgo et Bekk. γυμνητεία. 8. ἐξέπλεον A.D.E.F.G. ἐπεξέπλεον B. Bekk. 2. καὶ ξυμμάχων A.B.C.D.F.H.K.L.O.P.V.d.f.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τῶν ξυμμ. 10. καὶ] om. G. 12. ἀντεπαρετάσσοντο D.K.R.V. δὲ πρὸς B.G.K.b. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo (et teste Bekk. G.) δὲ ἀθηναῖοι πρὸς. ἀπὸ τοῦ] ἀπ' G. 13. Ὀλυμπίου L.i. 16. quidni ναυσίν? BEKK. καὶ τῶν B.D.F.H. N.Q.T.V.f.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ αἱ τῶν. 20. μίαν] om. H.T. οἱ] om. A.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.O.T.V.f.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo.

ferent seamen, and the system therefore which the Athenians despised was well suited to them. Compare V. 9, 3. ὅστις —πρὸς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ δύναμιν τὴν ἐπιχεί- ρησιν ποιεῖται.

16. ἀντανήγον—ναὺς] Bekker and Dobree both suggest that we should read ναυσί, referring to VII. 52, 1. VIII. 10, 2. 12, 3. 19, 4. But in the three last places we have the middle voice,

ἀνάγεσθαι, which naturally is followed by the dative rather than the accusative. And ἀνάγειν ναὺς occurs in VIII. 95, 3, and in Herodotus often, as VII. 100, 4. VIII. 57, 2. 70, 1. 76, 2. 79, 3, &c.

19. ἄξιόν τι λόγου παραλαβεῖν] "To win any advantage of importance." Compare Herodot. VII. 211, 4. οὐδέ· ἐδυνάετο παραλαβεῖν τῆς ἐσόδου.

Συρακόσιοι καταδύσαντες, διεκρίθησαν· καὶ ὁ πεζὸς ἅμα ἀπὸ
 2 τῶν τειχῶν ἀπῆλθε. Τῇ δ' ὑστεραία οἱ μὲν Συρακόσιοι ἡσύ-
 χαζον, οὐδὲν δηλοῦντες ὁποῖόν τι τὸ μέλλον ποιήσουσιν· ὁ
 δὲ Νικίας ἰδὼν ἀντίπαλα τὰ τῆς ναυμαχίας γινόμενα, καὶ
 ἐλπίζων αὐτοὺς αὖθις ἐπιχειρήσειν, τοὺς τε τριηράρχους 5
 ἡνάγκαζεν ἐπισκευάζειν τὰς ναῦς, εἴ τις τι ἐπεπονήκει, καὶ
 ὀλκάδας προώρμισε πρὸ τοῦ σφετέρου σταυρώματος, ὃ
 αὐτοῖς πρὸ τῶν νεῶν ἀντὶ λιμένος κληστοῦ ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ
 3 ἐπεπήγει. † διαλειπούσας † δὲ τὰς ὀλκάδας ὅσον δύο πλέθρα
 ἀπ' ἀλλήλων κατέστησεν, ὅπως, εἴ τις βιάζοιτο ναῦς, εἴη 10
 καταφενξίς ἀσφαλῆς καὶ πάλιν καθ' ἡσυχίαν ἔκπλους.
 παρασκευαζόμενοι δὲ ταῦτα ὅλην τὴν ἡμέραν διετέλεσαν οἱ
 Ἀθηναῖοι μέχρι νυκτός.

XXXIX. Τῇ δ' ὑστεραία οἱ Συρακόσιοι τῆς μὲν ὥρας
 πρωαίτερον, τῇ δὲ ἐπιχειρήσει τῇ αὐτῇ τοῦ τε πεζοῦ καὶ τοῦ 15

The action is renewed
 on the following day,
 and after a long and
 obstinate struggle, the
 Athenian fleet is de-
 feated.

(39—41.)

ναυτικοῦ, προσέμισγον τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, καὶ
 ἀντικαταστάντες ταῖς ναυσὶ τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον
 αὖθις ἐπὶ πολὺ διῆγον τῆς ἡμέρας πειρώμενοι
 ἀλλήλων, πρὶν δὴ Ἀρίστων ὁ Πυρρίχου Κο-
 20 ρίνθιος, ἄριστος ὢν κυβερνήτης τῶν μετὰ 20

Συρακοσίων, πείθει τοὺς σφετέρους τοῦ ναυτικοῦ ἄρχοντας,
 πέμψαντας ὥς τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει ἐπιμελομένους, κελεύειν ὅτι
 τάχιστα τὴν ἀγορὰν τῶν πωλουμένων μεταναστήσαντας ἐπὶ

1. καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν τειχῶν ἅμα ὁ πεζὸς ἀπῆλθε h. 3. οὐδὲ i. δειλοῦντες F. τι] om. Q. 4. τὰ] om. A. C. D. E. F. G. H. L. O. Q. T. V. d. e. g. i. k. m. 5. τριηράρχας G. L. O. k. m. 6. τι] om. d. i. 7. προώρμισε A. E. F. H. V. d. f. i. προσώρμισε h.

8. κληστοῦ K. N. c. g. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. κληίστου B. κληστοῦ D. T. vulgo κλει-
 στοῦ. 9. διαλειπούσας Stephan. Thes. v. διαλείπω. Porpo. Bekk. 2. vulgo διαλι-
 πούσας. 10. κατέστησαν H. T. 12. τὴν B. C. D. E. F. H. K. L. N. O. P. T. V. c. d. e. f.
 g. h. i. Bekker. Haack. Porpo. Goell. om. A. 14. τῆς μὲν ὥρας] om. c. ante illa τῇ
 δ' ponit f. 15. πρωίτερον B. K. h. Porpo. πρωίτερον ἢ τὸ πρότερον G. c. f. τὸ πρότε-
 ρον b. πρότερον A. C. D. E. F. H. L. N. O. P. Q. R. T. V. d. e. g. i. k. m. vulgo πρωαίτερον.
 τε] om. F. H. K. L. O. P. T. V. d. g. 17. τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον] om. G. 19. πυρρίθου L.
 om. G. 20. μετὰ] om. L. 22. ὥς] om. T. ἐπιμελουμένους A. B. D. F. T.
 23. μεταναστήσαντας ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν κομίσαι B. cum Tusano. Bekk. 2. vulgo et
 γρ. B. παρὰ τὴν θάλασσαν μεταστήσαι κομίσαντας. μεταστήσαι g.

23. τὴν ἀγορὰν τῶν πωλουμένων] Compare I. 62, 1. III. 6, 2. V. 115, 4. VI.
 50, 1. VIII. 95, 4.

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τὴν θάλασσαν κομίσαι, καὶ ὅσα τις ἔχει ἐδώδιμα, πάντας
ἐκείσε φέροντας ἀναγκάσαι πωλεῖν, ὅπως αὐτοῖς ἐκβιβάσαντες
τοὺς ναύτας εὐθὺς παρὰ τὰς ναῦς ἀριστοποιήσονται, καὶ δι'
ὀλίγου αὖθις καὶ αὐθημερὸν ἀπροσδοκίτοις τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις
ἐπιχειρῶσι. XL. καὶ οἱ μὲν πεισθέντες ἔπεμψαν ἄγγελον,
καὶ ἡ ἀγορὰ παρεσκευάσθη, καὶ οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐξαίφνης πρύ-
μναν κρουσάμενοι πάλιν πρὸς τὴν πόλιν ἔπλευσαν, καὶ εὐθὺς
ἐκβάντες αὐτοῦ ἄριστον ἐποιοῦντο· οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι, νομίσαντες
αὐτοὺς ὡς ἡσσημένους σφῶν πρὸς τὴν πόλιν ἀνακρούσασθαι,
10 καὶ ἡσυχίαν ἐκβάντες τὰ τε ἄλλα διεπράσσοντο καὶ τὰ
ἀμφὶ τὸ ἄριστον, ὡς τῆς γε ἡμέρας ταύτης οὐκέτι οἰόμενοι
ἂν ναυμαχῆσαι. ἐξαίφνης δὲ οἱ Συρακόσιοι πληρώσαντες
τὰς ναῦς ἐπέπλεον αὖθις· οἱ δὲ διὰ πολλοῦ θορύβου, καὶ
ἄσιτοι οἱ πλείους, οὐδενὶ κόσμῳ ἐσβάντες μόλις ποτὲ ἀντα-
15 νήγοντο. καὶ χρόνον μὲν τινα ἀπέσχοντο ἀλλήλων φυλασ- 3
σόμενοι· ἔπειτα οὐκ ἐδόκει τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις [αὐτοῦ] ὑπὸ

1. θάλατταν G. 2. αὐτοῖς A.B.C.D.E.F.H.L.O.P.Q.T.V.d.e.f.g.k.m. Poppo.
Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐτοῦς. 3. ἀριστοποιήσονται A.D.F.H.T.V. Poppo. Goell.

στο
Bekk. ἄριστον ποιήσονται B. (-σονται B. teste Bekk.) ceteri ἀριστοποιήσονται.
4. αὖθις καὶ αὖθις καὶ αὐθημερὸν A.C.G.H.L.O.P.T.f.k.m. αὐθημερὸν V. 5. ἐπι-
χειρήσῃσι Q. 7. κρουόμενοι F.Q. πρὸς] ἐς Q. 9. αὐτοῖς] om. V. ἡσση-
μένων f. ἀνακρούσεσθαι R. 13. τὰς] om. G.O.k.m. ἔπλεον d. δὲ ἀθηναῖοι
διὰ E.h. 14. ἐκβάντες R. μόλις A.D.E.F.G. 15. ἐπέσχοντο T. 16. ἀθη-
ναῖοις ὑπὸ A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.Q.d.e.h.i.k.m. Bekker. Poppo. Goell.

2. ὅπως αὐτοὺς ἐκβιβάσαντες τοὺς ναύ-
τας] Plerique MSS. αὐτοῖς] quæ mihi
vera scriptura videtur esse. Ita enim
quamplurimis locis Thucydides illo αὐ-
τοῖς specie quadam pleonasmī utitur.
Vel hoc libro, cap. 25, 5. ὅπως αὐτοῖς αἱ
νῆες ἐντὸς ὁρμυῶεν. Cap. 30, 1. οὐ αὐτοῖς
τὰ πλοῖα, ἀ ἦγαγεν, ὁρμει. Cap. 34, 2.
καὶ αὐτοῖς τοῦ χωρίου μνησιδούς ὄντος,
ἐφ' ᾧ ὥρμουν. Cap. 40, 4. καὶ οἱ ἀπὸ
τῶν καταστρωμάτων αὐτοῖς ἀκοντίζοντες.
Vid. etiam ad III. 98, 1. IV. 25, 4. et
VII. 19, 5. DUKER.

ὅπως αὐτοῖς—ἀριστοποιήσονται.] "That
"they, i. e. the Syracusan government,
"might enable them to land their sea-
"men, and take their dinner immedi-
"ately close beside their ships." Ac-
cording to the rule given in the note on
III. 98, 1. the dative expresses the action

in its relation to another party, namely,
the Syracusan government. Without
αὐτοῖς, the meaning would merely be,
"that they might land their men and
"dine;" but the insertion of the pro-
noun represents the government as the
principal party concerned, "that the
"government might enable them, or,
"might have them, to land their men
"and dine." The verb ἀριστοποιήσον-
ται applies more properly to the men
than to the generals, yet it may apply
to the latter as representing the whole
body, both of men and of officers.
Compare VIII. 95, 3. ὁ γὰρ Ἀγησανδρί-
δας ἀριστοποιησάμενος ἀνῆγαγε τὰς ναῦς.
For the change of mood and tense from
ἀριστοποιήσονται to ἐπιχειρῶσι, see Pop-
po, Prolegom. I. p. 271.

16. [αὐτοῦ]—ἀλίσκεισθαι] I have re-

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σφῶν αὐτῶν διαμέλλοντας κόπη ἀλίσκεσθαι, ἀλλ' ἐπιχειρεῖν
 ὅτι τάχιστα, καὶ ἐπιφερόμενοι ἐκ παρακελεύσεως ἐνανυμάχουν.
 4 οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι δεξάμενοι, καὶ ταῖς [τε] ναυσὶν ἀντι-
 πρώροις χρώμενοι, ὥσπερ διενोधήθησαν, τῶν ἐμβολῶν τῇ
 παρασκευῇ ἀνερρήγνυσαν τὰς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ναῦς ἐπὶ πολὺ 5
 τῆς παρεξαιρεσίας, καὶ οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν καταστρωμάτων αὐτοῖς
 ἀκοντίζοντες μεγάλα ἔβλαπτον τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, πολὺ δ' ἔτι
 μείζω οἱ ἐν τοῖς λεπτοῖς πλοίοις περιπλέοντες τῶν Συρακο-
 σίων, καὶ ἔς τε τοὺς тарσοὺς ὑποπίπτοντες τῶν πολεμίων
 νεῶν, καὶ ἐς τὰ πλάγια παραπλέοντες, καὶ ἐξ αὐτῶν ἐς τοὺς 10
 ναύτας ἀκοντίζοντες. XLI. τέλος δὲ τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ κατὰ
 κράτος ναυμαχοῦντες οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐνίκησαν, καὶ οἱ Ἀθη-
 ναῖοι τραπόμενοι διὰ τῶν ὀλκάδων τὴν κατάφευξιν ἐποιοῦντο
 2 ἐς τὸν ἐαυτῶν ὄρμον. αἱ δὲ τῶν Συρακοσίων νῆες μέχρι μὲν
 τῶν ὀλκάδων ἐπέδιωκον· ἔπειτα αὐτοὺς αἱ κεραῖαι ὑπὲρ τῶν 15
 ἔσπλων αἱ ἀπὸ τῶν ὀλκάδων δελφινοφόροι ἡρμέναι ἐκάλουν.

1. αὐτῶν] om. O. κόπη] κόλπη d. 3. ἡμύοντο quod vulgo post δεξάμενοι
 legitur, om. A.B.C.D.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.e.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. τε]
 om. D.F.G.H.O.Q.R.T.V.d.f.i.k.m. 4. ἐμβολῶν plerique: rectius scripseris ἐμβό-
 λων. BEKK. ἐμβόλων Haack. 5. ἀνερρήγνυσαν L.O. 6. αὐτῶς g. αὐτῆς P. 7. πολ-
 λοι δέ τι f. 8. μείζον G.L.O.P.Q.m. 10. καὶ ἐξ] καὶ om. Q. τῶν ἐαυτῶν T. 14. μὲν]
 om. H.T. 15. ἐπέδιωκον Q. 16. ἐσπλων d.h.i. ὑπὸ B. ἡρμέναι] om. V.

tained αὐτοῦ, (although I have inclosed it in brackets as being omitted in so many MSS.) because it seems to me to be an expressive word, and opposed to ἐπιχειρεῖν immediately following. "The Athenians did not choose to wear themselves out with fatigue, without stirring from the spot where they were, but rather to advance and attack the enemy." Compare V. 83, 2.

4. τῶν ἐμβολῶν] Mutato accentu legendum puto ἐμβόλων. Vulgata defendi potest e II. 76. fin. apud Hen. Steph. Thes. I. 679. F. DOBREE.

9. ἔς τε τοὺς тарсоὺς ὑποπίπτοντες] "Running close in upon their oars," so as to confuse and derange their working. Τарсος is "the whole broad-side of oars," if such an expression be allowed. See Polybius, XVI. 3, 12. ἀπέβαλε τὸν δεξιὸν тарсὸν τῆς νεῆς. And for the operation described in the text, compare Dion Cassius, who speaks

of the sailors of Octavius, at the battle of Actium, as attacking in their light vessels the large and lofty ships of Antonius. "Ἐς τε τοὺς тарсоὺς τῶν νεῶν ὑποπίπτοντες, καὶ τὰς κώπας συναράσσοντες, (Dion. Cass. L. p. 439. Leunclav.) That the portholes for the oars were large enough to admit of missile weapons being discharged into them with effect, may be seen from the story in Herodotus, V. 33, 3, where a man is said to have been fastened with his head looking out through a porthole of his ship, by way of punishment.

16. δελφινοφόροι] So called, διὰ τὰ κρεμαννύμενα βάρη δελφίνων σχῆμα ἔχοντα, ἃ ταῖς ληστροκαῖς ναυσὶν ἐμβάλλεται. Hesychius, in δελφίνες. See also the Scholiast on Aristoph. Equit. 759. A similar contrivance is said to have been used with great effect by the Scotch Rover, Sir Andrew Barton, whose defeat by the Lord Admiral

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olym. 91. 4.

δύο δὲ νῆες τῶν Συρακοσίων ἐπαϊρόμεναι τῇ νίκῃ προσέμιζαν 3
 αὐτῶν ἐγγὺς καὶ διεφθάρησαν, καὶ ἡ ἐτέρα αὐτοῖς ἀνδράσιν
 ἐάλω. καταδύσαντες δ' οἱ Συρακόσιοι τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπτά 4
 ναῦς καὶ κατατραυματίσαντες πολλὰς, ἄνδρας τε τοὺς μὲν
 5 ζωγρήσαντες τοὺς δὲ ἀποκτείναντες ἀπεχώρησαν, καὶ τρο-
 παῖά τε ἀμφοτέρων τῶν ναυμαχιῶν ἔστησαν, καὶ τὴν ἐλπίδα
 ἥδη ἐχρὰν εἶχον ταῖς μὲν ναυσὶ καὶ πολὺ κρείσσους εἶναι,
 ἐδόκουν δὲ καὶ τὸν πεζὸν χειρώσεσθαι. Καὶ οἱ μὲν ὥς ἐπι-
 θησόμενοι κατ' ἀμφοτέρα παρεσκευάζοντο αὖθις, XLII. ἐν
 10 Demosthenes and Eurymedon arrive at Syracuse. Impression produced by their arrival on both armies. The Athenian generals resolve to attack Epipole. τούτῳ δὲ Δημοσθένης καὶ Εὐρυμέδων, ἔχοντες
 τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων βοήθειαν, παραγίγνον-
 ται, ναῦς τε τρεῖς καὶ ἑβδομήκοντα μάλιστα
 ξὺν ταῖς ξενικαῖς, καὶ ὀπλίτας περὶ πεντακισ-
 χιλίους ἑαυτῶν τε καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων, ἀκοντι-
 15 στάς τε βαρβάρους καὶ Ἑλλήνας οὐκ ὀλίγους, καὶ σφενδο-
 νήτας καὶ τοξότας καὶ τὴν ἄλλην παρασκευὴν ἱκανήν. καὶ 2
 τοῖς μὲν Συρακοσίοις καὶ ξυμμάχοις κατάπληξις ἐν τῷ αὐτίκα
 οὐκ ὀλίγῃ ἐγένετο, εἰ πέρας μὴδὲν ἔσται σφίσι τοῦ ἀπαλλα-

3. δὲ οἱ V. 4. νῆας c.g. πολλοὺς P. ἄνδρας τοὺς μὲν πολλοὺς T. μὲν πολλοὺς
 ζωγρήσαντες A.C.D.E.F.G.H.N.O.P.Q.R.f.h.i.k.m. Haack. 5. τοὺς δὲ A.B.C.D.
 E.G.H.K.T.V.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. πολλοὺς δὲ Q. vulgo τοὺς τε.
 6. τῶν] om. d.i. 7. ἰσχυρὰν K. ναυσὶ καὶ πολὺ B.G.K.R.g.h. Haack. Poppo. Bekk.
 2. vulgo ναυσὶ πολὺ. 8. ἐδόκουν] δοκεῖν B.G.K.c.g. δοκεῖ b. τὸν A.B.C.D.F.
 H.L.O.Q.T.c.e.f.g.h.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τό. χειρώσεσθαι
 L.O.e. 11. ἀθηναίων codices. ἀθηνῶν Bekk. 2. 12. μάλιστα] om. B.c.g.
 17. καὶ] om. f. τοῖς ξυμμάχοις N.V.i. 18. τοῦ] om. Q.d.f.i.

Howard is described in a ballad published by Percy in his Reliques of Ancient English Poetry, vol. II. p. 197.

Hee is brasse with in and steele without,
With beames on his topcastle strong.

* * *

And if you chance his ship to borde,
This counsel I must give withall;
Let no man to his topcastle goe,
To strive to let his beames downe fall.

12. ναῦς τε τρεῖς καὶ ἑβδομήκοντα] Demosthenes had sailed from Athens with sixty-five ships; (ch. 20, 1.) he had detached ten out of this number to reinforce Conon at Naupactus; (ch. 31, 5.) and he had been since joined by Eury-

medon's single ship, (ch. 31, 3.) by fifteen ships from Corcyra, (ib. §. 5.) and by two from Metapontum, (ch. 33, 4.) That is, 65 - 10 + 1 + 15 + 2 = 73.

17. τοῖς Συρακοσίοις—δρώντες] A confusion of construction arising from this, that τοῖς Συρακοσίοις is the proper subject of the sentence, and therefore the participle is put in the nominative, as if it had been, οἱ Συρακόσιοι κατεπλάγησαν, δρώντες κ. τ. λ. Compare III. 36, 1. V. 70. VI. 24, 3.

18. πέρας—τοῦ ἀπαλλαγῆναι τοῦ κινδύνου] Compare Herodotus, II. 139, 1. τέλος δὲ τῆς ἀπαλλαγῆς—ὥδε ἔλεγον γενέσθαι. Both these are instances of the genitive being used as an explanation

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

γῆναι τοῦ κινδύνου, ὁρῶντες οὔτε διὰ τὴν Δεκέλειαν τειχι-
 ζομένην οὐδὲν ἦσσαν στρατὸν ἴσον καὶ παραπλήσιον τῷ
 προτέρῳ ἐπεληλυθότα, τὴν τε τῶν Ἀθηναίων δύναμιν παντα-
 χόσε πολλὴν φαινομένην· τῷ δὲ προτέρῳ στρατεύματι τῶν
 3 Ἀθηναίων, ὡς ἐκ κακῶν, ῥώμη τις ἐγεγένητο· ὁ δὲ Δημο-
 σθένης ἰδὼν ὡς εἶχε τὰ πράγματα, καὶ νομίσας οὐχ οἷόν τε
 εἶναι διατρίβειν, οὐδὲ παθεῖν ὅπερ ὁ Νικίας ἔπαθεν (ἀφικό-
 μενος γὰρ τὸ πρῶτον ὁ Νικίας φοβερός, ὡς οὐκ εὐθὺς προσ-
 ἔκειτο ταῖς Συρακούσαις ἀλλ' ἐν Κατάνῃ διεχέιμαζεν, ὑπερ-
 ὥφθη τε καὶ ἔφθασεν αὐτὸν ἐκ τῆς Πελοποννήσου στρατιᾷ ὁ 10
 Γύλιππος ἀφικόμενος, ἣν οὐδ' ἂν μετέπεμψαν οἱ Συρακόσιοι,
 εἰ ἐκεῖνος εὐθὺς ἐπέκειτο· ἱκανοὶ γὰρ αὐτοὶ οἰόμενοι εἶναι ἅμα
 τ' ἂν ἔμαθον ἦσσαν ὄντες καὶ ἀποτετευχισμένοι ἂν ἦσαν,
 ὥστε μὴδ' εἰ μετέπεμψαν, ἔτι ὁμοίως ἂν αὐτοὺς ὠφελεῖν),
 ταῦτα οὖν ἀνασκοπῶν ὁ Δημοσθένης, καὶ γινώσκων ὅτι καὶ 15
 αὐτὸς ἐν τῷ παρόντι τῇ πρώτῃ ἡμέρᾳ μάλιστα δεινότητος·
 ἐστὶ τοῖς ἐναντίοις, ἐβούλετο ὅτι τάχος ἀποχρήσασθαι τῇ
 4 παρούσῃ τοῦ στρατεύματος ἐκπλήξει. καὶ ὁρῶν τὸ παρατεί-
 χισμα τῶν Συρακοσίων, ᾧ ἐκώλυσαν περιτειχίσαι σφᾶς τοὺς
 Ἀθηναίους, ἀπλοῦν τε ὄν, καὶ εἰ ἐπικρατήσεί τις τῶν τε 20
 Ἐπιπολῶν τῆς ἀναβάσεως καὶ αὐθις τοῦ ἐν αὐταῖς στρατο-
 πέδου, ῥαδίως ἂν αὐτὸ ληφθῇ (οὐδὲ γὰρ ὑπομεῖναι ἂν σφᾶς
 5 οὐδένα), ἡπείγετο ἐπιθέσθαι τῇ πείρᾳ. καὶ τοῖς ξυνομο-

2. ἦσσαν στρατὸν] om. g. 4. πολλὴν] om. i. ante πανταχόσε ponit f. κατα-
 στραμάτι V. 5. ἐγένετο h. 6. καὶ] om. Q. 7. εἶναι] om. D.N.V.g.
 8] om. e. 10. τε] om. K. 9] om. K.R.b.c. 13. ὄντας g. 14. ἂν]
 om. K. 17. ἀποχρήσθαι K.R.b.c. 20. τε] om. B. Bekk. 2. εἰ καὶ K.
 κρατήσεί A.C.D.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.e.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. μὴ ἐπικρατήσεί B.
 τε] om. A.D.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.Q.T.V.g.h.i.m. 22. αὐτῶν A.B.D.g. ὑπο-
 μεῖναι σφᾶς V. 23. οἱ] om. A.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.T.V.e.g.i.k.m. Haack.
 et γρ. B.

of the former words; for τοῦ ἀπαλλα-
 γῆναι τοῦ κινδύνου, and τῆς ἀπαλλαγῆς,
 explain respectively what is the specific
 meaning of the words πείρας and τέλος.
 See Matthiae, Gr. Gr. §. 321.

17. ἀποχρήσασθαι] "To avail him-
 self to the utmost." Compare I.

68, 3. VI. 17, 1.

23. καὶ οἱ—ἡγείτο] "And he thought
 "it was his shortest way of bringing
 "the war to an issue." Yet the pro-
 noun is omitted by the best MSS., and
 seems indeed to be unnecessary.

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τάτην ἡγήετο διαπολέμησιν ἥ γὰρ κατορθώσας ἔξειν Συρακούσας, ἥ ἀπάξειν τὴν στρατιὰν καὶ οὐ †τρίψεσθαι† ἄλλως Ἀθηναίους τε τοὺς ξυστρατευομένους καὶ τὴν ξύμπασαν πόλιν. πρῶτον μὲν οὖν τὴν τε γῆν ἐξελθόντες τῶν Συρακο-
 5 σίων ἔτεμον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι περὶ τὸν Ἀναπὸν, καὶ τῷ στρατεύματι ἐπεκράτουν ὥσπερ τὸ πρῶτον, τῷ τε πεζῷ καὶ ταῖς ναυσὶν (οὐδὲ γὰρ καθ' ἕτερα οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἀντεπεξήρσαν, ὅτι μὴ τοῖς ἵππευσι καὶ ἀκοντισταῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ Ὀλυμπιείου).
 XLIII. ἔπειτα μηχαναῖς ἔδοξε τῷ Δημοσθένει πρότερον
 10 ἀποπειρᾶσαι τοῦ παρατειχίσματος. ὥς δὲ αὐτῷ προσαγαγόντι κατεκαύθησάν τε ὑπὸ τῶν ἐναντίων, ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους ἀμυνομένων, αἱ μηχαναὶ καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ στρατιᾷ πολλαχῇ προσβάλλοντες ἀπεκρούοντο, οὐκέτι ἔδόκει διατρίβειν, ἀλλὰ πείσας τὸν τε Νικίαν καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ξυνάρχοντας, ὥς ἐπενόει, τὴν ἐπιχείρησιν τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν ἐποιεῖτο. καὶ ἡμέρας μὲν ἀδύνατα ἔδόκει εἶναι

Grand night attack on Epipolæ, conducted by Demosthenes, Eurymedon, and Menander. It is at first successful; but in the
 15 end the Athenians are repulsed with great slaughter.

(43—45)

1. διαπολήμειν B. ἔξειν A.B.D.F.H.K.T.V.g. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἔξει Q. vulgo ἔξειν. 2. τρίψεσθαι B.G.K. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri τρίβεσθαι. 3. τε καὶ τοὺς B.G.K.Q.R. συστρατευομένους g. 4. μὲν om. D.g. 5. ἔτεμον A.B.D.F.H.Q.R.T.V.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Bekk. 2. vulgo ἔτεμνον. οἱ om. L. ἀναπὸν T. 6. τε om. C.H.L.O.T.e. 7. ἕτερα C.D.F.H.L.O. Q.T.V.d.e.g.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἑκάτερα. 10. παρατειχίσματος A.B.C.D.F.H.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.e.f.h.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. τειχίσματος G. vulgo ἀποτείχισματος. Conf. c. 11, 3. et 42, 4. προσάγοντι k. 11. τε om. Q. ἀπὸ τε τοῦ B. 12. τειχίσματος g. 13. πανταχῇ c. προσβαλόντες E.L.O.P. 15. ἄλλους ξυνάρχοντας] ἄρχοντας G. 16. ὥς om. A.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P. Q.T.V.d.e.g.h.k.m. γρ. B. τὴν καὶ τὴν A.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.O.Q.T.V.d.e.g.h.i.k. γρ. B. om. P. 17. ἀδύνατον A.C.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.R.T.V.d.e.h.m. et anteposito ἔδοκει f. εἶναι om. c.h.

2. τρίψεσθαι] The common reading τρίβεσθαι, may be defended by the examples of varied construction referred to by Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 275. VIII. 5. 5. ἐνόμισε—Ἀμόργην—ἥ ζῶντα ἄξειν ἢ ἀποκτείνειν. Add V. 35, 5. VI. 24, 1.

10. τοῦ παρατειχίσματος] The Syracusan cross wall on Epipolæ, which had intercepted the intended line of the Athenian circumvallation. (see ch. 6, 1, 4. 11, 3.) It appears that since the completion of that cross wall, the Athenians had evacuated Epipolæ altogether, and confined themselves to the low

ground between the southern cliffs of Epipolæ and the sea, in which quarter their lines had been most nearly brought to a finished state. (ch. 2. at the end.) In attacking the cross wall then on this side they had the ground against them, besides the ordinary disadvantages of a besieging force in those days when attacking a fortification in front. But it was proposed to obviate these by the night attack on Epipolæ, which, had it succeeded, would have established the Athenians again in a position to command the Syracusan

λαθεῖν προσελθόντας τε καὶ ἀναβάντας, παραγγείλας δὲ πέντε ἡμερῶν σιτία, καὶ τοὺς λιθολόγους καὶ τέκτονας πάντας λαβὼν καὶ ἄλλην παρασκευὴν, τοξευμάτων τε καὶ ὅσα ἔδει, ἣν κρατῶσι, τειχίζοντας ἔχειν, αὐτοὺς μὲν ἀπὸ πρώτου ὕπνου καὶ Εὐρυμέδων καὶ Μένανδρος, ἀναλαβὼν τὴν πᾶσαν στρατιὰν, ἐχώρει πρὸς τὰς Ἐπιπολάς· Νικίας δὲ ἐν τοῖς 3 τείχεσιν ὑπελέλειπτο. καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἐγένοντο πρὸς αὐταῖς κατὰ τὸν Εὐρύηλον, ἥπερ καὶ ἡ προτέρα στρατιὰ τὸ πρῶτον ἀνέβη, λαμβάνουσί τε τοὺς φύλακας τῶν Συρακοσίων, καὶ προσβάντες τὸ τεῖχος οὗ ἦν αὐτόθι τῶν Συρακοσίων αἰ- 10 ροῦσι, καὶ ἄνδρας τῶν φυλάκων ἀποκτείνουσιν. οἱ δὲ πλείους διαφυγόντες εὐθὺς πρὸς τὰ στρατόπεδα, ἃ ἦν ἐπὶ τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν τρία † ἐν προτειχίσμασιν, † ἐν μὲν τῶν Συρακοσίων,

1. τε] om. T. 2. πέντε ἡμέρων C.E.F.H.L.O.Q.R.T.V.d.f.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. vulgo et Bekk. πένθ. τοὺς ἄλλους λιθολόγους G.L.O.P.Q.k.m. λιθοδόμους T. 3. τε] om. g. 4. τειχίζοντας f. ἀπὸ πρώτου A.B.C.D.E.F.K.N.V.d.e.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀπὸ τοῦ πρώτου. 5. πᾶσαν] πρώτῃν B.G.K.c. 7. ὑπελείπετο B. Bekk. 2. ἐπειδὴ] om. L.O.P. αὐταῖς ἦδη κατὰ h. 8. εὐρυκλον P.h. εὐρυκλον Q. 10. προσβάντες P.V. προσβαλόντες Q. 11. τινὰς quod vulgo post ἄνδρας legitur, om. A.C.D.E.F.H.L.O.P.Q.T.V.d.f.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Bekk. τοὺς e. κτείνουσιν h. 12. διαφεύγοντες h. 13. ἐν προτειχίσμασιν B. om. A.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.Q.R.T.V.d.e.f.g.h.i.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.

works, and would have enabled them to turn the cross wall, and attack it on the rear, where, as being only a single wall, (ch. IV. at the beginning,) it was least defensible. The line of march to the attack may be traced on the plan; —the Athenians were to enter on the open slope of Epipolæ, by the narrow ridge on the top of the slope, communicating with the interior of the country.

4. ἀπὸ πρώτου ὕπνου] *Circa primam vigiliam* vertit Acacius. Rectius, puto, Valla et Portus ἀπὸ acceperunt pro post, ut sit, post primam vigiliam: quemadmodum, quum dicunt, ἀπὸ ταύτης τῆς ἡμέρας, ἀπὸ δείπνου, et plura hujus generis. *Circa primam vigiliam*, est, περὶ πρώτον ὕπνον quo utitur Thucydides II. 2, 1. et Plutarchus in Nicia pag. 941. DUKER.

10. τὸ τεῖχος] Apparently on the very crest of the slope, on or near the spot which the Athenians had formerly fortified at Labdulum.

11. καὶ ἄνδρας τινὰς τῶν φυλάκων ἀπο-

κτείνουσι] Scriptura librorum a quibus abest τινὰς, confirmari potest ex alio loco Thucydidis II. 33, 3. ἄνδρας τε ἀποβάλλουσι σφῶν αὐτῶν. Neque solum hic, sed etiam alibi, quidam scripti excludunt τινὰς. Aristophanes *Equitib.* v. 423. ὥστ' εἴπ' ἀνὴρ τῶν ῥητόρων ἰδὼν με τοῦτο δρῶντα. DUKER.

13. † ἐν προτειχίσμασιν] Many of the best MSS. omit these words, yet I am inclined to think them genuine, as the mention of the Syracusans sallying, ἐκ τῶν προτειχισμάτων, (§. 6.) seems to imply some previous notice of their being ἐν προτειχίσμασιν. The three camps appear to have been formed immediately under the walls of the city, (or of the newly inclosed district of Temenites, which was itself a προτειχίσμα, with reference to the old town: see VI. 100, 2.) the six hundred Syracusans who are mentioned separately were probably stationed higher on the slope, perhaps at the point where the cross wall terminated.

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ἐν δὲ τῶν ἄλλων Σικελιωτῶν, ἐν δὲ τῶν ξυμμάχων, ἀγγέλουσι τὴν ἔφοδον, καὶ τοῖς ἐξακοσίοις τῶν Συρακοσίων, οἱ καὶ πρῶτοι κατὰ τοῦτο τὸ μέρος τῶν Ἐπιτολῶν φύλακες ἦσαν, ἔφραζον. οἱ δ' ἐβοήθουν τ' εὐθύς· καὶ αὐτοῖς ὁ Δη-
5 μοςθένης καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐντυχόντες ἀμυνομένους προθύμως ἔτρεψαν. καὶ αὐτοὶ μὲν εὐθύς ἐχώρουν ἐς τὸ πρόσθεν, ὅπως τῇ παρουσίᾳ ὀρμῇ τοῦ περαίνεσθαι, ὧν ἕνεκα ἦλθον, μὴ βρα-
δεῖς γένωνται· ἄλλοι δὲ τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης παρατείχισμα
τῶν Συρακοσίων, οὐχ ὑπομενόντων τῶν φυλάκων, ἦρουν τε
10 καὶ τὰς ἐπάλξεις ἀπέσυρον. οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμ- 6
μαχοι καὶ ὁ Γύλιππος καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ ἐβοήθουν ἐκ τῶν
προτειχισμάτων, καὶ ἀδοκήτου τοῦ τολμήματος ἐν νυκτὶ
σφίσι γενομένου, προσέβαλόν τε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐκπεπλη-
γμένοι, καὶ βιασθέντες ὑπ' αὐτῶν τὸ πρῶτον ὑπεχώρησαν.

1. ἐν δὲ τῶν ξυμμάχων, ἐν δὲ τῶν ἄλλων σικελιωτῶν G. τῶν ἄλλων ξυμμάχων E.h. 2. οἱ] om. T. 4. ἔφραζαν P. οἱ δὲ βοηθοῦντες εὐθύς A.C. τε εὐθύς C. αὐτὸς Q. 6. ἐμπροσθεν G.L.O.P.k.m. 7. ὧν] om. D.F.H.T. 10. ἐπέσυρον E. 11. δ] om. C. e. οἱ] om. P. 12. ἐν νυκτὶ σφίσι A.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.d.e.f.g.h.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ceteri et Bekk. 2. σφίσιν ἐν νυκτί. 13. προσέβαλόν D.R.f.g. Bekk. 2. vulgo προσέβαλλον. 14. τὸ πρῶτον—μᾶλλον om. g. ἀπεχώρησαν nescio quis Paris.

6. ὅπως τῇ παρουσίᾳ ὀρμῇ] "Ὅπως μὴδὲ ὑστερήσωσι τοῦ διαπεράναι, ὧν ἕνεκα ἦλθον. τὸ γὰρ "μὴ βραδεῖς γένωνται" ἀντὶ τοῦ μὴ ὑστερήσωσι κείται. SCHOL.

7. τοῦ περαίνεσθαι] "Si sana sint, "verte, ne presenti studio conficiendi—" *segniter uiterentur.*" DOBREE. But see also the Scholiast, who considers μὴ βραδεῖς γένωνται to be equivalent to μὴ ὑστερήσωσι. Göller agrees with Dobree, and the expression, τῇ παρουσίᾳ ὀρμῇ—μὴ βραδεῖς γένωνται, would be equivalent to what follows a little below, ἀνέστων σφῶν τῆς ἐφόδου.

8. τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης παρατείχισμα] Göller proposes to read, ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης τὸ παρατείχισμα, and supplies ὀρμῆς, as does the Scholiast. There is a peculiarity in the use of the feminine τὴν πρώτῃν, which seems to signify "primâ vice," or, "prima loco," as in Herodot. I. 153, 6. τοὺς Ἰωνας ἐν οὐδενὶ λόγῳ ποιησάμενος τὴν πρώτῃν εἶναι, "that their turn should come first." III. 134, 8. ἐς Σκύθας μὲν τὴν πρώτῃν ἰέναι ἔασον,

"leave alone going in the first instance "against the Scythians," and so Demosthenes, Olynth. III. p. 29. i. Reiske. πέπεισμαι τοῦτ' ἱκανὸν προλαβεῖν εἶναι ἡμῖν τὴν πρώτῃν, "this is enough for "us to look to in the first instance." Now may not τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης have the same meaning, "firstly," "of the "first?" and may not the true reading be, ἄλλοι δὲ τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης τὸ παρατείχισμα—ἦρουν, "and others, as the "very first thing they did, began to "take the cross wall, &c.?" I can more readily understand the omission, by the copyists, of the article before παρατείχισμα, if it had occurred so immediately before, than its removal from what must have seemed its most natural place to one less natural. Or is it possible that τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης παρατείχισμα can signify τὸ παρατείχισμα φ τὴν πρώτῃν ἐπεβουλευοντο, that is to say, "the cross wall which was their first "and principal object?"

7 προϋόντων δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐν ἀταξία μᾶλλον ἤδη, ὥς κε-
 κρατηκόντων, καὶ βουλομένων διὰ παντός τοῦ μήπω μεμαχη-
 μένου τῶν ἐναντίων ὥς τάχιστα διελθεῖν, ἵνα μὴ, ἀνέντων
 σφῶν τῆς ἐφόδου, αὖθις ξυστραφῶσιν, οἱ Βοιωτοὶ πρῶτοι
 αὐτοῖς ἀντέσχον, καὶ προσβαλόντες ἔτρεψάν τε καὶ ἐς φυγὴν 5
 κατέστησαν. XLIV. καὶ ἐνταῦθα ἤδη ἐν πολλῇ ταραχῇ καὶ
 ἀπορίᾳ ἐγίνοντο οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἣν οὐδὲ πυθέσθαι ράδιον ἦν
 2 οὐδ' ἀφ' ἐτέρων, ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ἕκαστα ξυνηνέχθη. ἐν μὲν γὰρ
 ἡμέρᾳ σαφέστερα μὲν, ὅμως δὲ οὐδὲ ταῦτα οἱ παραγενόμενοι
 πάντα, πλὴν τὸ καθ' ἑαυτὸν ἕκαστος μόλις οἶδεν· ἐν δὲ 10
 νυκτομαχίᾳ, ἣ μόνῃ δὴ στρατοπέδων μεγάλων ἐν τῷδε τῷ
 3 πολέμῳ ἐγένετο, πῶς ἂν τις σαφῶς τι ᾔδει; ἦν μὲν γὰρ
 σελήνῃ λαμπρὰ, ἐώρων δὲ οὕτως ἀλλήλους, ὥς ἐν σελήνῃ
 εἰκὸς τὴν μὲν ὄψιν τοῦ σώματος προορᾶν τὴν δὲ γυνῶσιν τοῦ
 οἰκείου ἀπιστεῖσθαι. ὀπλῖται δὲ ἀμφοτέρων οὐκ ὀλίγοι ἐν 15
 4 στενοχωρίᾳ ἀνεστρέφοντο. καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων οἱ μὲν ἤδη
 ἐνικῶντο, οἱ δὲ ἔτι τῇ πρώτῃ ἐφόδῳ ἀήσσητοι ἐχώρουν. πολὺ
 δὲ καὶ τοῦ ἄλλου στρατεύματος αὐτοῖς τὸ μὲν ἄρτι ἀναβε-
 βήκει, τὸ δ' ἔτι προσανῆι, ὥστ' οὐκ ἡπίσταντο πρὸς ὃ τι

1. μᾶλλον] om. g. 2. μεμαχημένου C.Q. 4. αὖ L. συστραφῶσιν K.
 πρότερον B. 6. ταραχῇ καὶ δειλίᾳ T. sed ἀπορία habet superscriptum. 7. ἦν]
 om. Q. ἦν οὐτε ἀπὸ ἀθηναίων οὐτε ἀπὸ συρρακουσίων καὶ τῶν ἐκατέρους ξυμμάχων h.
 8. συνηνέχθη K.d.i. 9. σαφέστερα] σφετέρη A. σφέτερα E. 10. εἶδεν N.V.
 δέ] om. G. 11. δὴ μόνῃ K.Q. ἐν γε τῷδε D.K.Q. Bekk. 2. (γε om. A.D.E.
 F.G. teste Bekk.) 12. τι] καὶ b.c. om. k. ᾔδει A.B.C.D.F.H.K.N.P.
 Q.T.V.d.e.g.h.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ᾔδει B.D. teste Bekk. vulgo εἶδεῖν.
 15. ὀπλίτας D. 16. ἀνεστρέφοντο d. ξυνεστρέφοντο c. ἐστρέφοντο e.
 17. πολλοῦ d. 18. ἀναβεβήκει A.E.F.H.T.g.

7. ἦν οὐδὲ πυθέσθαι, κ. τ. λ.] The accusative, I think, must here be explained by supposing the intended construction to have been, ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ξυνηνέχθη, scil. ἣ ταραχῇ, and that ἕκαστα having been inserted, the sentence is now ungrammatical. Τὴν ταραχὴν πυθέσθαι ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ξυνηνέχθη is a well known Greek construction, where the English idiom would be, πυθέσθαι ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ἣ ταραχῇ ξυνηνέχθη.

12. ᾔδει] "How could any one have known any thing distinctly in a battle fought, as this was, by night?" πῶς ἂν εἰδεῖν makes the question general,

"how could any one know any thing distinctly in a night engagement?"

14. τὴν μὲν ὄψιν, κ. τ. λ.] The construction is confused as in IV. 125, 1. and VII. 80, 3; the words, τὴν μὲν ὄψιν—ἀπιστεῖσθαι, being added as an explanation of the words ὥς ἐν σελήνῃ εἰκὸς, "they saw one another as men naturally would by moonlight; that is, to see before them the form of the object, but to mistrust their knowing who was friend and who was foe."

18. ἀναβεβήκει] Reg. et Cass. cum augmento plusquamperfecti ἀναβεβήκει.

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χρή χωρήσαι. ἤδη γὰρ τὰ πρόσθεν τῆς τροπῆς γεγενημένης
 ἐτετάρακτο πάντα, καὶ χαλεπὰ ἦν ὑπὸ τῆς βοῆς διαγνῶναι.
 οἱ τε γὰρ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι κρατοῦντες παρεκε-
 5 λεύοντό τε κραυγῇ οὐκ ὀλίγῃ χρώμενοι, ἀδύνατον ὄν ἐν νυκτὶ
 5 ἄλλω τῷ σημῇναι, καὶ ἅμα τοὺς προσφερομένους ἐδέχοντο·
 οἱ τε Ἀθηναῖοι ἐξήτουν τε σφᾶς αὐτοὺς, καὶ πᾶν τὸ ἐναντίον,
 καὶ εἰ φίλιον εἶη τῶν ἤδη πάλιν φευγόντων, πολέμιον ἐνό-
 μιζον, καὶ τοῖς ἐρωτήμασι τοῦ ξυνθήματος πυκνοῖς χρώμενοι
 διὰ τὸ μὴ εἶναι ἄλλω τῷ γνωρίσαι, σφίσι τε αὐτοῖς θόρυβον
 10 πολὺν παρείχον, ἅμα πάντες ἐρωτῶντες, καὶ τοῖς πολεμίοις
 σαφὲς αὐτὸ κατέστησαν· τὸ δ' ἐκείνων οὐχ ὁμοίως ἡπίσταντο,
 διὰ τὸ κρατοῦντας αὐτοὺς καὶ μὴ διεσπασμένους ἦσσαν ἀγνο-
 εῖσθαι, ὥστ' εἰ μὲν ἐντύχοιεν τισι κρείσσους ὄντες τῶν πολε-
 μίων, διέφευγον αὐτοὺς ἅτε ἐκείνων ἐπιστάμενοι τὸ ξύνθημα,
 15 εἰ δ' αὐτοὶ μὴ ὑποκρίνυντο, διεφθείροντο. μέγιστον δὲ καὶ 6

1. τὸ B. γενομένης f. 2. ὑπὸ τῆς βοῆς] om. G. 3. ξύμμαχοι ὡς κρα-
 τοῦντες B. 4. κραυγῇ] βοῇ d. ἀδύνατα ἐν νυκτὶ C.V. 5. οὐκ A.D.F.H.T.
 ἦν e. 5. προσφερομένους E.d. 6. τε post οἱ om. e. τὸ ἐναντίον A.D.E.F.G.
 τὸ ἐξ ἐναντίας B. cum Tusano: Bekk. Goell. τὸ ἐξ ἐναντίον h. 7. φίλον G.d.i.
 ἐνόμιζον πολέμιον T. 10. παρείχον] ἐποιούντο g. 11. σαφὲς] om. d. 13. μὲν]
 μὴ g. τῶν πολεμίων] οἱ πολέμοι Tusanus. 14. ἐπισταμένων K.c. ἐπιστα-
 μενῶν B. ἐπιστάντων C. Tusanus. 15. οἱ δ' R. ὑποκρίνυντο A.D.E.G. ἀπο-
 κρίνυντο corr. rc. F. Bekker. κρίνυντο post lacunam B. καὶ ante οὐχ om. K.

Sed non movenda est scriptura vul-
 gata: nam et alia sunt, in quibus hoc
 tempus contentum est augmento per-
 fecti. Et supra cap. 4, 2. hujus libri
 ἀναβεβήκεσαν. DUKER.

1. τὰ πρόσθεν ἐτετάρακτο πάντα] "All
 "in front of them was in utter con-
 "fusion."

6. πᾶν τὸ ἐναντίον] "Whoever met
 "them," i. e. whomsoever they found
 with his face towards them. Compare
 I. 93, 5. and IV. 23, 2. The reading, τὸ
 ἐξ ἐναντίας, seems a mere interpretation
 of τὸ ἐναντίον.

8. ἐρωτήμασι τοῦ ξυνθήματος πυκνοῖς]
 Tacitus III. Histor. 22. *Crebris inter-
 rogationibus notum pugnae signum*. Ha-
 bet, quæ huc pertinent, Lipsius IV. de
 Milit. Rom. ult. DUKER.

13. εἰ μὲν ἐντύχοιεν, κ. τ. λ.] "So if
 "they chanced to fall in with any party
 "of the enemy, when they were them-

"selves the stronger, the enemy got
 "away from them, from knowing their
 "watchword; but if they themselves
 "(in like circumstances) did not an-
 "swer, they were put to the sword."
 The sense and construction both seem
 to me sufficiently clear: the stronger
 party would naturally challenge the
 weaker to give the watchword, and
 therefore εἰ αὐτοὶ μὴ ὑποκρίνυντο is
 equivalent in sense to εἰ δ' ἦσσαν ὄντες
 ἐντύχοιεν τισι τῶν πολεμίων. The con-
 jecture, οἱ πολέμοι, is not only need-
 less, but has the disadvantage of
 changing the subject of the description,
 which throughout continues to be "the
 "Athenians." The reading ὑποκρίνυντο
 is sufficiently defended by the quota-
 tions of the grammarians, Suidas, Pho-
 tius, Phavorinus, Eustathius, and the
 Etymologicum Magnum.

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οὐχ ἥκιστα ἔβλαψε καὶ ὁ παιωνισμός· ἀπὸ γὰρ ἀμφοτέρων
 παραπλήσιος ὦν ἀπορίαν παρείχεν. οἱ τε γὰρ Ἀργεῖοι καὶ
 οἱ Κερκυραῖοι καὶ ὅσον Δωρικὸν μετ' Ἀθηναίων ἦν, ὅποτε
 παιωνίσκειαν, φόβον παρείχε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, οἱ τε πολέμοι
 7 ὁμοίως. ὥστε τέλος ξυμπεσόντες αὐτοῖς κατὰ πολλὰ τοῦ 5
 στρατοπέδου, ἐπεὶ ἅπαξ ἐταράχθησαν, φίλοι τε φίλοις καὶ
 πολῖται πολίταις, οὐ μόνον ἐς φόβον κατέστησαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ
 8 ἐς χεῖρας ἀλλήλοις ἐλθόντες μόλις ἀπελύοντο. καὶ διωκό-
 μενοι κατὰ τε τῶν κρημνῶν οἱ πολλοὶ ρίπτοντες ἑαυτοὺς
 ἀπώλλυντο, στενῆς οὔσης τῆς ἀπὸ τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν πάλιν 10
 καταβάσεως, καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἐς τὸ ὁμαλὸν οἱ σωζόμενοι ἄνωθεν
 καταβαίνειν, [οἱ μὲν] πολλοὶ αὐτῶν, καὶ ὅσοι ἦσαν τῶν προ-
 τέρων στρατιωτῶν, ἐμπειρία μᾶλλον τῆς χώρας ἐς τὸ στρα-
 τόπεδον διεφύγγανον, οἱ δὲ ὕστερον ἦκοντες εἰσὶν οἱ διαμαρ-
 τόντες τῶν ὁδῶν κατὰ τὴν χώραν ἐπλανήθησαν· οὕς, ἐπειδὴ 15
 ἡμέρα ἐγένετο, οἱ ἱππῆς τῶν Συρακοσίων περιελάσαντες
 †διέφθειραν†.

XLV. Τῇ δ' ὕστεραία οἱ μὲν Συρακόσιοι δύο τροπαῖα
 ἔστησαν, ἐπὶ τε ταῖς Ἐπιπολαῖς ἢ ἡ πρόσβασις, καὶ κατὰ
 τὸ χωρίον ἢ οἱ Βοιωτοὶ πρῶτον ἀντέστησαν· οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι 20

1. καὶ δ C.D.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.Q.T.V.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. vulgo, Bekker.
 Goell. ἔβλαψεν ὁ παιωνισμός. παιωνισμός E. et mox παιονίσκειαν. παιωνισμός
 L.O.P.Q. qui et mox παιονίσκειαν. 2. ἀπορίας παρείχεν T. 3. δωρικὸν μὲν
 ἀθ. T. 4. τοῖς] αὐτοῖς K. 5. αὐτοῖς Poppo. Goell. Bekk. Libri αὐτοῖς.
 κατὰ πολλὰ A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.K.N.Q.T.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell.
 Bekk. vulgo κατὰ τὰ πολλὰ. 7. καθίστησαν B. 8. ἀλλήλοις] om. R.
 μόλις B. 9. ρίπτοντες B.G.K.h. 11. ἄνωθεν οἱ σωζόμενοι e. 12. κατα-
 βαίνειν B. cum Tusano Goell. et Bekk. ceteri καταβαίνουιν. οἱ μὲν] om. A.D.E.
 F.G.H.N.P.Q.T.V.d.e.g.k.m. Poppo. Goell. et γρ. B. 14. διαμαρτώντες N.
 T.V.g. 16. ἡ ἡμέρα e. 17. διέφθειρον A.D.E.F.H.T.V.d.f.g. Poppo.
 19. τε] om. L.O.P.k. πρόσβασις D.H.T.k. καὶ] om. L.O.k. 20. πρῶτον
 D.E.F.H.T.V.e.f.g.h.k.m. Bekk. 2. om. B. vulgo πρῶτοι.

11. ἐπειδὴ—καταβαίνειν] "When they
 "were got down:" the common read-
 ing, ἐπειδὴ καταβαίνουιν, would signify,
 "when they were getting down," which
 is absurd.

14. διεφύγγανον] Æschines c. Cte-
 siph. διεφύγγανον ἐκ τῶν δικαστηρίων.
 Josephus XIX. Antiq. 15. Vox rarioris
 usus. WASS.

17. †διέφθειραν†] Several MSS. read
 διέφθειρον, and so also does Plutarch,
 when relating the same event. (Nicias,
 ch. 21.) The aorist would mean, "that
 "the cavalry succeeded in cutting off
 "all the fugitives;" the imperfect, that
 "they tried to cut them off, and were
 "engaged in doing so."

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τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑποσπόνδους ἐκομίσαντο. ἀπέθανον δὲ οὐκ ὀλίγοι αὐτῶν τε καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων, ὅπλα μέντοι ἔτι πλείω ἢ κατὰ τοὺς νεκροὺς ἐλήφθη· οἱ γὰρ κατὰ τῶν κρημνῶν βιασθέντες ἄλλεσθαι ψιλοὶ ἄνευ τῶν ἀσπίδων, οἱ μὲν ἀπώλ-
5 λυντο, οἱ δ' ἐσώθησαν.

XLVI. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο οἱ μὲν Συρακόσιοι ὡς ἐπὶ ἀπροσ-
δοκίῳ εὐπραγία πάλιν αὖ ἀναρρῶσθέντες, ὥσπερ καὶ πρό-
τερον, ἐς μὲν Ἀκράγαντα στασιάζοντα πεν-
τεκαίδεκα ναυσὶ Σικανὸν ἀπέστειλαν, ὅπως
ὑπαγάγοιτο τὴν πόλιν, εἰ δύναιτο· Γύλιππος
δὲ κατὰ γῆν ἐς τὴν †ἀλλήνη† Σικελίαν ὄχρετο
αὐτοῖς, ἄξων στρατιὰν ἔτι, ὡς ἐν ἐλπίδι ὦν καὶ τὰ τεῖχη τῶν
Ἀθηναίων αἰρήσειν βίᾳ, ἐπεὶ τὰ ἐν ταῖς Ἐπιπολαῖς οὕτω
ξυνέβη. XLVII. οἱ δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγοὶ ἐν τούτῳ
ἐβουλεύοντο πρὸς τε τὴν γεγενημένην ξυμφο-

6. μὲν] om. d. 7. ἀναρρωθέντες d. 10. ὑπάγοιτο V. k. 11. τὴν ἀλλην
σικελίαν B. G. K. Poppo. Bekk. 2. vulgo (et teste Bekk. G.) τὴν σικελίαν. 15. ἐβού-
λοτο K.

2. ὄπλα] Id est: ἀσπίδες, quas a fugientibus abjectas, paullo post dicit. Xenophon. II. 4, 25. Histor. Græc. p. 475. ὄπλα ἐποιοῦντο, οἱ μὲν ξύλινα, οἱ δὲ αἰσίνια, καὶ ταῦτα λευκοῖντο. Sic ancilia ὄπλα apud Dionysium Halic. II. 71. et Plutarchum Num. pag. 125. Glossæ: Ancile, διπτερὲς ὄπλον. Scholiastes Sophoclis ad Ajac. v. 575. σάκος, οὐδέντερος, ὄπλον, ἀσπίς. Plura dudum observarunt, et, Latinis etiam arma pro scutis dici, docuerunt alii. DUKER.

9. *ὅπως ὑπαγάγοιτο τὴν πόλιν*] "That he might induce or win over the city" to send up its forces to their aid." Compare Xenoph. Anab. II. 4. 3. *ἡμᾶς ὑπάγεται μένειν*, and Demosth. de Chersones. p. 105. l. 7. Reiske. *θηβαίους νῦν ὑπάγεται*, where Reiske well explains the word, "*perducere veluti vitulum ostensâ fronde*." "Ὑπάγειν, in its simplest sense, seems to be, "to bring up under," as in the expression, *ὑπάγειν ὑπὸ δικαστήριον*; thence it signifies, "to lead up to any object," or, "to get

“a person to come to some object;” and thus, “to lead on another, getting” him constantly to follow close after “us.” A man holding out a piece of meat to a dog, and making him follow to get it, is an exact image of the word *ὑπάγεσθαι*. Thus the word requires the general notion of tempting or inducing another to act upon a prospect of some advantage, and generally of an advantage offered deceitfully. It would seem therefore that *ἑπάγεσθαι*, and not *ὑπάγεσθαι*, must be the true reading in III. 63, 3, and the note there should be corrected. There is another sense of *ὑπάγω*, when it signifies, “to withdraw,” which I believe is also a primitive meaning of the word; as, like the Latin “subduco,” it may signify, “to lead from under,” as well as “to lead up under.” Hence *ὑπάγειν* is fitly applied to an army retreating before a superior force, (IV. 126, 6. 127, 1.) as being led in a manner from under its reach,—from that place where it would have been in danger from its power.

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urges an immediate
retreat from Sicily.

ρὰν καὶ πρὸς τὴν παρούσαν ἐν τῇ στρατοπέδῳ
κατὰ πάντα ἄρρωστιαν. τοῖς τε γὰρ ἐπιχει-
ρήμασιν ἑώρων οὐ κατορθοῦντες καὶ τοὺς στρατιώτας ἀχθο-
2 μένους τῇ μονῇ. νόσφ τε γὰρ ἐπιέζοντο κατ' ἀμφοτέρα, τῆς
τε ὥρας τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ ταύτης οὔσης, ἐν ᾗ ἀσθενοῦσιν ἄν- 5
θρωποι μάλιστα, καὶ τὸ χωρίον ἅμα, ἐν ᾧ ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο,
ἐλῶδες καὶ χαλεπὸν ἦν· τὰ τε ἄλλα ὅτι ἀνέλπιστα αὐτοῖς
3 ἐφαίνετο. τῷ οὖν Δημοσθένει οὐκ ἔδοκει ἔτι χρῆναι μένειν,
ἀλλ' ἅπερ καὶ διανοηθεὶς ἐς τὰς Ἐπιπολάς διακινδυνεύσαι,
ἐπειδὴ ἔσφαλτο, ἀπιέναι ἐψηφίζετο καὶ μὴ διατρίβειν, ἕως 10
ἔτι τὸ πέλαγος οἶόν τε περαιούσθαι, καὶ τοῦ στρατεύματος

2. γὰρ] om. L.e.

3. κατορθοῦντας A.B.D.E.F.K.c.g.

4. τε] om. Q.V.

5. ἐν ᾗ] καθ' ἣν h.

6. καὶ τὸ χωρίον ἅμα] om. G.

7. ἦν] om. B.G.K.c.

ἄλλα ὅτι] om. A.

8. μέλλειν g.

9. ἀλλὰ καίπερ corr. A.

correctus V. διακινδυνεύσαι A.D.E.F.H.T.f.g.b. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.

κινδυνεύσαι V. διακινδυνεύσαι ἄν d. διακινδυνεύσαιεν i. vulgo διεκινδύνευσεν.

10. ἐξίεναι A.C.D.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.d.e.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell.

ἀπιέναι B.G.K. Bekk. 2. (illud est VII. 3, 1. hoc. VII. 48. extr.) vulgo διεξίεναι.

4. νόσφ τε γὰρ ἐπιέζοντο] Confer Dio-
dorum XIV. pag. 434. a. WASS.

7. τὰ τε ἄλλα—ἐφαίνετο] The con-
struction seems to be, ἑώρων τοὺς στρα-
τιώτας ἀχθομένους τῇ μονῇ, νόσφ τε γὰρ
ἐπιέζοντο, τὰ τε ἄλλα ὅτι ἐφαίνετο αὐτοῖς
ἀνέλπιστα. "Tired of staying in Sicily,
"both because they were suffering from
"sickness, and because the prospect in
"all other respects seemed desperate."
Thus the Scholiast understands it. "Ὅτι
ἀνέλπιστα cannot, I imagine, signify the
same thing as ὅτι ἀνελπιστότατα, "quam
"maxime desperata." One manuscript,
V, omits ὅτι, but this seems too much
like a correction of the text, in order to
remove a difficulty.

9. διὰ κινδυνεύσαι] The words τῷ Δημο-
σθένει ἔδοκει, make all that follows equi-
valent to language uttered by him, and
expressed by the historian in the third
person. The infinitive therefore is right,
depending in fact on ἔφη understood.
Compare IV. 3, 2. ὁ Δημοσθένης ἤξιον
τειχίζεσθαι τὸ χωρίον, ἐπὶ τούτῳ γὰρ
ἐννεκλεύσαι, where ἔφη must in like
manner be supplied from ἤξιον, and
where also, as in the present passage,
many MSS., not understanding the con-
struction, have the iudicative ἐννεκλέυσε.

11. καὶ τοῦ στρατεύματος—κρατεῖν]
The words τοῦ στρατεύματος may be
referred to the Syracusans, the ob-
stacles opposed by the enemy being
contrasted with those presented by
nature: "While the sea could yet be
"crossed, and the forces opposed to
"them could, at least with the aid of
"the fleet lately arrived, as yet be con-
"quered." But it is better to make it
depend upon ναυσί, according to that
well-known construction by which the
Greeks put the principal idea in the
genitive, and any subordinate part of
it in some other case depending on
that genitive, and generally, in point
of arrangement, following directly after
it. See III. 105, 2. τῆς Ἀμφιλοχίας ἐν
τούτῳ τῷ χωρίῳ, and the note there.
This genitive is expressed in English
by some other case, and made inde-
pendent of the words following it, be-
cause its position, which is the point
of most importance, cannot otherwise
be preserved; "and whilst, for what
"regarded their forces, their late rein-
"forcement might still ensure them
"victory;" κρατεῖν then would be
taken absolutely, "to prevail, or enjoy
"a superiority."

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ταῖς γοῦν ἐπελθούσαις ναυσὶ κρατεῖν. καὶ τῇ πόλει ὠφε-
 λιμώτερον ἔφη εἶναι πρὸς τοὺς ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ σφῶν ἐπιτει-
 χίζοντας τὸν πόλεμον ποιεῖσθαι ἢ Συρακοσίους, οὓς οὐκέτι
 ῥάδιον εἶναι χειρώσασθαι· οὐδ' αὖ ἄλλως χρήματα πολλὰ
 5 δαπανῶντας εἰκὸς εἶναι προσκαθῆσθαι. καὶ ὁ μὲν Δημο-
 σθένης τοιαῦτα ἐγίγνωσκεν· XLVIII. ὁ δὲ Νικίας ἐνόμιζε
 μὲν καὶ αὐτὸς πονηρὰ σφῶν τὰ πράγματα
 εἶναι, τῷ δὲ λόγῳ οὐκ ἐβούλετο αὐτὰ ἀσθενῇ
 ἀποδεικνύναι, οὐδ' ἐμφανῶς σφᾶς ψηφίζομέ-
 10 νους μετὰ πολλῶν τὴν ἀναχώρησιν τοῖς πολε-
 μίοις καταγγέλτους γίνεσθαι· λαθεῖν γὰρ ἂν,
 ὅποτε βούλονται, τοῦτο ποιοῦντες πολλῷ ἦσσαν. τὸ δέ τι²
 καὶ τὰ τῶν πολεμίων, ἀφ' ὧν ἐπὶ πλεόν ἢ οἱ ἄλλοι ἦσθάνετο
 αὐτῶν, ἐλπίδος τι ἔτι παρεῖχε πονηρότερα τῶν σφετέρων
 15 ἔσεσθαι, ἣν καρτερῶσι προσκαθήμενοι· χρημάτων γὰρ
 ἀπορία αὐτοὺς ἐκτρυχώσειν, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐπὶ πλεόν ἤδη
 ταῖς ὑπαρχούσαις ναυσὶ θαλασσοκρατούντων. καὶ, ἣν γάρ
 τι καὶ ἐν ταῖς Συρακούσαις βουλόμενον τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τὰ
 πράγματα ἐνδοῦναι, ἐπεκηρυκεύετο ὥς αὐτὸν καὶ οὐκ εἶα

1. ταῖς] om. k. ἐπελθούσιν A.D.E.F.H.T.f. ναυσὶ] om. P. 2. ἔφη
 εἶναι A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.Q.T.V. c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 ceteri εἶναι ἔφη. 4. ῥάδιον A.F. ῥᾶον V. ἀλλ' ὥς E. 5. προσκαθεῖσθαι C.
 7. πόνηρα A.G.m. 11. ἂν] om. R.d.i. 12. πολλῶν T. τόδ' ἔτι A.B.D.F.Q.R.
 τὸ δ' ἔτι E. τῷ δ' ἔτι T. 13. καὶ τὰ] κατὰ d.i. ἀφ' ὧν] om. h. ἢ οἱ ἄλλοι
 A.B.C.D.E.F.G.L.N.O.P.e.g.h.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omitunt
 articulum. ἢ οἱ ἄλλοι—πλεόν] om. T. 14. αὐτῷ L.O. ἐλπίδας τε B.K.R.
 b.c.f.h. ἔτι παρεῖχε] ἐπιπαρεῖχε E. 16. αὐτοὺς τε e. ἐκτρυχώσιν A.
 18. τὰ] om. K. τὰ πράγματα om. i. 19. καὶ ἐπεκηρυκεύετο N.V. ὥς] πρὸς d.i.
 κούκ K.

1. ὠφελιμώτερον] Huc respexit Justinus IV. 5. esse domi *graviora*, et forsit-
 an infeliciora bella, in quæ servare hos
 urbis apparatus oporteat. WASS.

17. καὶ, ἣν γὰρ, κ.τ.λ.] That is, τὸ βουλό-
 μενον—ἐνδοῦναι ἐπεκηρυκεύετο. Compare
 Herodot. I. 24, 7. καὶ,—τοῖσι ἐσελθεῖν
 γὰρ ἡδονήν,—ἀναχωρῆσαι ἐς μέσσην νεία.

19. ἐπεκηρυκεύετο] Ἐπικηρυκεύεσθαι
 autem hic per κατάχησιν dici de nun-
 ciis a privatis quibusdam clanculum
 missis, quod per διαγγέλους significare

est infra cap. 73, 3. recte monet Portus;
 qua significatione etiam paullo post
 cap. 49, 1. eo utitur Thucydides. Nam
 alioquin ἐπικηρυκεύεσθαι dicuntur, qui
 nomine publico κήρυκας et legatos mit-
 tunt. Ammonius: ἐπικηρυκεύεσθαι
 ἔλεγον τὸ περὶ συμβάσεως καὶ σπονδῶν
 τὰς πόλεις κήρυκας πρὸς ἀλλήλας διαπέμ-
 ψασθαι. Adde Suidam in ἐπικηρυκεύ-
 εται, et Harpocratonem in ἐπικηρυκεῖα.
 Et sic Thucydides et alii ubique his
 vocabulis utuntur. DUKER.

3 ἀπανίστασθαι. ἃ ἐπιστάμενος, τῷ μὲν ἔργῳ ἔτι ἐπ' ἀμφο-
 τερα ἔχων καὶ διασκοπῶν ἀνείχε, τῷ δ' ἐμφανεῖ τότε λόγῳ
 οὐκ ἔφη ἀπάξειν τὴν στρατιάν. εὖ γὰρ εἰδέναι ὅτι Ἀθηναῖοι
 σφῶν ταῦτα οὐκ ἀποδέξονται, ὥστε μὴ αὐτῶν ψηφισαμένων
 ἀπελθεῖν. καὶ γὰρ οὐ τοὺς αὐτοὺς ψηφιεῖσθαι τε περὶ σφῶν
 [αὐτῶν,] καὶ τὰ πράγματα, ὥσπερ καὶ αὐτοὶ, ὀρώντας καὶ
 οὐκ ἄλλων ἐπιτιμῆσει ἀκούσαντας γνώσεσθαι, ἀλλ' ἐξ ὧν
 ἂν τις εὖ λέγων διαβάλλοι, ἐκ τούτων αὐτοὺς πείσεσθαι.
 4 τῶν τε παρόντων στρατιωτῶν πολλοὺς καὶ τοὺς πλείους
 ἔφη, οἳ νῦν βοῶσιν ὡς ἐν δεινοῖς ὄντες, ἐκέισε ἀφικομένους
 τὰναντία βοήσεσθαι, ὡς ὑπὸ χρημάτων καταπροδόντες οἱ
 στρατηγοὶ ἀπῆλθον. οὐκ οὖν βούλεσθαι αὐτὸς γε, ἐπιστά-
 μενος τὰς Ἀθηναίων φύσεις, ἐπὶ αἰσυχρᾷ τε αἰτία καὶ ἀδίκως
 ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων ἀπολέσθαι μᾶλλον ἢ ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων, εἰ
 5 δεῖ, κινδυνεύσας τοῦτο παθεῖν ἰδίᾳ. τά τε Συρακοσίων, ἔφη 15
 ὁμως ἔτι ἥσσω τῶν σφετέρων εἶναι· χρήμασι γὰρ αὐτοὺς

1. ἔργῳ om. G. 2. ἀνείλε T. τότε] τῷ τε g. 3. εὖ] οὐ d. ὅτι ἀθηναῖοι
 B.C.D.F.G.H.K.N.Q.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo (et teste
 Bekk. A.G.) ὅτι οἱ ἀθηναῖοι. 4. σφῶν] om. i. μὴ ἀπ' αὐτῶν e. 6. αὐτῶν] Hoc
 facile caream. BEKK. ὀρώντας οὐκ k. 7. ἄλλων καὶ ἐπιτιμῆσει P. ἀκούσαντες Q.
 ἀκούοντας K. ἀκούοντας (i. (et teste Bekk. B.) R.d.h.i. ἀκούοντας B. 8. εὖ] om. L.
 πείσεσθαι E. 9. πλείους f. 10. ἀφικνουμένους O. 11. τὰναντία B.h.
 Goell. Bekk. ceteri τὰ ἐναντία. 12. γε] τε L.R. 13. ἐπὶ αἰσυχρᾷ C.E.F.H.L.
 O.Q.V.e.f.g.k. Poppo. vulgo ἐπ' αἰσυχρᾷ. τε] γε G.K. om. f. 16. ὁμοίως R.i.
 ἔτι] om. G.h. καὶ χρήμασι γὰρ A.C.D.F.H.L.O.P.T.V.f.g.k. Haack. Poppo.
 καὶ χρήμασι μὲν γὰρ N.

1. ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρα ἔχων] "Being in-
 clined both ways," ἔχων being here
 used in the sense of διακείμενος. Com-
 pare Herodot. VI. 49, 3. ἐπὶ σφίσι ἔχον-
 τας δεδωκέναι.

5. περὶ σφῶν [αὐτῶν] I agree with
 Bekker in thinking that αὐτῶν makes a
 confusion in the sense, for σφῶν αὐτῶν
 would signify, not the army in Sicily,
 but the Athenians who were to vote at
 home; and certainly Thucydides does
 not mean to say, "that they would vote
 "about themselves." The sense of the
 whole passage is as follows, "for they
 "who would vote upon their conduct
 "would not be men whose knowledge
 "would be derived, as that of the army
 "was, from having been eyewitnesses
 "of the facts, and not from hearsay;

"but rather men who would form their
 "judgment from the invectives of any
 "eloquent orator." Compare III.
 38, 4.

7. ἐξ ὧν ἂν τις εὖ λέγων διαβάλλοι]
 Confer, quæ III. 38, 4. Cleonem di-
 centem inducit Thucydides. DUKER.

15. τοῦτο παθεῖν ἰδίᾳ] The word ἰδίᾳ
 seems added to shew that Nicias, when
 using the words ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων ἀπο-
 λέσθαι, meant to speak not of his army,
 but of himself as an individual. "He
 "would rather lose his individual life
 "at the hands of the enemy, than at
 "the hands of his own countrymen." Is
 there any allusion to what Nicias had
 said at Athens, when speaking against
 the expedition, VI. 9, 2. ἥσσω ἐτέρων
 περὶ τῷ ἐμαντοῦ σώματι ὀρρωδῶ?

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ξενотροφούντας, καὶ ἐν περιπολίοις ἅμα ἀναλίσκοντας, καὶ ναυτικὸν πολὺ ἐτι ἐνιαυτὸν ἤδη βόσκοντας, τὰ μὲν ἀπορεῖν, τὰ δ' ἐτι ἀμχανήσειν· διωχίλιά τε γὰρ τάλαντα ἤδη ἀναλωκένοι καὶ ἐτι πολλὰ προσοφείλουν, ἣν τε καὶ ὅτιοῦν ἐκλεί-
 5 πωσι τῆς νῦν παρασκευῆς τῇ μὴ διδόναι τροφὴν, φθηρεῖσθαι αὐτῶν τὰ πράγματα, ἐπικουρικὰ μᾶλλον ἢ δι' ἀνάγκης, ὥσπερ τὰ σφέτερα, ὄντα. τρίβειν οὖν ἔφη χρῆναι προσκα-
 6 θημένους, καὶ μὴ χρήμασιν, †ὥς† πολὺ κρείσσους εἰσὶ, νικηθέντας ἀπιέναι.

10 XLIX. Ὁ μὲν Νικίας τοσαῦτα λέγων ἰσχυρίζετο, αἰσθόμενος τὰ ἐν ταῖς Συρακούσαις ἀκριβῶς, καὶ τὴν τῶν
 Demosthenes and Eu- χρημάτων ἀπορίαν, καὶ ὅτι ἦν αὐτόθι †[που]
 rymedon out of dell-

1. ἅμα ἀναλίσκοντας A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.Q.T.V.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἅμα ἄλλα ἀναλίσκοντας. 3. τε] om. A.D.E.F.G. recepi ex B.h. Bekker. ἀναλωκένοι A.B.C.D.F.H.K.T.e.f.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀνηλωκένοι. 4. πολλὰ] om. G. προσοφείλουν T. καὶ ὅτι] om. R.d.f.i. ἐκλείπωσι G.L.O.P.d.e.i.m. 5. κατασκευῆς O. φθαρεῖσθαι d.i. 6. αὐτῷ P.k. 7. χρῆναι] om. c.d.i. 8. ὡν B.L.O.h. φ K. οἷς Coraes ad Plutarch. III. p. 421. πολλοὶ d. 9. ἀπιέναι ἐτι K.f.h. 10. τοσαῦτα B.C.D.E.F.H.L.N. O.P.Q.T.V.d.e.f.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ταῦτα. λέγων] om. O. 11. τὰ] om. h. 12. που] om. A.C.E.F.H.L.O.T.V.d.e.g.i.k.

1. ἐν περιπολίοις] See the notes on IV. 67, 1. VI. 45, 2.

2. βόσκοντας] In Cod. Cass. H. adnotatum est: σημειῶσαι βόσκοντας. Hoc eo pertinere, puto, quod Grammatici tradunt, βόσκειν proprie de pecoribus dici, quæ et βοσκήματα sunt Græcis. Ita Scholiastes Aristophanis ad Equit. v. 256. et ex eo Suidas in οὗς ἐγώ. Tamen etiam de hominibus usurpatur, sed sæpe cum contemptu quodam et contumelia, ut significet, eos pecoribus similes et abjectissimos esse. Eustathius ad Homeri Odysse. λ'. v. 363. Ἠπεροπήτ' ἔμεν καὶ ἐπὶ κλοπῶν, οἳ τε πολλοὺς βόσκει γαῖα μέλαινα· Καλῶς, inquit, τὸ βόσκει, ὡς τῶν τοιούτων ἀνδρῶν ἀλογίστως (ὦντων κατὰ τινα βοσκήματα. Et Scholiastes Aristoph. l. d. ubi Cleon ad iudices dicit: οὗς ἐγὼ βόσκω, adnotat: πικρὰς ὡς θρέμμασιν αὐτοῖς κέχρηται ἀλόγοις. Nec minus contumeliose in eadem fabula v. 1255. Agoracritum, de se dicentem: ἐν τῇ ἐγορᾷ γὰρ κρινόμενος ἐβοσκόμην, perstringit Comicus. Add. Homer. Odysse.

ρ'. v. 228. et Odysse. σ'. v. 363. Interdum tamen nihil in hac voce contumeliæ est: ut apud Homerum Odysse. ξ'. v. 325. Odysse. τ'. v. 294. et Hymn. in Apollin. v. 59. Duk.

τὰ μὲν ἀπορεῖν, κ. τ. λ.] "Were in "some respects ill provided, and in "others moreover they would be utterly at a loss how to proceed." The first relates to the actual distress of the Syracusans for money; the second to the interruption of all their military operations, if that distress became much greater than it was already.

8. †ὥς† πολὺ κρείσσους εἰσὶ] The conjunction ὥς can hardly be used with propriety for ἐπεὶ. Poppo and Göller prefer φ, the word χρήμασιν being here virtually a singular noun; and Poppo quotes I. 80, 4. ἀλλὰ τοῖς χρήμασιν; ἀλλὰ πολλῷ ἐτι πλέον τοῦτον ἐλλείπομεν. Possibly the verb εἰσὶ should be omitted, and then ὥς πολὺ κρείσσους would signify, "as he considered them to be far "superior in that point."

12. αὐτόθι †[που] τὸ†. Βουλόμενον]

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cacy waive their own
opinions in deference
to Nicias.

τὸ† βουλόμενον τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις γίγνεσθαι τὰ
πράγματα, καὶ ἐπικηρυκεύμενον πρὸς αὐτὸν
ὥστε μὴ ἀπανίστασθαι, καὶ ἅμα ταῖς γοῦν ναυσὶν ἢ πρότερον
2 † θαρσῆσει κρατηθεῖς.† ὁ δὲ Δημοσθένης περὶ μὲν τοῦ προσ-
καῆσθαι οὐδ' ὅπως οὖν ἐνεδέχετο· εἰ δὲ δεῖ μὴ ἀπάγειν 5
τὴν στρατιὰν ἄνευ Ἀθηναίων ψηφίσματος, ἀλλὰ τρίβειν
αὐτοὺς, ἔφη χρῆναι ἢ ἐς τὴν Θάψον ἀναστάντας τοῦτο ποιεῖν
ἢ ἐς τὴν Κατάνην, ὅθεν τῷ τε πεζῷ ἐπὶ πολλὰ τῆς χώρας
ἐπιόντες θρέφονται πορβοῦντες τὰ τῶν πολεμίων, καὶ ἐκείνους
βλάψουσι, ταῖς τε ναυσὶν ἐν πελάγει καὶ οὐκ ἐν στενοχωρίᾳ, 10
ἢ πρὸς τῶν πολεμίων μᾶλλον ἐστὶ, τοὺς ἀγῶνας ποιήσονται,

1. τὸ] om. K. 3. μὴδ' A.C.E.F.G.H.L.O.R.V.d.e.f.g.k.m. ἀπανίστασθαι]
δαπανῆσθαι D.T. γοῦν] γ' ἂν D.E.F.H.T.g. γρ. G. et corr. F. γὰρ A. et pr. F.
ναυσὶν θαρρῶν ἢ B.V.h. 4. θαρσῆσας correctus A. ἐθάρσεν B.V.h. περὶ]
πρὸς d.i. προκαῆσθαι A.E. (teste Bekk. προκαθεῖσθαι E.) K.P. προκαθίσθαι F.
5. δεῖ] δὴ H. ἐπάγειν B. 7. ἀναστάντ. ἐς τὴν θάψον V. 8. τε] om. L.T.e.
πολλὰ om. G. 9. θρέφονται B.h. Dobræus. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τρέ-
φονται. τὰ] τὰς A.D.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.T.V.f.g.k.m. 10. βλάψουσι D.G.
11. ἔστιν ὅσπερ νῦν τοὺς B.G.f.h.

There is, I think, something in these words that is corrupt. The particle is omitted, it is true, by many of the best MSS.; yet I agree with Poppo that it is not easy to account for its insertion; and the article appears to me as suspicious as the particle. For surely Thucydides does not mean to say that "the party that wished well to the Athenians was in Syracuse;" for "the party" here spoken of was a party amongst the Syracusans; and where should that party be but at Syracuse? The sense requires, as in ch. 48, 2, that we should read *τι* rather than *τὸ*, "because there was in Syracuse a certain party favourable to the Athenians." But the difficulty either of giving a satisfactory meaning to the particle *που*, or of accounting for its insertion, induces me to think that there is a greater corruption in the passage than could be removed by that single correction.

[*που* inter quosdam homines, quos Nicias non nominabat. GÖLLER. And both Gölle and Poppo explain τὸ βουλόμενον as "illi quos significaverat velle," referring to the preceding

chapter, *ἣν γὰρ τι καὶ ἐν ταῖς Συρακούσαις βουλόμενον τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τὰ πράγματα ἐνδοῦναι.*]

4. † θαρσῆσει κρατηθεῖς †] These words also seem undoubtedly corrupt, for can it be conceived that they can either mean "possessed by confidence," or, according to Matthiæ's still more extraordinary interpretation, "more confident?" (See Matth. Gr. Gr. §. 337. note.) Dobree, as Reiske and Bauer had done before him, conjectures *κρατυθεῖς*, and corrections still more violent may be seen in the reading followed by three MSS., B.V. and h. The sense seems clear, "and because his ships at any rate inspired him with more confidence than he had felt before," i. e. before the arrival of Demosthenes. But I do not see how this meaning, or any other, can be fairly extracted from the text as it now stands.

5. ὅπως οὖν] Thomas Magister hoc Ἑλληνικόν, non Ἀττικόν, esse pronunciat. Est tamen rursus apud Thucydidem VIII. 90, 2. Item in Isocrate ad Nicoclem non longe a principio, et Luciano Quom. conscrib. sit Histor. pag. 605. DUK.

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ἀλλ' ἐν εὐρυχωρίᾳ, ἐν ᾗ τὰ τε τῆς ἐμπειρίας χρήσιμα σφῶν
ἔσται, καὶ ἀναχωρήσεις καὶ ἐπίπλους οὐκ ἐκ βραχέος καὶ
περιγραπτῶ ὁρμώμενοί τε καὶ καταίροντες ἔξουσι. τό τε 3
ξύμπαν εἰπεῖν, οὐδενὶ τρόπῳ οἱ ἔφη ἀρέσκειν ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ἔτι
5 μένειν, ἀλλ' ὅτι τάχιστα ἤδη καὶ μὴ μέλλειν ἐξανίστασθαι.
καὶ ὁ Εὐρυμέδων αὐτῷ ταῦτα ξυνηγόρευεν. ἀντιλέγοντος δὲ 4
τοῦ Νικίου, ὅκνος τις καὶ μέλλησις ἐνεγένετο, καὶ ἅμα ὑπό-
νοια μὴ τι καὶ πλεόνειδός ὁ Νικίας ἰσχυρίζεται. καὶ οἱ μὲν
'Αθηναῖοι τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ διεμέλλησάν τε καὶ κατὰ χώραν
10 ἔμενον.

L. 'Ο δὲ Γύλιππος καὶ ὁ Σικανὸς ἐν τούτῳ παρῆσαν ἐς
τὰς Συρακούσας, ὁ μὲν Σικανὸς ἀμαρτῶν τοῦ 'Ακράγαντος
Yet after some time, (ἐν Γέλα γὰρ ὄντος αὐτοῦ ἔτι ἡ τοῖς Συρα-
finding themselves on κοσίοις στάσις ἐς φίλια ἐξεπεπτῶκει) ὁ δὲ
the point of being at- 15 Γύλιππος ἄλλην τε στρατιὰν πολλὴν ἔχων
tacked both by land ἦλθεν ἀπὸ τῆς Σικελίας, καὶ τοὺς ἐκ τῆς Πε-
and sea, the generals λοποννήσου τοῦ ἥρος ἐν ταῖς ὁλκάσιν ὀπλίτας
all determine to re-
treat. An eclipse of
the moon (August 27)

1. χρήσιμα] χρήσιμα f. 2. ἔσται T. ἀναχώρησις B. 4. οἱ additum ex B.C.D.E.
F.H.K.L.N.O.T.V.c.e.f.g.h.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. 5. ἐξίστασθαι A.V.h.
6. δ] om. i. αὐτῷ] αὐτὰ i. ταῦτα Goell. 7. ἐγένετο B.D.F.H.T.V.d.f.g.h.i.
ὑπόνοιά τις N.V. 8. καὶ] om. g. 10. ἔμενον] Exit h. 11. καὶ σικανὸς T.
12. καὶ ὁ μὲν T. 14. φίλια A.B.D.E.F.H.K.T.d.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. (teste

Bekk. φίλια B.) φίλιαν G. ceteri φίλιαν. 15. γύλιππος πολλὴν ἄλλην R.D.f.i.
τε] om. B.g. ἔχων πολλὴν B. 16. ἦλθεν] om. G.K. ἀπὸ σικελίας g. ἐκ
τῆς] om. Q. τῆς om. e. 17. ὀπλίταις E.T. ἀποσταλέντας ὀπλίτας R.d.f.i.

7. μέλλησις ἐνεγένετο] Aristophanes
Anibis v. 639. καὶ μὴν μὰ τὸν Δί', οὐχὶ
νυστάζειν ἔτι 'Ωρα' στίν ἡμῖν, οὐδὲ ΜΕΛ-
ΛΟΝΙΚΙΑ'Ν. Plutarchus, cunctatorem
dictum, ait, ob lentas moras in obsi-
dione Pyli. vid. Suidam. Wass.

11. σικανὸς] Vide Diodorum Sicul.
XIII. p. 336. b. Wass.

13. ἡ τοῖς Συρακούσις στάσις ἐς φί-
λια] "The party for the Syracusans, for
"friendship with them." If the text
be not corrupt, the words can have no
other meaning; although Poppo pro-
tests against this, as he calls it, "miram
"Goelleri interpretationem." The sense
is evidently, "the party friendly to the
"Syracusans had been driven out."
And so Dobree also understands the
passage. Yet I know not how to justify

such a construction as ἡ στάσις ἐς φίλια,
meaning, "the party for friendship with
"any person."

[Bauer's translation is "Factio quæ
"Syracusanis favebat ejecta fuerat et
"in regionem amicam confugerat."
Poppo justifies this sense of ἐς φίλια
by the Latin expressions "in pacatum,
"in hosticum." But neither do I
believe that ἐς φίλια can signify "to a
"friendly country," nor was it to the
purpose to say whither the Syracusan
party had retired,—and it was quite
clear that they would not fly to an
enemy's country for protection.]

16. ἦλθεν] Potest deesse salva sen-
tentia. Nam hæc pendere possunt ab
illo quod est in principio capituli, παρῆ-
σαν. DUK.

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alarms the superstition
 2 of Nicias, and the
 army still remains in
 its position.

ἀποσταλέντας, ἀφικομένους ἀπὸ τῆς Λιβύης ἐς
 Σελινούντα. †ἀπενεχθέντων γὰρ ἐς Λιβύην,
 καὶ δόντων Κυρηναίων τριῆρεις δύο καὶ τοῦ
 πλοῦ ἡγεμόνας, καὶ ἐν τῷ παράπλῳ Εὐεσπερίταις πολιορ-
 κουμένοις ὑπὸ Λιβύων ξυμμαχήσαντες καὶ νικήσαντες τοὺς 5
 Λίβυς, καὶ αὐτόθεν παραπλεύσαντες ἐς Νέαν πόλιν, Καρ-
 χηδονιακὸν ἐμπόριον, ὅθεν πρὸς Σικελίαν ἐλάχιστον δυοῖν
 ἡμερῶν καὶ νυκτὸς †πλοῦν †ἀπέχει, καὶ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ περαιω-
 3 θέντες, ἀφίκοντο ἐς Σελινούντα. καὶ οἱ μὲν Συρακόσιοι εὐθὺς
 αὐτῶν ἐλθόντων παρεσκευάζοντο ὡς ἐπιθυσόμενοι κατ' ἀμφό- 10
 τερα αὐθις τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, καὶ ναυσὶ καὶ πεζῶ· οἱ δὲ τῶν
 Ἀθηναίων στρατηγὸι ὁρῶντες στρατιάν τε ἄλλην προσγε-
 γενημένην αὐτοῖς, καὶ τὰ ἐαυτῶν ἅμα οὐκ ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον
 χωροῦντα ἀλλὰ καθ' ἡμέραν τοῖς πᾶσι χαλεπώτερον ἴσχοντα,
 μάλιστα δὲ τῇ ἀσθενείᾳ τῶν ἀνθρώπων πιεζόμενα, μετεμέ- 15
 λοντό τε πρότερον οὐκ ἀναστάντες, καὶ ὡς αὐτοῖς οὐδὲ ὁ
 Νικίας ἔτι ὁμοίως ἡγαντιοῦτο, ἀλλ' ἡ μὴ φανερώς γε ἀξιῶν

2. σελινουντίους H.T. ἀπενεχθέντων C.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.T.V.e.g.k.m. Poppo.
 Goell. ἀπαχθέντων D. vulgo et Bekk. ἀπενεχθέντες. 4. πλοῦ γεγονόμου ἡγεμό-
 νας K. εὐεσπερίταις A.E.F.G.H.m. εὐεσπαρίταις Q. ἐσπερίταις K. 5. λί-
 βυας E.f. 6. νεάπολις c. καρχηδονικόν L.O.g. 7. ὅθεν καὶ πρὸς d.i. δύο
 A.C.D.E.F.G.H.P.Q.T.V.d.e.k.m. Poppo. δύνειν K.c. 8. πλοῦν B. Dobræus.
 Goell. Bekk. ceteri πλοῦς, g. quidem ante illa καὶ νυκτός. 10. κατὰ ἀμφοτέρα V.
 13. ἅμα] μᾶλλον ἅμα G. 14. ἴσχοντα K. 15. μᾶλλον R.f.i. μετέμελον
 τότε f. 16. οὐδὲ νικίας K. 17. ἡγαντιοῦτο ἄλλο εἰ μὴ i. ἀξιῶν μὴ ψηφίζεσθαι A.B.C.
 D.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.T.d.e.g.i.k.

2. †ἀπενεχθέντων †] "Præfero equi-
 "dem genitivum absolutum omisso
 "subjecto junctum nominativo parti-
 "cipii, quemadmodum alibi jungitur
 "structura genitivi absoluti et dativi.
 "Vid. Poppon. Prolegom. I. p. 120. Si-
 "millima loca sunt, VIII. 63, 3. 104, 4."
 GÖLLER. See also the note on VI. 7, 2.
 and VIII. 76, 4.

4. Εὐεσπερίταις] The situation of this
 people is described by Herodotus, IV.
 171, 1. They lived a little to the west
 of Barce, and, like the Barcæans, were
 probably a Cyrenæan colony. Their
 later history is given by Pausanias, IV.
 26.

7. ὅθεν — †πλοῦν † ἀπέχει] Poppo
 objects to this reading, (which Dobree
 proposed from conjecture, before the
 publication of Bekker's edition,) that it
 would require δ ἀπέχει, and not ὅθεν
 ἀπέχει. But there is a confusion also,
 if we read πλοῦς ἀπέχει, although I do
 not remember another instance of ἀπέ-
 χει being used impersonally, in the
 sense of, "from which place it is the
 "shortest distance."

17. μὴ φανερώς γε ἀξιῶν ψηφίζεσθαι]
 That is to say, he did not wish a council
 of war to be held, at which the tax-
 archs and trierarchs would be present,
 and the question would be decided by

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ψηφίζεσθαι, προεῖπον, ὡς ἡδύναντο ἀδηλότατα, ἔκπλουν ἐκ τοῦ στρατοπέδου πᾶσι, καὶ παρασκευάσασθαι, ὅταν τις σημήνη. καὶ μελλόντων αὐτῶν, ἐπειδὴ ἐτοῖμα ἦν, ἀποπλεῖν, ἡ σελήνη ἐκλείπει· ἐτύγχανε γὰρ πασσέληνος οὖσα. καὶ οἱ 5 Ἀθηναῖοι οἱ τε πλείους ἐπισχεῖν ἐκέλευον τοὺς στρατηγοὺς, ἐνθύμιον ποιούμενοι, καὶ ὁ Νικίας (ἦν γάρ τι καὶ ἄγαν θειασμῷ τε καὶ τῷ τοιούτῳ προσκείμενος) οὐδ' ἂν διαβουλεύσασθαι ἔτι ἔφη, πρὶν, ὡς οἱ μάντις ἐξηγοῦντο, τρὶς ἐννέα ἡμέρας μείναι, ὅπως ἂν πρότερον κινηθείη. καὶ τοῖς μὲν 10 Ἀθηναίοις μελλήσασι διὰ τοῦτο ἡ μονὴ ἐγεγένητο.

LI. Οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι καὶ αὐτοὶ τοῦτο πυθόμενοι, πολλῷ μᾶλλον ἐγυγερμένοι ἦσαν μὴ ἀνιέναι τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ὡς καὶ αὐτῶν κατεγνωκότων ἤδη· μηκέτι κρεισσόνων εἶναι σφῶν μήτε ταῖς ναυσὶ μήτε τῷ πεζῷ (οὐ γὰρ ἂν τὸν ἔκπλουν ἐπιβουλεύσαι) καὶ ἅμα οὐ βουλόμενοι αὐτοὺς ἄλλοσέ ποι τῆς Σικελίας καθεζόμενους χαλεπωτέρους εἶναι

General attack of the
Syracusans by land
and by sea, and Eury-
medon is killed: by
15 land they meet with a
repulse.

(51—54)

3. σημαίνει K. σημαίνη pr.G.k. 4. ἐκλίπη E. πασσέληνος Bekk. 2.
vulgo πανσέληνος. 6. τι] τοι Q. Poppo. Goell. 8. ὡς A.C.D.E.F.H.L.O.Q.
T.V.d.e.g.i.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. cum Tusano: ὡς B. om. G. vulgo ὡς.
διεξηγοῦντο e. τρεῖς A.G.L.O.k.m. 9. τοὺς F. 12. ἐγυγερμένοι] ἐπηρμένοι
B.K.c.f. 14. σφῶν τε μήτε B. ταῖς om. A.C.D.E.F.H.L.O.P.Q.T.V.d.e.f.
g.i.k. τῷ] om. d.f. 16. πη e.

open voting. Compare ch. 48, 1. οὐκ ἐβούλετο—ἐμφανῶς σφᾶς ψηφισομένους μετὰ πολλῶν τὴν ἀναχώρησιν τοῖς πολεμίοις καταγγέλτους γίνεσθαι. And as the generals on this expedition were invested with absolute power, αὐτοκράτορες, they might act on their own responsibility.

6. ἐνθύμιον ποιούμενοι] Vid. supra ad cap. 18, 2. Duk.

ἦν γάρ τι καὶ ἄγαν] Poppo and Göller read, ἦν γάρ τοι, "for he was altogether too much addicted," &c., as they say that τι καὶ ἄγαν are a contradiction to one another. (Göller on ch. 33, 2.) And according to Hermann, γάρ τοι is "nam omnino." (ad Viger. 299.) But τι καὶ ἄγαν seems to me more consistent with Thucydides' feeling for Nicias. "For he was somewhat overmuch addicted," &c.

8. οἱ μάντις ἐξηγοῦντο] Ἐξηγείσθαι, ἐξήγησις, et ἐξηγητῆς propria esse vocabula de cerimoniarum, portentorum, et prodigiorum interpretibus, ostendit Hemsterhusius ad Pollucem VIII. 124. Scholiastes Sophocli. Ajac. 319. ἡ ἐξηγησις ἐπὶ θείων ἔρμηνεία ἐπὶ τῶν τυχόντων. Add. Casaubon. ad Theophrasti Charact. XVII. Quod de ter novenis diebus dicit Thucydides, exponit Plutarchus in Nicia. Duk.

τρὶς ἐννέα ἡμέρας] Göller wishes to read τρεῖς ἡμέρας, appealing to Diodorus, who speaks of τὰς εἰδισμένους τρεῖς ἡμέρας, and to the fact, that the armament did not after all wait so long as twenty-seven days. But Plutarch expressly says, that while three days was the period of delay usually observed on such occasions, Nicias resolved to wait a whole month, or rather, as Thu-

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προσπολεμῖν, ἀλλ' αὐτοῦ ὥς τάχιστα, καὶ ἐν ᾧ σφίσι
 2 ξυμφέρει, ἀναγκάσαι αὐτοὺς ναυμαχεῖν. τὰς οὖν ναῦς ἐπλή-
 ρουν, καὶ ἀνεπειρῶντο ἡμέρας ὅσαι αὐτοῖς ἐδόκουν ἱκαναὶ
 εἶναι. ἐπειδὴ δὲ καιρὸς ἦν, τῇ μὲν προτεραίᾳ πρὸς τὰ τεῖχη
 τῶν Ἀθηναίων προσέβαλλον, καὶ ἐπέξελθόντος μέρους τινὸς 5
 οὐ πολλοῦ καὶ τῶν ὀπλιτῶν καὶ τῶν ἱππέων κατὰ τινὰς
 πύλας, ἀπολαμβάνουσί τε τῶν ὀπλιτῶν τινὰς καὶ τρεψά-
 μενοι καταδιώκουσιν· οὔσης δὲ στενῆς τῆς ἐσόδου, οἱ Ἀθη-
 ναῖοι ἵππους τε ἐβδομήκοντα † ἀπολλύουσι † καὶ τῶν ὀπλιτῶν
 οὐ πολλούς. LII. καὶ ταύτῃ μὲν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἀπεχώρησεν ἡ 10
 στρατιὰ τῶν Συρακοσίων· τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ ταῖς τε ναυσὶν
 ἐκπλέουσιν, οὔσαις ἕξ καὶ ἐβδομήκοντα, καὶ τῷ πεζῷ ἅμα
 πρὸς τὰ τεῖχη ἐχώρουν. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι ἀντανήγον ναυσὶν
 2 ἕξ καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα, καὶ προσμύξαντες ἐναυμάχουν. καὶ τὸν
 Εὐρυμέδοντα, ἔχοντα τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ 15
 βουλόμενον περικλήσασθαι τὰς ναῦς τῶν ἐναντίων, καὶ
 ἐπεξαγαγόντα τῷ πλῶ πρὸς τὴν γῆν μᾶλλον, νικήσαντες οἱ
 Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι τὸ μέσον πρῶτον τῶν Ἀθη-

1. καὶ ἐν ᾧ] κενῷ K. 2. συμφέρει K. 3. ἀνεπαύοντο B.C.D.E.F.G.T.V.m.
 ὅσας B.G. αὐταῖς R. ἱκανὰς G. 4. εἶναι] om. L.O.P.e.k.m. προτέρα
 A.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.P.Q.T.V.d.e.g.i.k. 5. προσέβαλον f. 6. καὶ τῶν
 ἱππέων—ὀπλιτῶν] om. B. τῶν om. C.G.c.d.e.i. κατὰ—ὀπλιτῶν om. O.
 7. ὑπολαμβάνουσι H.T. στρεψάμενοι K. 8. διώκουσιν C.e. ἐσόδου B.G.K.c.f.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo (et teste Bekk. G.) ἐφόδου. 9. ἀπολλύουσι K. Goell.
 Bekk. ἀπολύουσι Q. vulgo ἀπολλύουσι. τῶν] om. C.e. 11. ὑστέρα Q.
 τε] om. L.O.P.g.k. 13. πρὸς τῷ τείχει A.B. πρὸς τείχη K. 14. ὀγδοήκοντα]
 ἐβδομήκοντα g. 16. περικλήσασθαι D.E.F.H.K.T.c.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell.
 Bekk. vulgo περικλείσασθαι. 17. ἐπεξαγόντα B.E. ἐξαγόντα C.D. (et teste
 Bekk. E.) F.G.H.L.O.P.Q.R.T.d.e.g.k.m. ἐξαγαγόντα N.V.i. πλοίοι A.B.F.V.
 18. τῶν ἀθηναίων πρῶτον B.

cydides states it more accurately, not three days, but the cube or perfect number, that is, twenty-seven days. That the army did not actually wait so long proves nothing; for the subsequent disasters were of a nature too overwhelming to allow of any further compliance with such scruples.

9. † ἀπολλύουσι †] Compare IV. 25, 5. ἐτερῶν ναῦν ἀπολλύουσι, where Bekker has not altered the word; but where it should be altered as here to ἀπολλύουσι. For the Attic writers had surely no such

present tense as ἀπολλύω; ὑεῖς, ὑεῖ; and though it is possible that ἀπολλύουσι might have been an allowed form of the third person plural, although no other person in either number similarly formed were in use, yet this is an improbability not to be established without better authority than that of our present MSS. of Thucydides.

17. ἐπεξαγόντα] "Breaking away" "from the line, not to fly, but to attack" "the enemy to greater advantage." Compare the note on V. 71, 3.

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ναίων, ἀπολαμβάνουσι κάκεινον ἐν τῷ κόλῳ καὶ μυχῷ τοῦ
 λιμένος, καὶ αὐτόν τε διαφθείρουσι καὶ τὰς μετ' αὐτοῦ ναῦς
 ἐπισπομένας· ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τὰς πάσας ναῦς ἤδη τῶν Ἀθη-
 ναίων κατεδίωκόν τε καὶ ἐξέωθουν ἐς τὴν γῆν. LIII. ὁ δὲ
 5 Γύλιππος ὁρῶν τὰς ναῦς τῶν πολεμίων νικωμένας καὶ ἕξω
 τῶν σταυρωμάτων καὶ τοῦ ἑαυτῶν στρατοπέδου καταφερο-
 μένας, βουλόμενος διαφθεῖρειν τοὺς ἐκβαίνοντας καὶ τὰς ναῦς
 ῥᾶον τοὺς Συρακοσίους ἀφέλκειν τῆς γῆς φιλίας οὔσης,
 παρεβόηθει ἐπὶ τὴν χηλὴν μέρος τι ἔχων τῆς στρατιᾶς. καὶ
 10 αὐτοὺς οἱ Τυρσηνοὶ (οὗτοι γὰρ ἐφύλασσαν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις
 ταύτῃ) ὁρῶντες ἀτάκτως προσφερομένους, ἐπεκβοθήσαντες
 καὶ προσπεσόντες τοῖς πρώτοις τρέπουσι, καὶ ἐσβάλλουσιν
 ἐς τὴν λίμνην τὴν Λυσιμέλειαν καλουμένην. ὕστερον δὲ
 15 πλείονος ἤδη τοῦ στρατεύματος παρόντος τῶν Συρακοσίων
 καὶ ξυμμάχων, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπιβοθήσαντες, καὶ δει-
 σάντες περὶ ταῖς ναυσὶν, ἐς μάχην τε κατέστησαν πρὸς
 αὐτοὺς καὶ νικήσαντες ἐπεδίωξαν, καὶ ὀπλίτας τε οὐ πολλοὺς

1. κόλῳ μυχῷ C.e. 2. καὶ μετ' L.O.P.i. 3. ἐπισπομένας T.E.i. δέ] om. L.O.k. τὰς] om.i. ναῦς ἤδη A.D.E.F.G. ἤδη ναῦς Bekk. 2. 4. ἐξέωθουν B.K.P.Q.e. 5. πολεμίων] ἐναντίων Q.d.i. 7. βουλόμενος A.F. 8. ἀφέλκειν E. 9. παρεβόηθουν F. 10. τοὺς ἀθηναίους K. 11. ταύτῃ] om. A.C.D.E.F.G.H. L.N.O.Q.T.V.d.e.g.i.k.m. Poppo. ἀπεκβοθήσαντες D.g. ἐκβοθήσαντες Q.R. 13. λυσιμέλειαν, μ. corr. F. λυσικέλειαν g. 14. πλείονας A.F. 15 καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων O. καὶ δέισαντες] om. C.e. 17. ἀπεδίωξαν D.Q.V.g. οὐ πολλοὺς A.B.C.D.E.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.c.f.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt negationem.

2. διαφθείρουσι] In Dascone sinu confossus Eurymedon. Diodorus Sic. XIII. pag. 337. d. WASS.

9. ἐπὶ τὴν χηλὴν] For the nature of the χηλή in ancient towns, see the note on I. 63. 1. It is the Latin "crepido," and Cicero speaks of this very thing in his Orations against Verres, V. 37. "Piraticus myoparo usque ad forum Syracusanorum, et ad omnes crepides urbis accessit." After following the city wall for some way, till it turned off in an inland direction, the χηλή then continued to run along the edge of the harbour, forming a sort of narrow causeway between the sea on one side, and the marshy ground on the other. And the ground being thus narrow, the Syracusans, as soon as they were beaten,

were naturally driven off the causeway into the marshy ground on their right hand, which was called the marsh of Lysimeleia. May it not be concluded from this passage, that the Tyrrhenians or Etruscans were armed and organized like the Greeks; as otherwise would the Athenians have given them a place amongst the regular infantry employed to defend their lines, or would Thucydides have spoken of their encounter with the heavy armed Syracusan infantry without noticing the difference of their arms and manner of fighting?

17. ὀπλίτας τε πολλοὺς ἀπέκτειναν] Lectionem Codd. MSS. οὐ πολλοὺς confirmat illud Diodori XIII. p. 338. b. ἀπόλωντο δὲ τῶν μὲν Συρακοσίων ὀλίγοι. WASS.

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ἀπέκτειναν, καὶ τὰς ναῦς τὰς μὲν πολλὰς διέσωσάν τε καὶ
 ζυνήγαγον κατὰ τὸ στρατόπεδον, δυοῖν δὲ δεούσας εἴκοσιν οἱ
 Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἔλαβον αὐτῶν, καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας
 πάντας ἀπέκτειναν. καὶ ἐπὶ τὰς λοιπὰς, ἐμπρῆσαι βουλό-
 μενοι, ὁλκάδα παλαιὰν κληματίδων καὶ δαδὸς γεμίσαντες 5
 (ἦν γὰρ ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ὁ ἄνεμος οὐριος) ἀφείσαν τὴν
 4 ναῦν, πῦρ ἐμβαλόντες. καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι δέισαντες περὶ ταῖς
 ναυσὶν ἀντεμνηχανήσαντό τε σβεστήρια κωλύματα, καὶ παύ-
 σαντες τὴν φλόγα καὶ τὸ μὴ προσελθεῖν ἐγγὺς τὴν ὁλκάδα
 τοῦ κινδύνου ἀπῆλλάγησαν. LIV. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο Συρακό- 10
 σιοι μὲν τῆς τε ναυμαχίας τροπαῖον ἔστησαν καὶ τῆς ἄνω
 τῆς πρὸς τῷ τείχει ἀπολήψεως τῶν ὀπλιτῶν, ὅθεν καὶ τοὺς
 ἵππους ἔλαβον, Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ ἥς τε οἱ Τυρσηνοὶ τροπῆς
 ἐποίησαντο τῶν πεζῶν ἐς τὴν λίμνην, καὶ ἥς αὐτοὶ τῷ ἄλλῳ
 στρατοπέδῳ. 15

LIV. Γεγενημένης δὲ τῆς νίκης τοῖς Συρακοσίοις λαμπρᾶς
 ἤδη καὶ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ (πρότερον μὲν γὰρ ἐφοβοῦντο τὰς μετὰ
 τοῦ Δημοσθένους ναῦς ἐπελθούσας), οἱ μὲν
 Ἀθηναῖοι ἐν παντὶ δὴ ἀθυμίας ἦσαν, καὶ ὁ
 παράλογος αὐτοῖς μέγας ἦν, πολὺ δὲ μειζῶν ἔτι τῆς στρα- 20

Uttar dependency of
 the Athenians.

1. μὲν] om. γρ. B. 2. τὸ στρατόπεδον] τοπεδον E. δὲ δεούσας B. Valla,
 Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. δὲ οὔσας E.H.R. δὲ οὔσας F. δεούσαις f. vulgo
 δεούσας. εἴκοσιν οἱ B. et Valla, Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri εἴκ. ἄς οἱ.
 3. ἔλαβον] εἶλον. e. 4. βουλόμενοι ἐμπρῆσαι B. 6. δ] om. K. 8. τε] om. K.
 σβεστήρια B. 9. τὴν] τὴν τε B. τῷ μὴ προσελθεῖν G.m. 10. συρακ. B.
 Goell. Bekk. ceteri οἱ συρακ. 11. τε] om. Q.c.d. 12. τὰ τείχη Q.
 ἀπολήψεως A.B.F. 13. οἷς τε οἱ T. 17. ἤδη καὶ τοῦ A.C.D.F.H.L.N.Ó.T.V.
 d.e.f.g.i.k. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri omittunt καί. μετὰ] om. K.
 18. τοῦ] om. g. 19. δὴ] ἤδη B. 20. αὐτῆς L. στρατίας T.

5. κληματίδων] Hesychius: κλημα-
 τίδες αἱ ἐκ τῶν κλημάτων δέσμαι. Pol-
 lux, VII. 109. καὶ τῶν μὲν καυσίμων
 κληματίδες, καὶ κορμοί. ubi vid. Junger-
 mannum. Duk.

8. παύσαντες—τὸ μὴ προσελθεῖν]
 There is here some confusion; for it
 should either be τὸ προσελθεῖν, without
 the negative, or ποιήσαντες, or some
 similar word, must be tacitly repeated
 after the conjunction καί. The differ-
 ence between this passage and those
 quoted by Matthiae, Gr. Gr. §. 533.

Obs. 3. consists in the negative expression
 being coupled by a conjunction with one
 that is positive. Παύσαντες τὸν κίνδυνον
 τὸ μὴ προσελθεῖν, would have been a
 common expression, as then the infini-
 tive τὸ μὴ προσελθεῖν would have been
 added merely as an explanation of the
 words παύσαντες τὸν κίνδυνον. But in
 order to make this construction applica-
 ble here, παύσαντες must be repeated be-
 fore the infinitive; "having stopped the
 "flame, and stopped the danger, so as
 "that the ship did not come near them."

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τείας ὁ μετάμελος. πόλεσι γὰρ ταύταις μόναις ἤδη ὁμοιο-
 τρώποις ἐπελθόντες, δημοκρατουμέναις τε ὥσπερ καὶ αὐτοί,
 καὶ †ναῦς καὶ ἵππους καὶ μεγέθη ἐχούσαις,† οὐ δυνάμενοι
 ἐπενεγκεῖν οὔτε ἐκ πολιτείας τι μεταβολῆς τὸ διάφορον
 5 αὐτοῖς, ᾧ προσήγοντο ἂν, οὔτ' ἐκ παρασκευῆς, πολλῶ κρείσ-
 σους [όντες], σφαλλόμενοι δὲ τὰ πλείω, τὰ τε πρὸ αὐτῶν
 ἠπόρουσαν, καὶ ἐπειδὴ γε καὶ ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐκρατήθησαν, ὁ οὐκ
 ἂν ᾤοντο, πολλῶ δὴ μᾶλλον ἔτι. LVI. οἱ
 δὲ Συρακόσιοι τὸν τε λιμένα εὐθὺς παρέπλεον
 ἀδεῶς, καὶ τὸ στόμα αὐτοῦ διεννοοῦντο κλήσειν,
 ὅπως μηκέτι, μηδ' εἰ βούλονται, λάθοιεν αὐ-
 τοὺς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐκπλεύσαντες. οὐ γὰρ περὶ 2

Preparations for the
 final struggle. The Sy-
 racusans prepare to
 10 close up the mouth of
 the harbour, to inter-
 cept the enemy's re-
 treat.

1. μόναις ταύταις D.N.V.g. ὁμοιοτρόποις B.C.D.R.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.b.c.d.

e.g.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ὁμοιοτρόποις G. ὁμοιοτρόποις A.E. vulgo
 ὁμοιοτρόποις. 3. ναυσὶ καὶ ἵπποις C.D.E.F.G.H.L.O.Q.T.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. μεγέθει
 A.D.E.F.G.H.R.T.d.f.g.i.k. et prima manu N. 5. προσηγάγοντο Q. 6. ὄντες
 addidi ex B. sed nominativo haud scio an præstiterit accusativus. Bekker. ὄντας
 Bekk. 2. Habet et margo N. et V. σφαλλόμενοι g. πρὸς B. 7. γε καὶ
 ταῖς A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.T.V.c.f.g.i.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri
 om. καί. 8. ἔτι A.B.C.D.F.H.L.N.O.Q.T.V.d.e.g.i.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 om. E.R. ceteri ἡθύνουν. 10. κλήσειν C. pr. manu, D.F.H.K.T.c.g. Haack.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk.

1. ὁμοιοτρόποις] Compare VIII. 96, 5.
 οἱ Συρακόσιοι μάλιστα ὁμοιοτρόποι γενό-
 μενοι, ἄριστα καὶ προσεπολέμησαν.

3. καὶ ναῦς καὶ ἵππους καὶ μεγέθη
 ἐχούσαις] Quidam MSS. ναυσὶ, καὶ
 ἵπποις, καὶ μεγέθει. Hæc scriptura non
 videtur posse stare, nisi simul pro ἐχού-
 σαις legatur ἰσχυρούσαις. Sane Thucy-
 dides crebro hoc vocabulo utitur cum
 dativo. I. 2, 2. ὅτε μεγέθει πόλεων
 ἰσχυρον, ὅτε τῇ ἄλλῃ παρασκευῇ. III.
 46, 2. ἰσχύομεν δὲ πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους
 τῷδε. Et III. 104, 4. Πολυκράτης, ὁ Σα-
 μίων τυραννος, ἰσχύσας τινὰ χρόνον ναυ-
 τικῶ. Et magis etiam extollitur potentia
 civitatum, si dicantur ναυσὶ, καὶ ἵπποις,
 καὶ μεγέθει ἰσχύειν, quam si aliquanto
 frigidius dicas, eas ναῦς, καὶ ἵππους,
 καὶ μεγέθη ἔχειν. Sed nihil muto, ac tan-
 tum conjecturam in medium profero.
 Duk.

†μεγέθη ἐχούσαις†] I have little
 doubt of the justice of Duker's correc-
 tion, ναυσὶ καὶ ἵπποις καὶ μεγέθει ἰσχυού-
 σαις. The best MSS. all read ναυσὶ

καὶ ἵπποις καὶ μεγέθει, and μεγέθη in
 the plural can hardly be tolerated in
 speaking of the greatness of a city,
 although Longinus uses it to express
 objects that are sublime.

4. τὸ διάφορον] This is a sort of ex-
 planation of the preceding τῇ, "unable
 "to produce any effect that might tend
 "to produce dissension by holding out
 "the prospect of a change of govern-
 "ment; nor yet able to do any thing
 "by the actual strength of their arma-
 "ment, though they were greatly su-
 "perior." Πολλῶ κρείσσοις signifies,
 "though they were greatly superior."
 Comp. II. 65, 12. VI. 31. 86. VII. 42.

[If we take κρείσσοις to be the accu-
 sative, as Poppo is inclined to do, we
 must understand προσάγεσθαι, "neither
 "being able by their forces to bring
 "them over, seeing that they were the
 "stronger."]

6. τὰ τε πρὸ αὐτῶν] i. e. "before the
 "late events; before they had sustained
 "their late defeat by sea."

τοῦ αὐτοὶ σωθῆναι μόνον ἔτι τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν ἐποιοῦντο, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὅπως ἐκείνους κωλύσωσι, νομίζοντες ὅπερ ἦν, ἀπὸ τε τῶν παρόντων πολὺ σφῶν καθυπέρτερα τὰ πράγματα εἶναι, καὶ εἰ δύναιτο κρατῆσαι Ἀθηναίων τε καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν, καλὸν σφίσιν ἐς τοὺς Ἑλληνας τὸ ἀγώνισμα φανεῖσθαι· τοὺς τε γὰρ ἄλλους Ἑλληνας εὐθὺς τοὺς μὲν ἐλευθεροῦσθαι, τοὺς δὲ φόβου ἀπολύεσθαι (οὐ γὰρ ἔτι δυνατὴν ἔσσεσθαι τὴν ὑπόλοιπον Ἀθηναίων δύναμιν τὸν ὕστερον ἐπενεχθσόμενον πόλεμον ἐνεγκεῖν,) καὶ αὐτοὶ δόξαντες αὐτῶν αἵτιοι εἶναι ὑπὸ τε τῶν ἄλλων ἀνθρώπων καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν ἔπειτα πολὺ θαυμασθήσεσθαι. καὶ ἦν δὲ ἄξιος ὁ ἀγὼν κατὰ τε ταῦτα καὶ ὅτι οὐχὶ Ἀθηναίων μόνον περιεγίγοντο, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων πολλῶν ξυμμάχων, καὶ οὐδ' αὐτοὶ αὐτὸ μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ μετὰ τῶν ξυμβοηθῶντων σφίσιν, ἡγεμόνες τε γενόμενοι μετὰ Κορινθίων καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων, καὶ τὴν σφετέραν πόλιν ἐμπαρασχόντες προκινδυνεύσαι τε, καὶ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ μέγα μέρος προκό-

1. τοῦ] om. R. αὐτοῦ A.C.D.E.F.G.H.N.T.V.d.g.m. ἡσσωθῆναι A.E.F. ἡσσηθῆναι C.G.V.e.k. μὴ ἡσσηθῆναι L.O.P. et correctus N. ἔτι] om. D.F.T.V.g.
2. κωλύσουσι C. 3. τὰ] om. B.K. 5. ἐς τοὺς Ἑλλ.] ἐς τοὺς ἄλλους Ἑλληνας K.
7. φόβῳ A.B.D.E.F.H.Q.T.V.f.g. 8. δυνατὸν L. ὑπόλοιπον τῶν ἀθηναίων H.N.T.V. 10. αἵτιοι αὐτῶν B. 11. καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν A.B.D.E.F.H.N.T.V.g.i.
Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri om. praepositionem. 13. πολλῶν] om. Q. πό-
λεων E. συμμάχων K. 14. ξυμβοηθῶντων g. 15. γενόμενοι A.B.D.
F.N.Q.T.V.f.g.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri γιγνόμενοι. μετὰ μετὰ
τῶν G.L.O.k.m. καὶ K. 16. παρασχόντες Q. 17. ναυτικοῦ οὐ μέγα Q.
προκάψαντες k. προκαψαντες P.

2. ὅπως ἐκείνους κωλύσωσι] i. e. κωλύσωσι σωθῆναι. See VI. 88, 5. note.

16. ἐμπαρασχόντες] "Tanquam in manus sociis praeberentes, ut primas in bello partes suo periculo sustineat;" "offering their city in the cause for the common service, to stand the brunt of the danger." The preposition seems to have the meaning which I have endeavoured to express both in the Latin and English versions; "offering in the cause," or, "offering to their allies as if into their hands;" which last seems to be the sense in VI. 12, 2. μὴδὲ τοῦτω ἐμπαράσχητε τῷ τῆς πόλεως κινδύνῳ ἰδία ἐλλαμπρυνεσθαι.

17. τοῦ ναυτικοῦ μέγα μέρος προκόψαντες] This clause is not quite simple

in its construction. The sense appears to be, "and having been in large portion the authors of the successes of the confederates by sea." Προκόπτειν is "to open a way for," like a man cutting his way before him through a forest; hence figuratively, "to occasion or facilitate progress or improvement." So in IV. 60, 2. τῆς ἀρχῆς προκοπτόντων ἐκείνοις, "facilitating the progress of their dominion." And instead of a genitive case following, we have in Xenophon the accusative, with the preposition ἐς. (De Magist. Equit. VI. 5.) ταῦτα προκόπτει τις τὸ μὴ καταφρονεῖσθαι. Thus then τοῦ ναυτικοῦ προκόψαντες (scil. σφισί τε καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις) would seem to mean, "hav-

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ψαντες. ἔθνη γὰρ πλείστα δὴ ἐπὶ μίαν πόλιν ταύτην 4
ξυνῆλθε, πλὴν γε δὴ τοῦ ξύμπαντος λόγου τοῦ ἐν τῷδε τῷ
πολέμῳ πρὸς τὴν Ἀθηναίων τε πόλιν καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων.

LVII. τοσοῖδε γὰρ ἑκάτεροι ἐπὶ Σικελίαν τε καὶ περὶ Σικε-
5 λίας, τοῖς μὲν ξυγκτησόμενοι τὴν χώραν ἐλθόντες, τοῖς δὲ

Names of the different
states which took part
in the contest: first, of
those who were the al-
lies of Athens;

ξυνδιασώσονται, ἐπὶ Συρακούσας ἐπολέμησαν,
οὐ κατὰ δίκην τι μᾶλλον οὐδὲ κατὰ ξυγγένειαν
μετ' ἀλλήλων στάντες, ἀλλ' ὡς ἐκάστοις τῆς
ξυντυχίας ἢ κατὰ τὸ ξυμφέρον ἢ ἀνάγκη

10 ἔσχεν. Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν αὐτοὶ Ἴωνες ἐπὶ Δωριέας Συρακο- 2
σίους ἐκόντες ἦλθον, καὶ αὐτοῖς τῇ αὐτῇ φωνῇ καὶ νομίμοις
ἔτι χρώμενοι Λήμνιοι καὶ Ἰμβριοι καὶ Αἰγινῆται, οἱ τότε

1. δὴ] om. f. 2. ξυνῆλθον P. 4. ἑκάτεροι] om. K. 5. τοὺς μὲν D.F.T.
συγκτησόμενοι c. ξυγκτησόμενοι d. συνκτησόμενοι e. ἐλθόντες] om. G. acces-
sit ex A.B.C.D.E.H.K.N.Q.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.i. Bekk. Haack. Poppo. Goell. τοὺς e.

6. ξυνδιασώσαντες A.C.D.F.g. ξυνδιασωθέντες V. 8. ἐκάστοι B. ἑκαστοὶ i.
ἐκάστης k. ἑκαστος marg. R. Poppo. ἑκαστός τις τῆς Goell. 9. ξυμφέρον ἢ g.
ξυμφέρον, ommissa particula, d.i. ἀνάγκη Parm. Poppo. Bekk. ἀνάγκη A.C.D.
F.H.N.T.V.d.g.i.k. ἀνάγκην f. vulgo et Goell. ἀνάγκης. 10. ἔσχεν A.B.C.
D.E.F.H.N.T.V.f.g.k.m. Parm. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἔσχενον d.i. vulgo ἔσχον.
11. ἐκόντας Q. αὐτοῖς] om. L.O.P. αὐτῇ] om. G.m.

“ing facilitated the success of the
“navy,” i. e. by their enterprise and
spirit in first daring to attack the Athe-
nians by sea, and afterwards persever-
ing in their resolution without allowing
themselves to be discouraged by the
increase of the enemy’s force.

2. τοῦ ξύμπαντος λόγου] “The whole
“number,” or, in old English, “the
“whole tale,” which word, in some of
its principal meanings, offers a good
analogy to λόγος. “Never were there
“known so many states assembled to
“fight at one and the same city, if we
“except the sum of the whole confede-
“racies of Athens and Lacedæmon.”
τοῦ λόγου τοῦ πρὸς τὴν Ἀθηναίων πόλιν.
i. e. τοῦ ξυνελθόντος: and for the sense
of πρὸς, “assembled to rally round the
“standard of Athens,” compare III. 11,
5. ἐχόντων τῶν πάντων πρὸς ὃ τι χρεὶ
στήνα, i. e. “a rallying point.”

[Poppo objects to this explanation,
and translates “das verhältniss welches
“stallfand zu,” “the relation which
“existed towards the cities of Athens
“and Lacedæmon.” Göller agrees

with my former interpretation, which I
still think preferable to Poppo’s.]

6. ἐπὶ Συρακούσας ἐπολέμησαν] That
is, “came to Syracuse to war,” just as
those who are going to defend a place,
no less than those who attack it, are
said βοηθεῖν ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν. Ἐπολέμη-
σαν is synonymous with ἐς πόλεμον, or
μετὰ πολέμου, ἦλθον.

8. ὡς ἐκάστοις τῆς ξυντυχίας—ἔσχεν]
“As each were severally circum-
“stanced.” So in Herodot. VII. 188. 3.
τοῖσι οὕτω εἶχε ὄρμου, “those who were
“so stationed.” In what follows, the
construction is varied from the accusa-
tive with the preposition to the dative;
“as each were circumstanced, either
“with regard to their interest, or the
“compulsion which they experienced.”
Bekker restored ἀνάγκη on conjecture:
it is the reading of the Parma manu-
script.

12. Λήμνιοι καὶ Ἰμβριοι] Lemnos had
been taken and colonized by Miltiades
a few years before the battle of Mara-
thon, (Herodot. VI. 140.) Imbros was,
I suspect, colonized also by him about

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Αἰγιναν εἶχον, καὶ ἔτι Ἑστιαῖς οἱ ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ Ἑστίασαν οἱ-
 3 κούντες, ἄποικοι ὄντες ξυνεστράτευσαν. τῶν δὲ ἄλλων οἱ
 μὲν ὑπήκοοι, οἱ δ' ἀπὸ ξυμμαχίας αὐτόνομοι, εἰσὶ δὲ καὶ οἱ
 4 μισθοφόροι ξυνεστράτευον. καὶ τῶν μὲν ὑπήκων καὶ φόρου
 ὑποτελῶν Ἐρετριῆς καὶ Χαλκιδῆς καὶ Στυρῆς καὶ Καρύστιοι 5
 ἀπ' Εὐβοίας ἦσαν, ἀπὸ δὲ νήσων Κεῖοι καὶ Ἄνδριοι καὶ
 Τήνιοι, ἐκ δ' Ἰωνίας Μιλήσιοι καὶ Σάμιοι καὶ Χῖοι· τούτων
 Χῖοι οὐχ ὑποτελεῖς ὄντες φόρου, ναῦς δὲ παρέχοντες, αὐτό-
 νομοι ξυνέσποντο· καὶ τὸ πλεῖστον Ἴωνες ὄντες οὗτοι
 πάντες καὶ ἀπ' Ἀθηναίων, πλὴν Καρυστίων· οὗτοι δ' εἰσὶ 10
 Δρύοπες. ὑπήκοοι δ' ὄντες καὶ ἀνάγκῃ ὅμως, Ἴωνες † γε †
 5 ἐπὶ Δωριέας, ἡκολούθουν. πρὸς δ' αὐτοῖς Αἰολῆς, Μηθυ-
 μναῖοι μὲν ναυσὶ καὶ οὐ φόρῳ ὑπήκοοι, Τενέδιοι δὲ καὶ Αἴνιοι
 ὑποτελεῖς. οὗτοι δὲ Αἰολῆς Αἰολεῦσι τοῖς κτίσασι Βοιωτοῖς

1. ἐστιαῖς F.H. ἐστίασαν G. ἐστίασαν L.N.O.P. ἐστίασαν H.g. ἐστι
 αἶαν (i. priore ex i. facto) F. ἐστίασαν b. 2. ἀποκοί c. 3. δὲ καὶ οἱ A.C.D.F.H.
 T.V.c.e.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. δὲ οἱ E.K. ceteri δὲ οἱ καί. 4. μισθοφόροι Q.
 ξυνεστράτευσαν g. 5. στεῖρεῖς K. 6. κίοι F.L.O.P.f. et correct. N. sed
 margo κείοι. καὶ ante ἄνδριοι om. R.V.f.i. post ἄνδριοι om. C.K.c.e. 7. τήνιοι
 B. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τήιοι. καὶ ἐκ D. ἐκ δ' ἰωνίας μιλήσιοι
 om. G. σάλιοι T. 8. ὄντες οὐδαμῶς N. φόρου οὐχ ὑποτελεῖς ὄντες B.
 9. ξυνέποντο e. ξυνείποντο Q.d.i. ξυνέπονται g. 10. An ἀθηνῶν? Bekk. 2.
 11. γε] B. Poppo. Goell. vulgo et Bekk. τε. 13. ἔνιοι R. 14. καὶ αἰολεῦσι i.
 κτήσασι A.L.O.b.e.f.k.

the same time; for Herodotus speaks of it in the reign of Cambyzes, as being ἔτι τότε ὑπὸ Πελασγῶν οἰκομένην, but when Miltiades was forced by the Persians to leave his sovereignty of the Thracian Chersonesus and escape to Athens (B. C. 493), it is mentioned, that being chased on his way by the Phœnician fleet, he ran into Imbros for refuge. (Herod. VI. 41, 2.) the last place where he would have sought shelter, had it been still occupied by the Pelasgians, whose kinsmen he had so lately driven out of Lemnos. The settlement of Athenian citizens at Ægina took place as late as the Peloponnesian war (Thucyd. II. 27, 1, 2.), and that at Histiaea fourteen years earlier, B. C. 445. (Thucyd. I. 114, 5.)

11. Δρύοπες] Scymnus Chius v. 576. Δρύοπας δὲ τὴν Κάρυστον ὠνομασμένην condidisse, unus, opinor, narrat. In

Long. 54. 30. Lat. 37. 30. Ptolemæus. WASS.

Ἴωνες † γε † ἐπὶ Δωριέας] I have followed Poppo and Göller in reading γε instead of τε, and I have restored the stopping of the older editions, connecting τὸ πλεῖστον Ἴωνες ὄντες with the preceding part of the sentence, and beginning a new clause at ὑπήκοοι δ' ὄντες, as otherwise there is a needless confusion in the statement. Thucydides, after first mentioning the simple fact that these people were Ionians, then adds, "and though they were subjects, and went on the service under compulsion, still they followed at any rate as Ionians against Dorians;" that is, it was not unnatural or irksome to them to serve against their natural enemies, although it was not in a quarrel of their own.

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[τοῖς] μετὰ Συρακοσίων κατ' ἀνάγκην ἐμάχοντο, Πλαταιῆς δὲ καταντικρὺ Βοιωτοὶ Βοιωτοῖς μόνοι εἰκότως κατ' ἔχθος. Ῥόδιοι δὲ καὶ Κυθήριοι Δωριῆς ἀμφοτέρω, οἱ μὲν Λακε- 6 δαιμονίων ἄποικοι Κυθήριοι ἐπὶ Λακεδαιμονίους τοὺς ἅμα 5 Γυλίππῳ μετὰ Ἀθηναίων ὅπλα ἔφερον, Ῥόδιοι δὲ, Ἀργεῖοι γένος, Συρακοσίοις μὲν Δωριεῦσι, Γελοῖσι δὲ καὶ ἀποίκους ἑαυτῶν οὖσι, μετὰ Συρακοσίων στρατευομένοις, ἡναγκάζοντο πολεμεῖν. τῶν τε περὶ Πελοπόννησον νησιωτῶν Κεφαλλῆνες 7 μὲν καὶ Ζακύνθιοι αὐτόνομοι μὲν, κατὰ δὲ τὸ νησιωτικὸν 10 μᾶλλον κατειργόμενοι, ὅτι θαλάσσης ἐκράτουν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ξυνείποντο· Κερκυραῖοι δὲ οὐ μόνον Δωριῆς ἀλλὰ καὶ Κορίνθιοι σαφῶς ἐπὶ Κορινθίους τε καὶ Συρακοσίους, τῶν μὲν ἄποικοι ὄντες, τῶν δὲ ξυγγενεῖς, ἀνάγκη μὲν ἐκ τοῦ εὐπρεποῦς, βουλήσει δὲ κατὰ ἔχθος τὸ Κορινθίων οὐχ ἦσσαν 15 εἶποντο. καὶ οἱ Μεσσήνιοι νῦν καλούμενοι ἐν Ναυπάκτῳ καὶ 8 ἐκ Πύλου, τότε ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων ἐχομένης, ἐς τὸν πόλεμον παρελήφθησαν. καὶ ἔτι Μεγαρέων φυγάδες οὐ πολλοὶ Μεγαρεῦσι Σελινουντίοις οὖσι κατὰ ξυμφορὰν ἐμάχοντο. τῶν δὲ ἄλλων ἐκούσιος μᾶλλον ἢ στρατεία ἐγένετο ἥδη. 9 20 Ἀργεῖοι μὲν γὰρ οὐ τῆς ξυμμαχίας ἔνεκα μᾶλλον, ἢ τῆς

1. τοῖς μετὰ Porpo. Bekk. 2. τοῖς post βοιωτ. addidit Lindavus. BEKK. μετὰ τῶν sup. L.O. μετὰ—βοιωτοῖς om. K. 2. κατ' ἀντικρὺ F.H.g. βοιωτοῖ] om. c. κατὰ τὸ ἔχθος B.Q.R.d.i.f. Bekk. 2. κατ' ἔχθραν P. 3. οἱ μὲν—κυθήριοι] om. E. λακεδαιμονίων P. 5. μετὰ τῶν ἀθηναίων G.L.O.k.m. ἐπέφερον B. 6. συρακοσίους T. 7. συστρατεύμενοι G. 8. τε] δὲ B. πελοπ. νησ.] πελοποννησιωτῶν Q. κεφαλλῆνες Q.g. 10. οἱ ἀθηναῖοι A.B.D.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.T.V.f.g. i.k. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri om. articulum. 11. δωριῆς] ροδιεῖς K. 14. τῶ] τῶν G. 15. εἶποντο] om. e. νῦν] μὲν K. ἐν ναυπάκτῳ A.D.E.F.G. ἐκ ναυπάκτου B. Bekk. 2. 19. ἀκούσιος e. 20. μὲν γὰρ B. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. δὲ Q. ceteri μὲν.

2. καταντικρὺ Βοιωτοὶ Βοιωτοῖς] ["Καταντικρὺ apud Atticos nusquam aliam " nisi loci notionem habet." Porpo. If this be so, the words must be understood to mean, Bæotians opposed to Bæotians.]

14. κατὰ ἔχθος τὸ Κορινθίων] "The " hatred of which the Corinthians were " the object." Compare I. 60, 2. κατὰ φιλίαν αὐτοῦ. " Love of which he was " the object."

17. παρελήφθησαν] " Were pressed

" into the service." Παραλαμβάνειν is used to express a superior state's forcibly employing the soldiers of an inferior one. Compare I. 111, 4. παραλαβόντες Ἀχαιοὺς, and V. 52, 2. Thus also, παραλαβεῖν Σκάνδαλαν, IV. 54, 4, Νίσαιαν, IV. 69, 4, seems to signify a sort of formal incorporation of these places into the Athenian confederacy or dominion, by which they became liable to furnish men or money, when called upon by the Athenians to do so.

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Λακεδαιμονίων τε ἔχθρας καὶ τῆς παραντίκα ἕκαστοι ἰδίας
 ὠφελίας, Δωριῆς ἐπὶ Δωριέας μετὰ Ἀθηναίων Ἰώνων ἡκο-
 λούθουν, Μαντινῆς δὲ καὶ ἄλλοι Ἀρκάδων μισθοφόροι, ἐπὶ
 τοὺς αἰὲ πολέμιους σφίσιν ἀποδεικνυμένους εἰωθότες ἰέναι, καὶ
 τότε τοὺς μετὰ Κορινθίων ἐλθόντας Ἀρκάδας οὐδὲν ἡσσαν 5
 διὰ κέρδος ἡγούμενοι πολέμιους, Κρήτες δὲ καὶ Αἰτωλοὶ
 μισθῷ καὶ οὗτοι πεισθέντες· ξυνέβη δὲ τοῖς Κρησὶ, τὴν
 Γέλαν Ῥοδίοις ξυγκτίσαντας μὴ ξὺν τοῖς ἀποίκους ἀλλ' ἐπὶ
 10 τοὺς ἀποίκους ἄκοντας μετὰ μισθοῦ ἐλθεῖν. καὶ Ἀκαρνάνων
 τινὲς ἅμα μὲν κέρδει, τὸ δὲ πλεόν Δημοσθένους φιλία καὶ 10
 11 Ἀθηναίων εὐνοία ξύμμαχοι ὄντες ἐπεκούρησαν. καὶ οἶδε
 μὲν τῷ Ἰονίῳ κόλῳ ὀρίζομενοι· Ἰταλιωτῶν δὲ Θούριοι καὶ
 Μεταπόντιοι, ἐν τοιαύταις ἀνάγκαις τότε στασιωτικῶν καιρῶν
 κατελιμμένων, ξυνεστράτευον, καὶ Σικελιωτῶν Νάξιοι καὶ
 Καταναῖοι· βαρβάρων δὲ Ἑγεσταῖοι, οἵπερ ἐπηγάγοντο, καὶ 15
 Σικελῶν τὸ πλεόν, καὶ τῶν ἔξω Σικελίας Τυρσηνῶν τέ τινες
 κατὰ διαφορὰν Συρακοσίων καὶ Ἰάπυγες μισθοφόροι. τοσαύδε

2. ὠφελίας accessit ex B.R.V. et margine N. Bekk. Poppo. Goell. ἰώνων]
 om. b.c. 3. ἄλλων L. 4. αἰὲ πολέμιους] λειπομένους B. εἰωθότες ἰέναι
 B. Goell. Bekk. ceteri inverso ordine. 5. μετὰ κορινθίων A.B.C.D.F.G.H.L.N.
 O.T.V.c.e.f.g.i.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μετὰ τῶν κορινθίων. 7. δὲ] om. L.
 9. ἐποίκους ἐκόντας B. 12. ἰωνίῳ E.K.g. πορίζομενοι e. 13. τότε] om. L.
 στασιαστικῶν G.L.O.m. στρατιωτικῶν A.D.E.F.Q.T.g.k. 14. κατελιμμένοι
 correctus i. νάξιοι καταναῖοι B. νάξιοι—σικελῶν om. T. 15. αἰγεσταῖοι G.
 ἡγάγοντο R. 16. σικελῶν B.N.V. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo σικελιωτῶν.
 17. καὶ] om. g.

7. ξυνέβη δὲ τοῖς Κρησὶ, τὴν Γέλαν Ῥο-
 δίοις ξυγκτίσαντας] Satis usitatum est,
 ut dativum excipiat accusativus partici-
 pii sequente infinitivo. Thucydides VI.
 55. 4. Ἰππάρχῃ δὲ ξυνέβη, τοῦ πάθους τῇ
 δυστυχίᾳ ὀνομασθέντα καὶ τὴν δόξαν τῆς
 τυραννίδος ἐς τὰ ἔπειτα προσλαβεῖν. Et
 VII. 40, 3. ἔπειτα οὐκ ἐδόκει τοῖς Ἀθη-
 ναίοις αὐτοῦ ὑπὸ σφῶν αὐτῶν διαμελλόν-
 τας κόπῃ ἀλίσκεσθαι. Eadem ratio est
 in illo, quod e Pausania adnotat Sylbur-
 gius: Τοῖς ἐντυγχάνουσι παρεκελεύοντο
 ἄνδρας εἶναι ἀγαθοὺς. In quibus omni-
 bus, apertum est, supplendum esse ac-
 cusativum pronominis. DUKER.

9. ἄκοντας μετὰ μισθοῦ] That is, like the
 apothecary in Romeo and Juliet, "their
 "poverty but not their will consented."

14. κατελιμμένων] "As they had been
 "overtaken;" the genitive absolute
 being used instead of the case which
 should agree with the substantive, κα-
 τελιμμένοι. See especially the note on
 V. 33, 1. But on reconsidering the
 present passage, I would correct the
 interpretation of it given in the above
 note, and would make καιρῶν depend
 on ἀνάγκαις, not on κατελιμμένων.
 "As they had been overtaken in such
 "necessities at that time, necessities, I
 "mean, consisting in the seasons of
 "faction which then prevailed amongst
 "them." Τοιαύταις, "such as to com-
 "pel them to join the Athenians." The
 factions at Thurii had been expressly
 mentioned, ch. 33, 5.

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μὲν μετὰ Ἀθηναίων ἔθνη ἐστράτεον. LVIII. Συρακοσίοις
 secondly, of the allies δὲ ἀντεβοήθησαν Καμαριναῖοι μὲν ὁμοροὶ ὄν-
 of the Syracusans. τες, καὶ Γελῶι οἰκοῦντες μετ' αὐτοὺς, ἔπειτα,
 Ἀκραγαντίνων ἡσυχάζοντων, ἐν τῷ ἐπέκεινα ἰδρυμένοι Σελι-
 5 νούντιοι. καὶ οἷδε μὲν τῆς Σικελίας τὸ πρὸς Λιβύην μέρος 2
 τετραμμένον νεμόμενοι, Ἱμεραῖοι δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ πρὸς τὸν Τυρ-
 σηνικὸν πόντον μορίου, ἐν ᾧ καὶ μόνοι Ἕλληνες οἰκοῦσιν·
 οὗτοι δὲ καὶ ἐξ αὐτοῦ μόνοι ἐβοήθησαν. καὶ Ἑλληνικὰ μὲν 3
 ἔθνη τῶν ἐν Σικελίᾳ τοσάδε, Δωριῆς τε καὶ [οἱ] αὐτόνομοι
 10 πάντες, ξυνεμάχουν, βαρβάρων δὲ Σικελῶν μόνοι, ὅσοι μὴ
 ἀφέστασαν πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους· τῶν δ' ἔξω Σικελίας Ἑλ-
 λήνων Λακεδαιμόνιοι μὲν ἡγεμόνα Σπαρτιάτην παρεχόμενοι,
 Νεοδαμῶδεις δὲ τοὺς ἄλλους καὶ Εἰλωτας (δύναται δὲ τὸ
 Νεοδαμῶδες ἐλεύθερον ἦδη εἶναι) Κορίνθιοι δὲ καὶ ναυσὶ καὶ
 15 πεζῷ μόνοι παραγενόμενοι, καὶ Λευκάδιοι καὶ Ἀμπρακιῶται
 κατὰ τὸ ξυγγενές, ἐκ δὲ Ἀρκαδίας μισθοφόροι ὑπὸ Κοριν-
 θίων ἀποσταλέντες, καὶ Σικυῶνιοι ἀναγκαστοὶ στρατεύοντες,
 καὶ τῶν ἔξω Πελοποννήσου Βοιωτοί. πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ἐπελθόν- 4
 τας τούτους οἱ Σικελιῶται αὐτοὶ πλῆθος πλεόν κατὰ πάντα
 20 παρέσχοντο, ἅτε μεγάλας πόλεις οἰκοῦντες· καὶ γὰρ ὅπλιται
 πολλοὶ καὶ νῆες καὶ ἵπποι καὶ ἄλλος ὁμιλος ἄφθονος ξυνε-
 λέγη. καὶ πρὸς ἅπαντας αὖθις, ὡς εἰπεῖν, τοὺς ἄλλους Συρα-

1. μετὰ τῶν ἀθηναίων d.i. ἔθνη] om. L. 2. καμαριναῖοι A.B.C.D.E.
 F.G.H.K.L.N.O.T.V.f.g.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri καὶ καμαριναῖοι.
 3. οἰκοῦντες] οἱ οἰκούντες C.G.K.e. μετὰ τοὺς A.F. 4. ἡσυχάζοντων] om. C.e.
 5. Ἱμεραῖοι L.O. τῶν] om. D.g. τυρρηνικὸν G. 8. ἐξ αὐτοῦ μόνοι A.B.C.D.
 E.F.H.L.N.O.Q.T.V.c.e.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐξ αὐτοῦ μόνου P.

ἐξ αὐ. μόνοι G. ceteri μόνοι ἐξ αὐτοῦ. 9. ἐν] om. B. τε] δὲ d.i. οἱ αὐτόνομοι]
 αὐτόνομοι οἱ Reiskius. 10. μὴ] om. O. 11. ἐφέστασαν D.g. 13. δὲ] om. C.d.
 νεοδαμῶδεις F. δὲ νεοδαμῶδεις K. 19. οἱ] om. e. 21. καὶ ὁ ἄλλος B. συνε-
 λέγη C.D.F.H.K.N.V.d.e.g.i.k. 22. συρακοσίοις B.N.V. et correcti d.g.i.
 συρακοσσίους E. συρακοσίους A.F. ceteri συρακοσίοις. συρακοσίοι Bekk. Haack.
 Poppo. Goell.

9. καὶ [οἱ] αὐτόνομοι πάντες] The article here must be wrong, as in the words, ἐξακόσιοι [οἱ] τὴν νύκτα πορευόμενοι, IV. 68, 5. I have inclosed it therefore in brackets, with Bekker, Poppo, and Göller.

17. Σικυῶνιοι ἀναγκαστοὶ] The Sicyo-

nians had been subjected to an oligarchical government six years before this time, by the interference of the Lacedæmonians. They were therefore no longer their own masters, but obliged to go on any service on which the Lacedæmonians ordered them. See V. 81, 2.

κόσιοι αὐτοὶ πλείω ἐπορίσαντο, διὰ μέγεθος τε πόλεως, καὶ ὅτι ἐν μεγίστῳ κινδύνῳ ἦσαν. LIX. Καὶ αἱ μὲν ἐκατέρων ἐπικουρίαι τοσαῖδε ξυνελέγησαν, καὶ τότε ἤδη πᾶσαι ἀμφοτέροις παρήσαν, καὶ οὐκέτι οὐδὲν οὐδετέροις ἐπῆλθεν.

5

- ² Οἷ τε οὖν Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι εἰκότως ἐνόμισαν καλὸν ἀγώνισμα σφίσιν εἶναι ἐπὶ τῇ γεγεννημένῃ νίκῃ τῆς ναυμαχίας ἐλεῖν τε τὸ στρατόπεδον ἅπαν τῶν Ἀθηναίων, τοσοῦτον ὄν, καὶ μηδὲ καθ' ἕτερα αὐτοὺς, μήτε διὰ θαλάσσης μήτε τῷ πεζῷ, ¹⁰ διαφυγεῖν. ἔκλῃον οὖν τὸν τε λιμένα εὐθὺς τὸν μέγαν, ἔχοντα τὸ στόμα ὀκτὼ σταδίων μάλιστα, τριήρεσι πλαγίαις καὶ πλοίοις καὶ ἀκάτοις, ἐπ' ἀγκυρῶν ὀρμίζοντες, καὶ τᾶλλα, ἣν ἔτι ναυμαχεῖν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τολμήσωσι, παρεσκευάζοντο, καὶ ὀλίγον οὐδὲν ἐς οὐδὲν ἐπενόουν. LX. τοῖς δὲ Ἀθηναίοις, ¹⁵

1. πλείον d.i. μέγεθος τε B.d.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μέγεθος. 2. καὶ ὅτι—ἦσαν] om. C.K.b.c.e. ὅτι γὰρ ἐν B. 3. τοσαῖδε A.F. ut solent. 5. ἀπῆλ-
θον T. 6. καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι] om. A.C.D.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.i.k.
ἐνόμισαν e. 7. ἀγῶνα A.C.D.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.Q.T.V.d.e.f.g.i.k.m.
Haack. Conf. c. 68. extr. 8. δέ d. δέ τε C.e. 9. τοσοῦτο B. μὴ g.
ἕτερα B.i. et prima manu N. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἕτερον G. vulgo ἐκάτερα.
11. ἔκλῃον D.E.F.K.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. οὖν e. τε] om. i. 12. τὸ]
om. D.Q.g. τὸ στόμα om. C.e. στάδια e. 14. καὶ] om. G.

6. καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι] If these words are omitted, the conjunction τε immediately before has, as Haack observes, nothing to answer to it. Besides, as Haack observes again, "the allies" include the Corinthians and Gylippus, who were surely of importance enough to be mentioned as taking part with the Syracusans in all their hopes and all their measures. In ἀγώνισμα, a little below, the MSS. vary, many reading ἀγῶνα. Both words occur in the same sense, the former in ch. 56, 2. 86, 2. VIII. 12, 2. 17, 2. the latter in ch. 68, 3. VI. 11, 6. II. 45, 1.

9. καθ' ἕτερα] "In either;" καθ' ἐκάτερα would signify, "in both," or, "in each."

11. ἔκλῃον—εὐθὺς] "They immedi-
ately began to close up the great port."

Dodwell's mistake in supposing that Thucydides meant to say that the port was closed in one day, because he uses the word εὐθὺς, arose from his not distinguishing between the imperfect and the aorist. "They began to close the port immediately;" but it does not appear from Thucydides how long a time it took to complete it. Diodorus says, "three days."

15. ὀλίγον οὐδὲν ἐς οὐδὲν ἐπενόουν] Acacius non ineleganter: nihil adeo parvum aut segne ab ulla parte animoolvebant. Sed malim, in ullam partem. Aristophanes Equit. v. 386. μηδὲν ὀλίγον ποιεῖ. ubi Scholiastes: πάντα με-
γάλα κατ' αὐτοῦ ποιεῖ, καὶ μηδὲν εὐτελές. Thucydides VIII. 15, 2. καὶ ὀλίγον ἐπράσσετο οὐδὲν ἐς τὴν βοήθειαν τὴν ἐπὶ τὴν Χίον. DUKER.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

The Athenians resolve to make one great effort to force the passage, and effect their retreat by sea.

τὴν τε ἀπόκλησιν ὀρώσι καὶ τὴν ἄλλην δια-
νοίαν αὐτῶν αἰσθομένοις, βουλευτέα ἐδόκει. καὶ 2
ξυνελθόντες οἱ τε στρατηγοὶ καὶ οἱ ταξίαρχοι
πρὸς τὴν παρούσαν ἀπορίαν τῶν τε ἄλλων
5 καὶ ὅτι τὰ ἐπιτήδεια οὔτε αὐτίκα ἔτι εἶχον (προπέμψαντες
γὰρ ἐς Κατάνην, ὡς ἐκπλευσόμενοι, ἀπείπον μὴ ἐπάγειν)
οὔτε τὸ λοιπὸν ἔμελλον ἔξειν, εἰ μὴ ναυκρατήσουσιν, ἐβου-
λεύσαντο τὰ μὲν τείχη τὰ ἄνω ἐκλιπεῖν, πρὸς δὲ αὐταῖς ταῖς
ναυσὶν ἀπολαβόντες διατειχίσματι ὅσον οἶον τε ἐλάχιστον
10 τοῖς τε σκεύεσι καὶ τοῖς ἀσθενέσιν ἱκανὸν γενέσθαι, τοῦτο
μὲν φρουρεῖν, ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ ἄλλου πεζοῦ τὰς ναῦς ἀπάσας,
ὅσαι ἦσαν καὶ δυναταὶ καὶ ἀπλωότεραι, πάντα τινὰ ἐσβιβά-
ζοντες πληρῶσαι, καὶ διανουμαχῆσαντες, ἣν μὲν νικῶσιν, ἐς
Κατάνην κομίζεσθαι, ἣν δὲ μὴ, ἐμπρήσαντες τὰς ναῦς, πεζῇ
15 ξυνταξάμενοι ἀποχωρεῖν, ἣ ἂν τάχιστα μέλλωσί τινος χω-
ρίου ἢ βαρβαρικοῦ ἢ Ἑλληνικοῦ φιλίου ἀντιλήψεσθαι. καὶ 3
οἱ μὲν, ὡς ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς ταῦτα, καὶ ἐποίησαν ἕκ τε γὰρ τῶν
ἄνω τειχῶν ὑποκατέβησαν, καὶ τὰς ναῦς ἐπλήρωσαν πάσας,

1. ἀπόκλησιν D.F.H.K.Q.b.c.g. et prima manu C. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
ἄλλην στρατιὰν διάνωσαν i. 2. αἰσθανομένοις G.O.k.m. 5. ἐς τὰ ἐπιτήδεια T.
6. ἐς τὴν κατάνην G. ἐκπλευσόμενοι g. 7. οὔτε] εἶτε g. ἐβουλευόντο d.
8. τὰ ἄνω] τῶν ἄνω C.K.N.b.c.d.e.k.i. αὐταῖς ταύταις e. 9. ἀποβαλόντες i.
διατειχίσματι B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo διατειχισμά τι. τε post οἶον om. d.e.i.

10. ἀσθενέσιν A.D.E.F.G. ἀσθενούσιν B. ἀσθενοῦσιν Bekk. 2. 11. τοῦ] om. g.
ἀπάσας B. Goell. Bekk. ceteri πάσας. 12. ἐπλωότεραι correct. N.V. ἐσβιβά-
ζοντες A.D.F.H.N.R.T.V.d.g.i.k. 13. ἣν] εἰ i. 16. ἢ Ἑλληνικοῦ ἢ βαρβαρικοῦ
ἀντιλήψεσθαι K. φίλου R. 17. ταῦτα ἐποίησαν H.T.

3. οἱ ταξίαρχοι] See the note on IV. 4. 1.

8. τὰ-τείχη τὰ ἄνω] That is, the upper extremity of the Athenian lines, where they came most immediately under the cliffs of Epipolæ, and were most distant from the sea shore. Plutarch says that this upper part of the lines was joined on to the temple of Hercules, so that the Syracusans having been obliged till now to omit the offering of sacrifices in that temple, now, when the Athenians evacuated their lines, went out and sacrificed with

great solemnity. (Nicias, c. 24.) It appears then that the temple stood in what was afterwards the quarter called Neapolis, under Epipolæ, but raised on a sort of lower ridge above the valley of the Anapus.

18. ὑποκατέβησαν] "They gradually descended," "evacuated their upper lines not in confusion and hurry, but "gradually and in good order." Compare Herodot. II. 15. 6. πολλοὺς μὲν τοὺς ὑπολειπομένους—πολλοὺς δὲ τοὺς ὑποκαταβαίνοντας.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

ἀναγκάσαντες ἐσβαίνειν ὅστις καὶ ὅπως οὖν ἐδόκει ἡλικίας
 4 μετέχων ἐπιτήδειος εἶναι. καὶ ξυνεπληρώθησαν νῆες αἱ πᾶσαι
 δέκα μάλιστα καὶ ἑκατόν· τοξότας τε ἐπ' αὐτὰς πολλοὺς καὶ
 ἀκουτιστὰς τῶν τε Ἀκαρνάνων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ξένων ἐσεβί-
 βαζον, καὶ ἄλλα, ὡς οἶόν τ' ἦν ἐξ ἀναγκαίου τε καὶ τοιαύ- 5
 5 τῆς διανοίας, ἐπορίσαντο. ὁ δὲ Νικίας, ἐπειδὴ τὰ πολλὰ
 ἐτοῖμα ἦν, ὁρῶν [καὶ] τοὺς στρατιώτας τῷ τε παρὰ τὸ
 εἰωθὸς πολὺ ταῖς ναυσὶ κρατηθῆναι ἀθυμοῦντας, καὶ διὰ τὴν
 τῶν ἐπιτηδείων σπάνιν ὡς τάχιστα βουλομένους διακινδυ-
 νεύειν, ξυγκαλέσας ἅπαντας παρεκελεύσατό τε πρῶτον καὶ 10
 ἔλεξε τοιαύδε.

LXI. “ ἌΝΔΡΕΣ στρατιῶται Ἀθηναίων τε καὶ τῶν
 “ ἄλλων ξυμμάχων, ὁ μὲν ἄγων ὁ μέλλων ὁμοίως κοινὸς
 SPÉECH OF “ ἅπασιν ἔσται, περί τε σωτηρίας καὶ πατρίδος
 NICIAS. “ ἐκάστοις οὐχ ἥσσον ἢ τοῖς πολεμίοις· ἦν γὰρ 15
 (61—64.) “ κρατήσωμεν νῦν ταῖς ναυσὶν, ἔστι τῷ τὴν
 We, soldiers, are men “ ὑπάρχουσάν που οἰκείαν πόλιν ἐπιδεῖν. ἀθυ-
 of too great experience “ μείν δὲ οὐ χρή, οὐδὲ πάσχειν ὅπερ οἱ ἀπειρό-
 2 to be cast down by a “ τατοι τῶν ἀνθρώπων, οἱ τοῖς πρώτοις ἀγῶσι σφαλέντες
 few reverses. “ ἔπειτα διὰ παντὸς τὴν ἐλπίδα τοῦ φόβου ὁμοίαν ταῖς ξυμ- 20

1. ἀναγκάζοντες K. 3. ἐπ'] ἐς G. 4. ἐξεβίαζον c. 5. ὅσα B. καὶ τῆς
 τοιαύτης ἐπορίσαντο i. 7. ὁρῶν τοὺς B. Bekker. Poppo. Goell. ὁρῶν καὶ τοὺς
 A.D.E.F.G. ὁρῶν τε καὶ τοὺς T. 8. κρατηθέντες c. 9. vocis σπάνιν alterum
 v corr. loco litterarum ferme trium F. 10. τε B.D.F.G.H.N.Q.T.V.d.e.g.i.
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τότε. 12. στρατιῶται] om. C.G.K.f. τε] om.

G.K. 15. ἐκάστωι B. 16. τῷ τοι A. τὸ D.V.g. 17. μου οἰκείαν πάλιν g.

5. ἐξ ἀναγκαίου τε καὶ τοιαύτης δια-
 νοίας] This would be expressed in an
 inverse order in English. “ As well as
 “ they could upon such a plan, and
 “ dictated as it was by extreme neces-
 “ sity.” Τοιαύτης refers to the plan as
 described before, and ὡς οἶόν τ' ἦν ἐκ
 τοιαύτης διανοίας would mean, “ as well
 “ as they could provide for a naval ac-
 “ tion conducted on such unusual prin-
 “ ciples, when victory was to depend
 “ not on skill, but on the efforts of the
 “ landmen on board.” For the ex-
 pression, ἀνάγκαιος διάνοια, see I. 61, 2.
 V. 8, 3. VI. 37, 2.

10. παρεκελεύσατο τότε] Valde friget
 illud τότε, et melior sine dubio est
 scriptura Reg. et Cass. παρεκελεύσατό
 τε. Τὸ temere repetitum videtur a
 fine vocis præcedentis. Thucyd. IV. 94,
 2. παρεκελεύετό τε καὶ ἔλεγε τοιαύδε.
 DUKER.

17. πόλιν ἐπιδεῖν] Sic. VI. 69, 3. καὶ τὴν
 ὑπάρχουσαν σφίσι πατρίδα νικήσαντες
 πάλιν ἐπιδεῖν. DUKER.

20. τὴν ἐλπίδα τοῦ φόβου] Confer
 Thucydidem Orat. Phormionis II. 89.
 WASS. Hoc genus loquendi Thucy-
 didis imitatur Lucianus in Tyrannicida
 pag. 700. ἥ τις ἐλπίς τοῦ φόβου, ἥ τι

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

- “φοραῖς ἔχουσιν. ἀλλ’ ὅσοι τε Ἀθηναίων ἀρεστες, πολλῶν 3
 “ἤδη πολέμων ἔμπειροι ὄντες, καὶ ὅσοι τῶν ξυμμάχων,
 “ξυστρατευόμενοι αἰεὶ μνήσθητε τῶν ἐν τοῖς πολέμοις παρα-
 “λόγων, καὶ τὸ τῆς τύχης κἂν μεθ’ ἡμῶν ἐλπίσαντες στήναι,
 5 “καὶ ὡς ἀναμαχοῦμενοι ἀξίως τοῦδε τοῦ πλήθους, ὅσον
 “αὐτοὶ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν ἐφορᾶτε, παρασκευάζεσθε. LXII. ἃ δὲ
 “ἀρωγὰ ἐνειδομεν ἐπὶ τῇ τοῦ λιμένος στενότη-
 “τητι πρὸς τὸν μέλλοντα ὄχλον τῶν νεῶν
 “ἔσεσθαι καὶ πρὸς τὴν ἐκείνων ἐπὶ τῶν κατα-
 10 “στρωμάτων παρασκευὴν, οἷς πρότερον ἐβλαπτόμεθα, πάντα
 “καὶ ἡμῖν νῦν ἐκ τῶν παρόντων μετὰ τῶν κυβερνητῶν
 “ἐσκεμμένα ἡτοίμασται. καὶ γὰρ τοξόται πολλοὶ καὶ ἀκον- 2
 “τισταὶ ἐπιβήσονται καὶ ὄχλος, ᾧ ναυμαχίαν μὲν ποιούμενοι
 “ἐν πελάγει, οὐκ ἂν ἐχρώμεθα, διὰ τὸ βλάπτειν ἂν τὸ τῆς
 15 “ἐπιστήμης τῇ βαρύτητι τῶν νεῶν, ἐν δὲ τῇ ἐνθάδε ἡναγκα-
 “σμένῃ ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν πεζομαχία πρόσφορα ἔσται. εὕρηται 3
 “δ’ ἡμῖν ὅσα χρὴ ἀντιναυπηγῆσαι, καὶ πρὸς τὰς τῶν ἐπωτί-
 “δων αὐτοῖς παχύτητας, ᾧπερ δὴ μάλιστα ἐβλαπτόμεθα,
 “χειρῶν σιδηρῶν ἐπιβολαί, αἱ σχήσουσι τὴν πάλιν ἀνά-

3. συστρατευόμενοι D.F.H.N.Q.T.V. στρατευόμενοι d.i. μένησθε T.
 6. παρεσκευάζεσθε B. 11. ὑμῖν A.B.E.R.f.i. μετὰ τῶν] om. e. 12. καὶ γὰρ—
 ἐπιβήσονται] om. D. γὰρ om. g. 14. ἂν post βλάπτειν om. f. 15. δὲ τῇ] τῇ om.
 G.k.m. ἡναγκασμένους c. 16. πρόσφορος V. 17. χρὴ] μὴ A.C.D.E.F.G.
 T.d.e.g.i.k.m. ἦν margo i. ἀντιναυπηγῆσαι B.G.K.N.V. Goell. Bekk. ναυ-
 πηγῆσαι f. ceteri (inter quos G. teste Bekk.) ἀντιναυπηγείσθαι. 18. αὐτοῖς]
 om. d.i. παχύτητας D. ὅπερ D.g. δὴ accessit ex B. Bekk. Poppo. Goell.

ἐπόμνημα τῶν συμφορῶν. DUK. “The
 “expectation or anticipation of their
 “fear, takes the colour of their dis-
 “asters.” It is well known that ἐλπίς,
 though generally taken in a good sense,
 signifies very often no more than “ex-
 “pectation,” or, “looking for a thing
 “to come,” whether it be good or bad.
 3. μνήσθητε — καὶ — παρασκευάζεσθε]
 These words answer to one another, the
 participle ἐλπίσαντες being inserted as
 in a parenthesis; for καὶ ἐλπίσαντες is
 equivalent to ἅμα τῇ ἐλπίδι, or ἐλπί-
 σαντες ἅμα.

16. πρόσφορα ἔσται] One MS. reads
 πρόσφορος, as if to avoid the apparent
 solecism. But πρόσφορα refers to every

thing which had been contrived for the
 approaching engagement; τὰ εἰρημένα,
 as in the preceding sentence, πάντα
 ἐσκεμμένα ἡτοίμασται.

17. ὅσα χρὴ ἀντιναυπηγῆσαι] Göller
 reads χρὴν, but the present tense, when
 speaking of a thing so completely un-
 finished, seems quite defensible. For
 although, strictly speaking, the grap-
 ples may have been already fixed on
 the ships when Nicias spoke, (and yet
 even this does not appear certain,) yet
 the use of them was yet to come; and
 therefore it was quite allowable to say,
 “We have thought of every thing
 “which we have to do in our ships, to
 “fit them to encounter the enemy.”

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- “ κρουσιν τῆς προσπεσούσης νεὼς, ἣν τὰ ἐπὶ τούτοις οἱ ἐπι-
 4 “ βάται ὑπουργῶσιν. ἐς τοῦτο γὰρ δὴ ἠναγκάσμεθα, ὥστε
 “ πεζομαχεῖν ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν, καὶ τὸ μήτε αὐτοὺς ἀνακρού-
 “ εσθαι, μήτ’ ἐκείνους ἐᾶν, ὠφέλιμον φαίνεται, ἄλλως τε καὶ
 “ τῆς γῆς, πλὴν ὅσον ἂν ὁ πεζὸς ἡμῶν ἐπέχη, πολεμίας 5
 “ οὔσης. LXIII. ὦν χρὴ μεμνημένους διαμάχεσθαι ὅσον
 “ ἂν δύνησθε, καὶ μὴ ἐξωθεῖσθαι ἐς αὐτήν, ἀλλὰ ξυμπεσου-
 “ σης νηὶ νεὼς μὴ πρότερον ἀξιούν ἀπολύ-
 “ εσθαι ἢ τοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ πολεμίου καταστρώ-
 “ ματος ὀπλίτας ἀπαράξητε. καὶ ταῦτα τοῖς 10
 “ ὀπλίταις οὐχ ἥσσον τῶν ναυτῶν παρακε-
 “ λεύομαι, ὅσῳ τῶν ἄνωθεν μᾶλλον τὸ ἔργον
 “ τοῦτο· ὑπάρχει δ’ ἡμῖν ἔτι νῦν γε τὰ πλείω
 3 “ τῷ πεζῷ ἐπικρατεῖν. τοῖς δὲ ναύταις παραινῶ,
 “ καὶ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ τῷδε καὶ δέομαι, μὴ ἐκπεπλήχθαι τι ταῖς 15
 “ ξυμφοραῖς ἄγαν, τήν τε παρασκευὴν ἀπὸ τῶν καταστρω-
 “ μάτων βελτίω νῦν ἔχοντας καὶ τὰς ναῦς πλείους, ἐκείνην τε
 “ τὴν ἡδονὴν ἐνθυμείσθαι, ὡς ἀξία ἐστὶ διασώσασθαι, οἱ τέως
 “ Ἀθηναῖοι νομιζόμενοι καὶ μὴ ὄντες ὑμῶν, τῆς τε φωνῆς τῇ
 “ ἐπιστήμῃ καὶ τῶν τρόπων τῇ μμῆσει, ἐθανμάζεσθε κατὰ 20
 “ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, καὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς τῆς ἡμετέρας οὐκ ἔλασσον
 “ κατὰ τὸ ὠφελείσθαι, ἐς τε τὸ φοβερὸν τοῖς ὑπηκόοις καὶ
 4 “ τὸ μὴ ἀδικεῖσθαι πολὺ πλείον μετείχετε. ὥστε κοινωνοὶ
 3. ἀνακρούεσθαι E.F. 4. ἐὰν ὠφέλιμον φαίνεται A. ἐὰν F. 5. ἐπέχει E.F.

οὐσης
 H.Q.R.f.g.i. 6. ἐσομένης B. 7. δυνήσησθε Q. 8. ἀξιούν B.G.K.d.e.f.i.
 Valla. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἄξιον. 9. ἢ B.K.N.V.c.f. Haack.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἢν A.C.D.F.G.H.T.k. ἢν E. vulgo ἢν μή. 10. ὀπλίτας]
 om. e. 13. ὑμῖν R.T. γε] om. i. τὰ] νῦν Q. 16. συμφοραῖς C.D.F.V.e.
 17. βέλτιον G. 18. διασώζεσθαι K. οἶτε ὡς V. 19. ἡμῶν e. 20. τῇ μμῆσει]
 om. c. 21. τῆς Ἑλλάδος i. 22. ὠφελείσθαι] ὠφ. ἐς τε τὸ ὠφελείσθαι E. ἐς]
 δς i. 23. τὸ ἀδικεῖσθαι A.C.D.E.F.G.H.K.M.R.T.c.d.e.f.g.i. τὸ διακείσθαι L.O.
 P.k.m. πλέον B.d.i. πλείω C.L.O.P.e. ὡς, omissa τε, D.g. κεκοινωνημένοι d.i.

9. τοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ—καταστρώματος—
 ἀπαράξητε] That is, τοὺς ἐπὶ τῷ κατα-
 στρώματι—ἀπαράξητε ἀπ’ αὐτοῦ. See
 the note on I. 50, 3.

23. πολὺ πλείον μετείχετε] This must
 be considered as an exaggeration,
 grounded upon the fact that the μέτοι-

κοι formed a large proportion of the
 seamen of the Athenian navy, and thus
 became feared by the subject states
 placed within reach of the fleets of
 Athens. And for the same reason they
 were protected at Athens more than
 was generally the case with persons of

SYRACUSE A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

- “μόνοι ἐλευθέρως ἡμῖν τῆς ἀρχῆς ὄντες, δικαίως αὐτὴν νῦν
 “μὴ καταπροδίδετε, καταφρονήσαντες δὲ Κορινθίων τε, οὓς
 “πολλάκις νενικήκατε, καὶ Σικελιωτῶν, ὧν οὐδ’ ἀντιστῆναι
 “οὐδεὶς ἕως ἡκμαζε τὸ ναυτικὸν ἡμῖν ἡξίωσεν, ἀμύνασθε
 5 “αὐτοὺς, καὶ δείξατε ὅτι καὶ μετὰ ἀσθενείας καὶ ξυμφορῶν
 “ἡ ὑμετέρα ἐπιστήμη κρείσσων ἐστὶν ἐτέρας εὐτυχούσης
 “ρώμης. LXIV. τοὺς τε Ἀθηναίους ὑμῶν πάλιν αὖ καὶ
 “τάδε ὑπομνησκῶ, ὅτι οὔτε ναὺς ἐν τοῖς νεωσοίοις ἄλλας
 “ὁμοίας ταῖσδε οὔτε ὀπλιτῶν ἡλικίαν ὑπελί-
 10 “πετε, εἴ τε ξυμβήσεται τι ἄλλο ἢ τὸ κρατεῖν
 “ὑμῖν, τοὺς τε ἐνθάδε πολεμίους εὐθὺς ἐπ’
 “ἐκεῖνα πλευσουμένους, καὶ τοὺς ἐκεῖ ὑπο-
 “λοίπους ἡμῶν ἀδυνάτους ἐσομένους τοὺς τε
 “αὐτοῦ καὶ τοὺς ἐπελθόντας ἀμύνασθαι, καὶ
 15 “οἱ μὲν ἂν ὑπὸ Συρακοσίοις εὐθὺς γίγνοισθε, οἷς αὐτοὶ ἴστε
 “οἷα γνώμη ἐπῆλθετε, οἱ δ’ ἐκεῖ ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίοις. ὥστε
 “ἐν ἐνὶ τῷδε ὑπὲρ ἀμφοτέρων ἀγῶνι καθεστῶτες καρτερή-
 “σατε, εἴπερ ποτὲ, καὶ ἐνθυμείσθε καθ’ ἐκάστους τε καὶ
 “ξύμπαντες, ὅτι οἱ ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶν ὑμῶν νῦν ἐσόμενοι, καὶ
 20 “πεξοὶ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις εἰσὶ καὶ νῆες καὶ ἡ ὑπόλοιπος πόλις

1. δικαίως αὐτὴν d.g.i. Goell. Bekk. ceteri δικαίως ἂν αὐτὴν. 2. μὴ] om.
 A.F. καταπροδίδετε A.B.C.D.F.H.K.M.N.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.i.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 καταπροδοίητε L.O.P. καταπροδίδωτε E. vulgo καταπροδίδετε. 3. πολλάκις
 μὲν νενικήκατε G. 4. ἡκμασε d. ἀμύνασθε d.i. 5. ὅτι μετὰ B. ἀσθενείας
 τῶν ξυμφορῶν e. 6. κρείττων d.f.i. εὐτυχούσης ἐτέρας D.N.Q.V.g. ἐτέρας
 ἐντυχούσης F. 7. ἡμῶν A.C.D.E.F.G.H.K.L.M.N.O.T.V.d.e.f.g.i.k. ἡ ὑμῶν B.
 καὶ] om. V. 8. δε A. 9. ὑπελείπετε N. 11. ἐπέκεινα K.M. 12. πλευ-
 σωμένους A. πλευσουμένους B.D.F.T.V.f.g.i. 13. ὑμῶν B. 15. γένοισθε
 L.O.P. γίγησθε R.V.e. 16. οἷα A. 18. τε] om. B. 19. ξυμπαντας
 D.N.V.g. νῦν ὑμῶν c. 20. ἡ] om. A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.T.V.f.g.k.m.

their class in other parts of Greece, and stood in a more favoured position as compared with the actual citizens. Compare I. 121, 4. 143, 1, 2. and Xenoph. de Repub. Athen. I. 10, seqq.

[Poppo and Göller have misunderstood the last words of this note, as if I had meant to say that the condition of the μέτοικοι was more favoured than that of the citizens. I meant to say that their relation towards the actual

citizens was less unfavourable than the relation of μέτοικοι to citizens in other states of Greece.]

1. δικαίως—μὴ καταπροδίδετε] “We may justly call on you not to betray “it now to its ruin.” Δικαίως is synonymous with ὡς τὸ δίκαιον βούλεται.

6. ἐτέρας—ρώμης, i. e. ἐτέρων] Compare VII. 17, 4. σφετέραν ἀντίταξιν, and V. 26, 5. παρ’ ἀμφοτέροις τοῖς πράγμασι. GÖLLER.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

“καὶ τὸ μέγα ὄνομα τῶν Ἀθηνῶν, περὶ ὧν εἰ τις τι ἕτερος
 “ἐτέρου προφέρει ἢ ἐπιστήμη ἢ εὐψυχία, οὐκ ἂν ἐν ἄλλῳ
 “μᾶλλον καιρῷ ἀποδειξάμενος, αὐτὸς τε αὐτῷ ὠφέλιμος
 “γένοιτο καὶ τοῖς ξύμπασι σωτήριος.”

LXV. Ὁ μὲν Νικίας τοσαῦτα παρακελευσάμενος εὐθύς 5
 2 ἐκέλευε πληροῦν τὰς ναῦς. τῷ δὲ Γυλίππῳ καὶ τοῖς Συρακο-
 The Syracusans take σίοις παρῇν μὲν αἰσθάνεσθαι, ὁρῶσι καὶ αὐτὴν
 measures against the τὴν παρασκευὴν, ὅτι ναυμαχήσουσιν οἱ Ἀθη-
 new inventions of the ναῖοι, προηγέληθαι δὲ αὐτοῖς καὶ ἡ ἐπιβολὴ
 Athenians, and exhort 3 τῶν σιδηρῶν χειρῶν. καὶ πρὸς τε τᾶλλα ἐξηρ- 10
 their men to the battle. τύσαντο ὡς ἕκαστα, καὶ πρὸς τοῦτο· τὰς γὰρ πρῶρας καὶ
 τῆς νεῶς ἄνω ἐπὶ πολὺ κατεβύρσωσαν, ὅπως ἂν ἀπολισθάνοι
 4 καὶ μὴ ἔχοι ἀντιλαβὴν ἢ χεῖρ ἐπιβαλλομένη. καὶ ἐπειδὴ
 πάντα ἐτοῖμα ἦν, παρεκελεύσαντο ἐκείνοις οἳ τε στρατηγοὶ
 καὶ Γυλίππος, καὶ ἔλεξαν τοιάδε.

LXVI. “ὍΤΙ μὲν καλὰ τὰ προειργασμένα, καὶ ὑπὲρ 15
 “καλῶν τῶν μελλόντων ὁ ἀγὼν ἔσται, ὃ Συρακόσιοι καὶ
 SPEECH OF “ξύμμαχοι, οἳ τε πολλοὶ δοκεῖτε ἡμῖν εἰδέναι
 GYLIPPUS “(οὐδὲ γὰρ ἂν οὕτως αὐτῶν προθύμως ἀντε-
 AND THE SY- “λάβεσθε), καὶ εἰ τις μὴ ἐπὶ ὅσον δεῖ ᾗσθαι, 20
 RACUSAN “σημανοῦμεν. Ἀθηναίους γὰρ ἐς τὴν χώραν
 GENERALS. “τὴνδε ἐλθόντας, πρῶτον μὲν ἐπὶ τῆς Σικελίας
 (66—68.) “καταδουλώσει, ἔπειτ’ εἰ κατορθώσειαν, καὶ
 2 Our past victories are “τῆς Πελοποννήσου καὶ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος,

1. ἀθηναίων B. ἀθηναίων P. καὶ περὶ O. τι] om. f.i. τῇ E. ἕτερος] ἕριτο^ο
 P. om. Q. 2. προσφέρει b. 3. ὑποδεξάμενος Γ. αὐτῶν B. 4. γένοιτο]
 εὐθύς i. σωτήριος F. 5. τοσάδε B. 6. ἐκέλευσε P. d. 7. ὁρῶσι δὲ
 καὶ L. O. P. 9. ἐπιβολὴ A. B. C. D. E. F. H. N. O. R. T. V. c. f. g. k. cum Polluce I.
 120. et Tusano. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐπιβουλή. 10. τᾶλλα
 πολλὰ C. d. e. i. ἐξηρτήσαντο H. d. ἐξηρτήσαντο F. T. 12. νεῶς τὰ ἄνω O.
 κατεβύρσωσαν B. καὶ ὅπως Q. f. i. ἀπολισθαίνου e. ἀπολισθάνει d. 13. ἔχῃ f.
 ἀντιλαβεῖν ἢ χεῖρ H. T. ἢ χεῖρ ἀντιλαβὴν i. qui mox ἐπιλαβόμενοι. 14. πάντα
 ἐτοῖμα A. D. E. F. G. ἐτοῖμα πάντα B. Bekk. 2. ἐκείνοις] ἐπ’ ἐκείνους K. M.
 15. καὶ ὁ γυλίππος K. O. f. 16. καλὰ] κατὰ d. i. 17. καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι e.
 19. ἂν] om. L. αὐτῶν οὕτως B. 20. ἐπὶ] om. L. δεῖ] δὴ A. i. ᾗσθητε D.
 21. τὴν] om. Q. 22. τῆς] τῇ τῆς e. τῇ corr. G. om. g. 23. ἔπειτα δὲ B.
 24. πελοποννήσου τε καὶ B.

12. τῆς νεῶς ἄνω ἐπὶ πολὺ] That is, “of the ship;” ἄνω, “in the upper
 ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς νεῶς, “over a great portion “works.” See II. 76. 4.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

“καὶ ἀρχὴν τὴν ἤδη μεγίστην τῶν τε πρὶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ
 “τῶν νῦν κεκτημένους, πρῶτοι ἀνθρώπων ὑποστάντες τῷ
 “ναυτικῷ, ὥπερ πάντα κατέσχον, τὰς μὲν νενικήκατε ἤδη
 “ναυμαχίας, τὴν δ’ ἐκ τοῦ εἰκότος νῦν νικήσετε. ἄνδρες γὰρ
 5 “ἐπειδὴν ὧ ἀξιοῦσι προὔχειν κολουθῶσι, τό γ’ ὑπόλοιπον
 “αὐτῶν τῆς δόξης ἀσθενέστερον αὐτὸ ἑαυτοῦ ἐστὶν ἢ εἰ μὴδ’
 “ῥήθησαν τὸ πρῶτον, καὶ τῷ παρ’ ἐλπίδα τοῦ αὐχήματος
 “σφαλλόμενοι καὶ παρὰ ἰσχὺν τῆς δυνάμεως ἐνδιδοῶσιν· ὁ
 “νῦν Ἀθηναίους εἰκὸς πεπονθέναι. LXVII. ἡμῶν δὲ τό τε
 IO Victory makes us more “ὑπάρχον πρότερον, ὥπερ καὶ ἀνεπιστήμονες
 bold. Their new in- “ἔτι ὄντες ἀπετολήσαμεν, βεβαιότερον νῦν,
 ventions, feeble limita- “καὶ τῆς δοκίσεως προσγεγεννημένης αὐτῷ, τὸ
 tions of our tactics, we “κρατίστους εἶναι εἰ τοὺς κρατίστους ἐνική-
 have sufficiently pro- “σαμεν, διπλασία ἐκάστου ἢ ἐλπίς. τὰ δὲ
 vided against. And “πολλὰ πρὸς τὰς ἐπιχειρήσεις ἢ μεγίστη
 they are already self- “ἐλπίς μεγίστην καὶ τὴν προθυμίαν παρέ-
 15 are not fighting for “χεται. τὰ τε τῆς ἀντιμιμήσεως αὐτῶν τῆς παρασκευῆς
 victory, but simply for “ἡμῶν τῷ μὲν ἡμετέρῳ τρόπῳ ξυνήθη τέ ἐστι, καὶ οὐκ
 ability to fly. “ἀνάρμοστοι πρὸς ἑκάστων† αὐτῶν ἐσόμεθα· οἱ δ’, ἐπειδὴν

1. καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν O. τῶν ἤδη i. 2. ἀποστάντες P. 3. ἤδη ex B. re-
 ceperunt Bekk. Poppo. Goell. 4. εἰκότως E.F.G.m. 5. κολουθῶσι A.F.O.
 V.f. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀκολουθῶσι B.L.P.c. ἀκολουθοῦσι Q. κολασθῶσι e.g.
 vulgo κολουσθῶσι. γε λοιπὸν B. 9. ἀθηναίους νῦν f. εἰκὸς ὡς εἰκὸς i.
 ὑμῶν A.B.C.F.H.K.L.M.O.P.R.c.e.f.g.i.k.m. 10. ὅπερ g. 11. βεβαιωτέ-
 ras f. 12. καὶ] om. A.D.F.H.f.g.m. προσγεγεννημένης A.B.C.D.E.F.H.K.
 L.N.O.Q.V.c.e.g.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. προγεγεννημένης d.k. vulgo προσ-
 γενομένης. 14. τὰ δέ—ἐλπίς] om. A.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.Q.V.g.e.k.m.
 16. παρέχετε L.O.k. 17. τὰ τε] τάδε M. 19. πρὸς ἑκάστων B. Bekk.
 πρὸς ἐκάστην L.O. Poppo. vulgo πρὸς τὴν ἐκάστην. αὐτῷ D.

2. ὑποστάντες—κατέσχον] “With-
 “standing that navy with which they
 “were overbearing every thing.” Com-
 pare IV. 92, 3.

7. τῷ παρ’ ἐλπίδα, κ. τ. λ.] The ex-
 pression τῷ παρ’ ἐλπίδα occurs again,
 IV. 62, 2. and is there used like a sin-
 gle substantive, equivalent to τῷ πα-
 ραλόγῳ. Now if τῷ παρ’ ἐλπίδα τοῦ
 αὐχήματος can be taken together to sig-
 nify, “in the disappointment of their
 “boasting,” the antithesis with παρὰ
 ἰσχὺν τῆς δυνάμεως is more complete,

and the order of the words is better
 preserved. Otherwise τοῦ αὐχήματος
 must depend on σφαλλόμενοι, “By an
 “unlooked-for disappointment failing
 “of their vaunts, they yield beyond
 “the degree of their power,” i. e. more
 than is warranted by what they have
 yet the power to effect.

12. τὸ κρατίστους εἶναι] Compare VII.
 36, 5. τὸ ἀντίπρωρον ξυγκρούσαι.

19. πρὸς ἑκάστων†] The common
 reading here, πρὸς τὴν ἐκάστην is not
 justified by any of the instances quoted

- “ πολλοὶ μὲν ὀπλῖται ἐπὶ τῶν καταστροφμάτων παρὰ τὸ
 “ καθεστηκὸς ὥσι, πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ ἀκοντισταὶ χερσαῖοι, ὥς
 “ εἰπεῖν, Ἀκαρνῶνές τε καὶ ἄλλοι ἐπὶ ναῦς ἀναβάντες, οἱ
 “ οὐδ’ ὅπως καθεζομένους χρὴ τὸ βέλος ἀφείναι εὐρήσουσι,
 “ πῶς οὐ σφαλοῦσί τε τὰς ναῦς καὶ ἐν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς πάντες, 5
 3 “ οὐκ ἐν τῷ αὐτῶν τρόπῳ κινούμενοι, ταράσσονται; ἐπεὶ καὶ
 “ τῷ πλήθει τῶν νεῶν οὐκ ὠφελήσονται, εἴ τις καὶ τόδε
 “ ὑμῶν, ὅτι οὐκ ἴσαις ναυμαχήσει, πεφόβηται· ἐν ὀλίγῳ γὰρ
 “ πολλὰ ἀργότεραι μὲν ἐς τὸ δρᾶν τι ὧν βούλονται ἔσονται,
 “ ῥᾶστα δὲ ἐς τὸ βλάπτεσθαι ἀφ’ ὧν ἡμῶν παρεσκευάσται. 10
 4 “ τὸ δ’ ἀληθέστατον γινώτε, ἐξ ὧν ἡμεῖς οἰόμεθα σαφῶς
 “ πεπύσθαι· ὑπερβαλλόντων γὰρ αὐτοῖς τῶν κακῶν, καὶ
 “ βιαζόμενοι ὑπὸ τῆς παρούσης ἀπορίας, ἐς ἀπόνοιαν καθε-
 “ στήκασιν, οὐ παρασκευῆς πίστει μᾶλλον ἢ τύχης †ἀποκιν-
 “ δυνεύσει† οὕτως ὅπως δύνανται, ὣν ἢ βιασάμενοι ἐκπλεύ- 15

2. δὲ καὶ ἀκοντισταὶ A.B.D.F.H.L.N.O.P.V.f.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omitt. καί. 3. ἀναβάντες] om. g. 4. ἀφῆναι g. 5. πάντες] om. c. 6. αὐτῷ E.G.K.N.R.V.i.m. αὐτῶν B. Verbi ταρασσονται τ prius corr. F. BEKK. 8. ἡμῶν D.N.V.g. 9. ἐσόμενοι C.e. 10. ῥᾶστα K.M.e. δι] γὰρ K. 11. ἀληθίσ-
 σφίσι
 στερον Q. σαφῶς G. 12. ὑπερβαλλόντων K. τῶν] om. D.g. 15. ὣν ἢ] ὡς Q.

by Gölle or by Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 264, 5; for though it is correct to say, τὴν ἀντιμίμησιν ἐκάστην, or ἐκάστην τὴν ἀντιμίμησιν, yet the article here belongs not to the adjective, but to the substantive, and cannot be an argument for allowing such an expression as τὴν ἐκάστην. Thus ταύτην τὴν πόλιν, or τὴν πόλιν ταύτην, are correct expressions, but who ever heard of τὴν ταύτην, without any substantive at all?

4. ὅπως καθεζομένους—ἀφείναι] “Will not so much as know how to discharge their javelin, stationary as they must be in one place,” i.e. without the room and free power of movement to which they were accustomed on shore. Καθεζομένους signifies, “as they must be sitting still, in a manner, in one spot.”

13. ἐς ἀπόνοιαν καθεστήκασιν, οὐ παρασκευῆς πίστει μᾶλλον, ἢ τύχης ἀποκινδυνεύσει, οὕτως ὅπως δύνανται] Suspicio, Scholiasten legisse ἀποκινδυνεύσαι. Hoc multo clariorem reddit sententiam; et

oratio apte in hunc modum procedit: ἐς ἀπόνοιαν καθεστήκασιν ἀποκινδυνεύσαι οὕτως, ὅπως, δύνανται, οὐ μᾶλλον πίστει παρασκευῆς, ἢ τύχης· eo dementiae venerunt, ut non male Acacius, ut, non tam adparatu suo, quam incerta fortunæ alea, confisi, periculum, quocumque modo possunt, facere velint. Duk.

14. οὐ παρασκευῆς πίστει, κ. τ. λ.] “They are reduced to desperation, not so much relying on their actual force, as risking their fortune in the only way now left to them.” Ἐς ἀπόνοιαν καθεστήκασιν is equivalent to saying, ἀπονενοημένων ἀνθρώπων βουλευμάτων ἐπιχειροῦσιν, “they are reduced to make a desperate effort.” The substantive ἀποκινδυνεύσις occurs in no other place, so far as I am aware, and thus some may prefer Duker’s conjecture, ἀποκινδυνεύσαι. Yet it is so agreeable to analogy, that I have little doubt of its genuineness; and a double antithesis is thus gained between παρασκευῆς and τύχης, πίστει and ἀποκινδυνεύσει.

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“σωσιν ἢ κατὰ γῆν μετὰ τοῦτο τὴν ἀποχώρησιν ποιῶνται,
 “ὥς τῶν γε παρόντων οὐκ ἂν πράξαντες χεῖρον. LXVIII.

- Fight then to obtain
 at once a most right-
 eous vengeance, and
 5 to ensure to Sicily a
 durable freedom, and
 an eternal glory.
- “πρὸς οὖν ἀταξίαν τε τοιαύτην, καὶ τύχην
 “ἀνδρῶν ἐαυτὴν παραδεδωκυῖαν πολεμιωτά-
 “των, ὀργῇ προσμίζωμεν, καὶ νομίσωμεν ἅμα
 “μὲν νομιμώτατον εἶναι πρὸς τοὺς ἐναντίους,
 “οἱ ἂν ὥς ἐπὶ τιμωρίᾳ τοῦ προσπεσόντος
 “δικαιώσωσιν ἀποπλῆσαι τῆς γνώμης τὸ θυμούμενον, ἅμα
 “δὲ ἐχθροὺς ἀμύνασθαι ἐγγενησόμενον ἡμῖν, [καὶ] τὸ λεγό-
 10 “μενόν που ἥδιστον εἶναι. ὥς δὲ ἐχθροὶ καὶ ἔχθιστοι, πάν-
 “τες ὥστε, οἱ γε ἐπὶ τὴν ἡμετέραν ἦλθον δουλωσόμενοι, ἐν
 “ᾧ, εἰ κατώρθωσαν, ἀνδράσι μὲν ἂν τὰ ἄλγιστα προσέθε-
 “σαν, παισὶ δὲ καὶ γυναιξὶ τὰ ἀπρεπέστατα, πόλει δὲ τῇ
 “πάσῃ τὴν αἰσχίστην ἐπέκλησιν. ἀνθ' ὧν μὴ μαλακισθῆναι
 15 “τινα πρέπει, μηδὲ τὸ ἀκινδύνως ἀπελθεῖν αὐτοὺς κέρδος
 “νομίσαι. τοῦτο μὲν γὰρ καὶ εἰς κρατήσωσιν, ὁμοίως δρᾶ-

1. ποιῶνται E.F.i. 2. τῶν τε F. οὐκ ἂν] κἀν V. πράξαντες A. Goell.
 Dobræus. Bekk. vulgo πράζοντες. 3. πρὸς] πως f. 4. αὐτὴν B. 5. νομίσωμεν
 C.K. 7. ὥς] ἀπλῶς L.O.P. ἐπὶ τιμωρίᾳ τοῦ προσπεσόντος] om. L.O. 8. δικαιώ-
 σιν V. τῆς γνώμης] om. g. 9. ἀμύνεσθαι D.g.i. ἐγγενησόμενον A.D.E.F.G.
 ἐγγενησόμενον B. Bekk. 2. καὶ] om. i. uncis inclusit Poppo. 12. τὰλγιστα
 Q. Bekker. Goell. προσέθηκον c. 15. μήτε L.O.k. 16. καὶ] om. K.

2. οὐκ ἂν πράξαντες] I have followed Bekker and Dobree in restoring the aorist here instead of the future, and regret that I have not done so in similar passages in the earlier books. See Dobree, Index in Thucyd. “ἂν cum “futuro.”

5. καὶ νομίσωμεν, κ. τ. λ.] For the construction νομιμώτατον εἶναι οἱ ἀν-δικαιώσωσιν, instead of νομιμώτατον εἶναι τὸ δικαιῶσαι, see II. 44, 2. τὸ δ' εὐτυχές, οἱ ἀν-λάχωσιν, and the note there. The sense, however obscurely expressed, seems to be as follows: “Let us think that it is at once most “lawful in dealing with our enemies, “for men to think themselves entitled, “in a case of taking vengeance on an “aggressor, to glut all their heart’s “animosity, and at the same time that, “in gaining thus our full revenge, we “shall gain what even to a proverb is “accounted most delightful.” I think

that ἐγγενησόμενον depends on νομίσω-μεν, and I should agree with Poppo in thinking that the conjunction before τὸ λεγόμενον που would be better omitted. As the text now stands, we must either connect ἐχθροὺς ἀμύνεσθαι and τὸ λεγόμενον που ἥδιστον εἶναι, making both the subject to ἐγγενησόμενον, “we “shall have vengeance, and what all “surely allow to be so delightful,” i. e. we shall get vengeance, and that is what all surely allow to be most delightful; or else we must connect ἐγγενησόμενον and ἥδιστον εἶναι, refer- ring both to the same subject, ἐχθροὺς ἀμύνεσθαι, and taking the words τὸ λεγόμενον που as standing by them- selves, “and let us think that vengeance “will be ours, and that it is, even to “a proverb, most delightful;” τὸ λε- γόμενον που “according, if I mistake “not, to the proverb.”

“ σουσι· τὸ δὲ, πραξάντων ἐκ τοῦ εἰκότος ἃ βουλόμεθα,
 “ τούσδε τε κολασθῆναι, καὶ τῇ πάσῃ Σικελίᾳ καρπουμένη
 “ καὶ πρὶν ἐλευθερίαν βεβαιότεραν παραδοῦναι, καλὸς ὁ
 “ ἀγών. καὶ κινδύνων οὗτοι σπανιώτατοι, οἱ ἂν ἐλάχιστα
 “ ἐκ τοῦ σφαλῆναι βλάπτοντες πλείστα διὰ τὸ εὐτυχῆσαις
 “ ὠφελῶσιν.”

LXIX. Καὶ οἱ μὲν τῶν Συρακοσίων στρατηγοὶ καὶ Γύ-
 λιππος, τοιαῦτα καὶ αὐτοὶ τοῖς σφετέροις στρατιώταις παρα-
 κελυσάμενοι, ἀντεπλήρουν τὰς ναῦς εὐθύς;
 ἐπειδὴ καὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ᾗσθάνοντο. ὁ δὲ ¹⁰
 Νικίας ὑπὸ τῶν παρόντων ἐκπεπληγμένος, καὶ
 ὁρῶν οἷος ὁ κίνδυνος καὶ ὥς ἐγγὺς ἦδη ἦν;
 ἐπειδὴ καὶ ὅσον οὐκ ἔμελλον ἀνάγεσθαι, καὶ
 νομίσας, ὅπερ πάσχουσιν ἐν τοῖς μεγάλοις
 ἀγῶσι, πάντα τε ἔργῳ ἔτι σφίσιν ἐνδεᾶ εἶναι ¹⁵
 καὶ λόγῳ αὐτοῖς οὐπω ἱκανὰ εἰρησθαι, αὖθις τῶν τριηράρχων
 ἓνα ἕκαστον ἀνεκάλει, πατρόθεν τε ἐπονομάζων, καὶ αὐτοὺς

1. τὸ δὲ] τό τε L.O. τότε δε k. πραξάντων ἡμῶν ἐκ B. εἰκότως F. 2. τε] om.
 C.G.K.c. τε καὶ R.d. καὶ ἐν τῇ e. καρπουμένην B. 3. καὶ] om. D.g.
 ἀποδοῦναι c. 6. ὠφελῶσιν B. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὠφελούσι. 8. στρατι-
 ωταις] om. c.i. παρασκευασάμενοι O. 12. ὁρῶν] om. f. ἦν] om. B.
 15. πάντα τὰ ἔργα i. ἔργα etiam Q.R.V. ἔτι] om. A.D.E.F.H.Q.g.i. ἐνδεᾶ
 ἔτι σφίσιν K. σφίσιν om. G. 16. λόγων i. οὕτω E. τριηραρχῶν E.V.

10. ἐπειδὴ καὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ᾗσθάν-
 οντο] Recte Scholiastes supplet, πλη-
 ροῦντας τὰς ναῦς. Crebræ sunt hoc
 genus ellipses in Thucydide, III. 55, 3. ἐν
 μῆντοι τῷ πολέμῳ οὐδὲν ἐκπρεπέστερον
 ὑπὸ ἡμῶν οὔτε ἐπάθετε, οὔτε ἐμελλήσατε,
 nimir. πάσχειν. V. 80, 2. οὐ μόντοι εὐθύς
 γε ἀπέστη τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ἀλλὰ διανοήθη,
 (nempe ἀποσθῆναι αὐτῶν,) ὅτι καὶ τοὺς
 Ἀργεῖους εἴωρα, scil. ἀποστάντας. ut
 Schol. VI. 76, 3. τῇ δὲ αὐτῇ ἰδέα ἐκείνᾳ
 τε ἔσχον, καὶ τὰ ἐνθάδε νῦν πειρῶνται,
 nempe ἔχειν. Observavit supra et alia
 Henr. Stephanus. Duk.

15. σφίσιν—αὐτοῖς] It is remarkable
 that these two words should occur in
 the same sentence as applied to the
 same subject. But the first is used as
 if νομίζοντες had been expressed after
 πάσχουσιν, and considers the words

πάντα τε—εἶναι as the thought ex-
 pressed aloud of those placed ἐν τοῖς
 μεγάλοις ἀγῶσι. Afterwards αὐτοῖς
 follows, as if Thucydides himself were
 stating what their feeling was, without
 putting it in a manner into their own
 mouths.

17. πατρόθεν ἐπονομάζων] Calling
 him by what was equivalent to his sur-
 name, in order to distinguish his family,
 and thus reminding him, by the very
 manner of addressing him, of the family
 honours which he had to maintain.
 For the father's name was the son's
 surname, as in the Norman names,
 “ Fitzgerald,” “ Fitzwilliam,” &c.; and
 it served the more readily to distinguish
 a family, because an elder son generally
 took the name of his grandfather, and
 thus there were two names handed

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ὀνομαστὶ καὶ φυλὴν, ἀξιώων τό τε καθ' ἑαυτὸν, ᾧ ὑπῆρχε
λαμπρότητός τι, μὴ προδιδόναι τινὰ, καὶ τὰς πατρικὰς ἀρετάς,
ὧν ἐπιφανεῖς ἦσαν οἱ πρόγονοι, μὴ ἀφανίζειν, πατρίδος τε
τῆς ἐλευθερωτάτης ὑπομμνήσκων καὶ τῆς ἐν αὐτῇ ἀνεπιτά-
5 κτου πᾶσιν ἐς τὴν δίαιταν ἐξουσίας, ἄλλα τε λέγων ὅσα ἐν
τῷ τοιούτῳ ἤδη τοῦ καιροῦ ὄντες ἄνθρωποι, οὐ πρὸς τὸ δοκεῖν
τινὶ ἀρχαιολογεῖν φυλαξάμενοι, εἶποιεν ἂν, καὶ ὑπὲρ ἀπάντων
παραπλήσια ἔς τε γυναικας καὶ παῖδας καὶ θεοὺς πατράφους

1. τό τε] τε τὸ K. ὧν i. 2. τι] τε A.F. 3. ἀφανίζειν G. ἀτιμάζειν R.d.i.
4. ἐλευθερωτάτης E. 5. ἐν τῷ τοιούτῳ] ἐν τοῦτῳ P. ἑαυτῷ τοιούτῳ C.e.
6. ὄντος C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.R.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.k.m. 7. τινὰ Q.R.f.i. 8. γυναι-
κάς τε καὶ K.

down in the principal line of every family, which in each successive generation were alternately name and surname. Such was the case with the names of Callias and Hipponicus,—Cimon and Miltiades,—Nicias and Niceratus,—Alcibiades and Clinias,—which occur in their respective families in alternate generations. There is a good article on the words *πάτρα*, *φρατρία*, and *φυλὴ*, in the Appendix to the first volume of Wachsmuth's *Hellenische Alterthumskunde*. 7. It is mentioned as a distinguished honour to the Samian officers who did their duty in the action off Miletus with the Persian fleet in the Ionian revolt, that their names were to be inscribed on a pillar in the market-place, *πατρόθεν*, that is, so as clearly to mark their families. In the monument now in the Louvre, the names of the Athenian citizens, who fell in the course of one year in their country's service, are recorded, but not *πατρόθεν*: and therefore we cannot distinguish the individuals from others of the same proper name, from whom their family name would have distinguished them clearly.

4. τῆς—ἐξουσίας. Compare II. 37.

5. ἄλλα τε λέγων] Καθ' ὑπερβατόν. συντακτικόν δὲ τῷ παραπλήσια, ἵνα ἡ τὸ ἐξῆς ἄλλα τε λέγων, οἷα οἱ ἐν τῷ τοιούτῳ ἤδη τοῦ καιροῦ ὄντες ἄνθρωποι εἶποιεν ἂν, καὶ παραπλήσια. ἡ δὲ διάνοια ἄλλα τε λέγων, ὅσα ἐν τῇ τοιαύτῃ περιστάσει κινησάμενοι ἄνθρωποι λέγειν ἂν, καὶ παραπλήσια, ὑπὲρ τε τῶν ἄλλων πάντων, καὶ γυναικῶν καὶ παιδῶν καὶ θείων οὐ

φυλαττόμενοι τι αὐτῶν εἰπεῖν, μὴ δόξωσι τοῖς ἀκροαταῖς ἀρχαιολογεῖν, ἀλλὰ ὡφέλιμα πρὸς τὴν παρούσαν περίστασιν νομίζοντες. SCHOL.

6. οὐ πρὸς τὸ δοκεῖν, κ. τ. λ.] The confusion of language in this sentence is obvious; yet the meaning seems to be perfectly clear. The words, καὶ ὑπὲρ ἀπάντων—προφερόμενα, belong properly to ἄλλα τε λέγων, and the conjunction ἀλλὰ, in ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τῇ παρούσῃ, answers to οὐ φυλαξάμενοι. "And adding more "besides, and other arguments, such "as are brought forward on every occasion, about men's wives and children, and the gods of their fathers, "not fearing lest any should charge "them with repeating old and stale "topics, but freely uttering all that "men do utter in such moments, believing it to be useful in the present "emergency." If ἀρχαιολογεῖν may be considered as equivalent to ἀρχαία λέγειν, then the words, καὶ ὑπὲρ ἀπάντων, κ. τ. λ., may perhaps depend on λέγειν, repeated from ἀρχαιολογεῖν. "Not fearing lest any should charge "them with repeating stale arguments, "and such as are brought forward on "all occasions alike," &c. Ὑπὲρ ἀπάντων παραπλήσια προφερόμενα is, "things "that are brought forward in nearly "the same strain to serve on all occasions." This seems to be the exact difference between ὑπὲρ ἀπάντων, and περὶ ἀπάντων, ὑπὲρ signifying not simply "about," but "about and for," i. e. to serve the turn of, to be useful for. See Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 582. Jelf, 630. 2. a.

προφερόμενα, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τῇ παρούσῃ ἐκπλήξει ὠφέλιμα νομί-
 3 ζοντες ἐπιβοῶνται. καὶ ὁ μὲν οὐχ ἱκανὰ μᾶλλον ἢ ἀναγκαῖα
 νομίσας παρηγῆσθαι, ἀποχωρήσας ἦγε τὸν πεζὸν πρὸς τὴν
 θάλασσαν, καὶ παρέταξεν ὡς ἐπὶ πλείστον ἐδύνατο, ὅπως ὅτι
 μεγίστη τοῖς ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶν ὠφελεία ἐς τὸ θαρσεῖν γίγνοιτο. 5
 4 ὁ δὲ Δημοσθένης καὶ Μένανδρος καὶ Εὐθύδημος (οὗτοι γὰρ
 ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγοὶ ἐπέβησαν) ἄραντες
 ἀπὸ τοῦ ἑαυτῶν στρατοπέδου, εὐθὺς ἔπλεον πρὸς τὸ ζεῦγμα
 τοῦ λιμένος καὶ τὸν † παραλειφθέντα † διέκπλουν, βουλόμενοι

1. προσφερόμενα B. 2. ἐπιβοῶντες H. ἐπιβοῶντα D. ἐπιβοῶν[†] F. ἦ] καὶ
 A. C. D. E. F. G. H. N. V. g. m. et, qui νομίσας καὶ ἀναγκαῖα, k. 3. τὸν τὸ G.
 4. παρέτασεν K. ἡδύνατο O. 5. ὠφελία V. Bekk. 6. δὲ μὲν d.i.
 εὐθύδημος A. C. D. F. N. R. V. h. c. e. f. g. k. m. οὐδῆμος d.i. 7. ἀθηναίων οἱ στρατηγοὶ i.
 8. ἑαυτῶν] om. i. 9. παραλειφθέντα A. C. E. F. H. L. O. P. V. e. f. g. et γρ. B. cum
 Dionysio: Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. παραληφθέντα D. G. N. d. i. k. καταληφθέντα
 Q. m. ceteri καταλειφθέντα. Malim περιλειφθέντα. ΒΕΚΚΕΡ.

8. πρὸς τὸ ζεῦγμα] Ζεῦγμα τοῦ λιμένος
 Budæus vertit *fauces portus obseptas*.
 Thucydides ita vocat opus Syracusanorum,
 quo fauces magni portus clause-
 rant τριήρεσι πλαγίαις, καὶ πλοίοις, καὶ
 ἀκάτοις, cap. 59, 3. instar pontis navalis,
 quem ζεῦγμα vocant Græci, Arrianus,
 Eumapius, et alii apud Lipsium II. Po-
 liorcticor. ult. DUKER.

9. καὶ τὸν καταλειφθέντα διέκπλουν]
 Τοῦτο τὸ μέρος οὐκ ἔζευκτο, ἀλλ' ἀνεψίγει,
 τοῦ στόματος. τουτέστι παρελείπειτο,
 ὥστε μὴ ἐζεύχθαι. SCHOL.

τὸν † παραλειφθέντα † διέκπλουν] This
 must signify, if any thing, what the
 Scholiast explains it to mean, "the
 "part of the harbour's mouth which
 "had been neglected to be closed, and
 "which therefore still afforded an
 "opening." But from the sequel it is
 not quite certain whether there was any
 such opening; and if this were the
 sense, Bekker must be right in pro-
 posing to read, not παραλειφθέντα, but
 περιλειφθέντα. I believe that the true
 reading is καταληφθέντα, which Valla
 seems to have followed, as he translates
 it, "*fauces portus præoccupatas præ-
 clusasque.*" "The passage which
 "the enemy had secured." Διέκπλουν
 is never used by Thucydides, except in

this passage, in any other sense than
 that of "breaking an enemy's line in
 "battle." (Can the true reading be,
 τὸν καταληφθέντα δὴ ἐκπλουν, "the
 "passage which we must remember
 "had been secured?") Does it then
 mean, "that passage through the ene-
 "my's line which the enemy had
 "closed as much as possible against
 "them?"

παραλειφθέντα] Post διέκπλουν qui-
 dam scripti et editi libri atque etiam
 Dionys. Halic. non habent distinctio-
 nem. Recte dici potest βιάζεσθαι τὸν
 διέκπλουν, ut IV. 9, 2. II. 4. βιάζεσθαι
 τὴν ἀπόβασιν, ib. 36, 1. τὴν ἔφοδον, supra
 hoc lib. cap. 22, 3. τὸν ἔσπλουν, et infra
 cap. 70, 7. τὸν ἐκπλουν. Sed propter
 copulam καὶ nihil mutandum arbitror.
 Et illa, βουλόμενοι βιάσασθαι εἰς τὸ ἔξω,
 possunt per se subsistere. Nec opus fu-
 isset addi εἰς τὸ ἔξω, si βιάσασθαι cum
 διέκπλουν conjungendum esset: nam in
 hoc illud continetur, et qui τὸν διέκ-
 πλουν βιάζεται, idem etiam εἰς τὸ ἔξω
 βιάζεται. Et alioqui βιάζεσθαι cum
 præpositione εἰς obvium est. Lucianus
 in *Judicio Vocal*. in princ. ἀπὸ τῆς καθ'
 αὐτὰ τάξεως εἰς ἀλλοτριάν βιάζεσθαι.
 Adde, quæ Raphaelius adnotavit ad Luc.
 XVI. 16. DUKER.

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βιάσασθαι ἐς τὸ ἔξω. LXX. †προεξαναγόμενοι† δὲ οἱ

GREAT AND DECISIVE BATTLE IN THE HARBOUR OF SYRACUSE.

5 Obstinacy of the contest, and zeal of the officers and men on both sides.

Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ναυσὶ παραπλησίας τὸν ἀριθμὸν καὶ πρότερον, κατὰ τε τὸν ἔκπλουν μέρει αὐτῶν ἐφύλασσον καὶ κατὰ τὸν ἄλλον κύκλῳ λιμένα, ὅπως πανταχόθεν ἅμα προσπίπτοιεν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, καὶ ὁ πεζὸς αὐτοῖς ἅμα †παραβηθεῖ† ἥπερ καὶ αἱ νῆες

κατίσχοιεν. ἦρχον δὲ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ τοῖς Συρακοσίοις Σικανὸς μὲν καὶ Ἀγάθαρχος, κέρας ἑκάτερος τοῦ παντὸς ἔχων, Πυθὴν

10 δὲ καὶ οἱ Κορίνθιοι τὸ μέσον. ἐπειδὴ δ' οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι προσέ- 2 μισγον τῷ ζεύγματι, τῇ μὲν πρώτῃ ῥύμῃ ἐπιπλέοντες ἐκρά-

1. ἐς] πρὸς N.V. τὰ g. προεξαναγόμενοι Dionysius et Goell. vulgo et Bekk. προεξαγαγόμενοι. 4. αὐτὸν D.g. 5. ἅμα] om. K. 7. αὐτοῖς ἅμα A.D.E.F.G. ἅμα αὐτοῖς B. Bekk. 2. παραβηθεῖ L.O.P.c. Bekk. παραβηθεῖ C.E.K.i. παραβηθεῖ Dionysius. ceteri (F. deleta post θ littera una aut diphthongo ει) παραβηθῇ. 8. σιλανὸς e. 9. ἑκατέροις Q. 10. οἱ ante Ἀθην. om. B. καὶ οἱ N.Q. οἱ ἄλλοι A.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.R.d.e.k. cum Dionysio. ἄλλοι οἱ D.g. καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι V.

1. προεξαναγόμενοι] The true reading here has been undoubtedly preserved by the MSS. of Dionysius. Προεξάγειν, as Krüger observes, (ad Dionys. p. 138.) is used with respect to leading out a land force, VII. 37, 2. VIII. 25, 3; but προεξάγεσθαι does not signify what is here required, "being the first to put "off from shore." In the same way ἐπαγωγή is the common reading in VII. 4, 4. 34, 6. in both of which places I have restored ἐπαναγωγή.

4. ἐφύλασσον] This word applies only to the ships stationed at the mouth of the harbour; for those which were stationed round the shore were to act on the offensive, not on the defensive. We must supply therefore ἐτάσσοντο, or some similar word.

[Poppo says that it is not necessary to supply ἐτάσσοντο, because ἐφύλασσον signifies "excubias agebant, sive speculantur motus classis hostilis, donec "ad ostium versus provecta esset; tum "denuum undique incurrerunt." And Göller defends the old reading παραβηθεῖ or παραβηθῇ, saying that "naves "non in medio portu sed ad litus circumcirca et impressionis undique faciendæ causa collocaverunt, et ideo,

"ut si pressi ab hostibus ad terram "illas appellerent, ubicunque id fecissent a peditibus succurrentibus defenderentur."]

7. †παραβηθεῖ†] Here also the MSS. of Dionysius have alone preserved the true reading. It is absurd to say that they stationed their ships all round the harbour, in order that their land forces might aid them, when nothing had been said about the land forces; and the object in dispersing their fleet round the harbour had been just said to be, "in "order that they might attack the Athenians on every side at once." The confusion arose from the repetition of the word ἅμα: the copyists imagining that the two words answered to each other, as if it had been ὅπως ἅμα μὲν προσπίπτοιεν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, ἅμα δὲ καὶ ὁ πεζὸς αὐτοῖς παραβηθεῖ. Whereas the first ἅμα has no reference whatever to the second, but must be taken closely with πανταχόθεν, "from every quarter "at once:" and the second ἅμα refers to προεξαναγόμενοι ναυσὶ, the historian proceeding to describe the movements of the land forces, after having mentioned those of the fleet.

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τουν τῶν τεταγμένων νεῶν πρὸς αὐτῷ, καὶ ἐπειρῶντο λύειν τὰς κλήσεις· μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο, πανταχόθεν σφίσι τῶν Συρακοσίων καὶ ξυμμάχων ἐπιφερομένων, οὐ πρὸς τῇ ζεύγματι ἔτι μόνον ἢ ναυμαχία ἀλλὰ καὶ κατὰ τὸν λιμένα ἐγίνετο, 3 καὶ ἦν καρτερὰ καὶ οἷα οὐχ ἑτέρα τῶν προτέρων. πολλὴ μὲν 5 γὰρ ἑκατέροις προθυμία ἀπὸ τῶν ναυτῶν ἐς τὸ ἐπιπλεῖν, ὁπότε κελευσθεῖη, ἐγίνετο, πολλὴ δὲ ἡ ἀντιτέχνησις τῶν κυβερνητῶν καὶ ἀγωνισμὸς πρὸς ἀλλήλους· οἳ τε ἐπιβάται ἐθεράπευον, ὅτε προσπέσοι ναῦς νηϊ, μὴ λείπεσθαι τὰ ἀπὸ τοῦ καταστρώματος τῆς ἄλλης τέχνης· πᾶς τέ τις, ἐν ᾧ 10 προστετάκτο, αὐτὸς ἕκαστος ἡπείετο πρῶτος φαίνεσθαι. 4 ξυμπεσουσῶν δὲ ἐν ὀλίγῳ πολλῶν νεῶν (πλείσται γὰρ δὴ αὐταὶ ἐν ἐλαχίστῳ ἐναυμάχησαν· βραχὺ γὰρ ἀπέλειπον ξυναμφοτέρα διακόσιαι γενέσθαι) αἱ μὲν ἐμβολαὶ διὰ τὸ μὴ εἶναι τὰς ἀνακρούσεις καὶ διέκπλους ὀλίγαι ἐγίνοντο, αἱ δὲ 15 προσβολαὶ, ὥς τύχοι ναῦς νηϊ προσπεσοῦσα ἢ διὰ τὸ φεύ-

1. τεταγμένων] τε τακτῶν i. 2. κλείσεις L.O.V.e.i.k.m. cum Dionysio. τῶν συρακ. σφίσι D.N.Q.V.g. 3. καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων d.e.i. et Dionysius. οὐ μόνον πρὸς τῇ ζεύγματι ἢ Dionysius. 4. μόνον ἦν ἢ B. ἀλλὰ κατὰ L.O.P.k. 5. προτέρων A.B.D.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.Q.V.g.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πρότερον. μὲν] om. D.Q. 6. γὰρ] om. c.i. πλεῖν e. 7. ἐγένετο L.O. ἢ] καὶ Q. om. P.V. 8. καὶ ὁ ἀγωνισμὸς P. 9. ὁπότε B.N.R.V. 11. προστετάκτο F. πρῶτον O. 13. ἀπέλειπον C.G.P.k.m. 14. ἐκβολαὶ A.B.D.F. G.H.L.N.O.V.g.i.k.m. cum Dionysio. ἐσβολαὶ d. 15. καὶ] om. D.g. διέκπλου B. ἐγένοντο V.f. ἐγίνετο B. 16. τύχοι] ἔτυχον B. ξυμπεσοῦσα L.O. συμπεσοῦσα P. φυνγείν A.D.E.F.H.N.Q.R.g. cum Dionysio.

2. πανταχόθεν σφίσι—ἐπιφερομένων] The use of σφίσι here is a confusion; as if the Athenians continued to be the subject of the whole sentence, and the words had run, ἐπειδὴ καὶ πανταχόθεν σφίσι τοὺς Συρακοσίους ἑώρων ἐπιφερομένους, οὐ πρὸς τῇ ζεύγματι μόνον ἐναυμάχουν, κ. τ. λ.

5. πολλὴ—ἐγίνετο] "Each side found great zeal on the part of their seamen," i. e. found their seamen very zealous. See Poppo Prolegom. I. p. 201.

7. πολλὴ δὲ—ἀλλήλους] Thom. Magister in ἀγών. Ἀντιτέχνησις ex hoc loco habet Pollux VII. 7. Ἀντιτεχνῶν φθόνος Dionys. Halic. III. Antiquit.

72. De voce ἀγωνισμὸς Pollux IX. 42. WASS.

9. τὰ ἀπὸ τοῦ καταστρώματος] "The service on deck."

15. αἱ δὲ προσβολαὶ] Ἐμβολὴ is the attack made by a ship with her beak, in the regular and scientific manner. Προσβολὴ is more general, and expresses a ship's running on board of another ship, whether by accident or design, whether with her beak, or broadside to broadside.

16. ἢ διὰ τὸ φεύγειν ἢ ἄλλῃ ἐπιπλεοῦσα] Compare, for the varied construction, VI. 17, 3. ἢ ἐκ τοῦ λέγων πείθειν, ἢ στασιάζων, and Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 276.

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γειν ἢ ἄλλη ἐπιπλέουσα, πυκνότεραι ἦσαν. καὶ ὅσον μὲν 5
 χρόνον προσφέροιτο ναῦς, οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν καταστρωμάτων τοῖς
 ἀκοντίοις καὶ τοξεύμασι καὶ λίθοις ἀφθόνως ἐπ' αὐτὴν
 ἐχρῶντο· ἐπειδὴ δὲ προσμίξειαν, οἱ ἐπιβάται εἰς χεῖρας ἰόντες
 5 ἐπειρῶντο ταῖς ἀλλήλων ναυσὶν ἐπιβαίνειν. ξυνετύγχανέ 6
 τε πολλαχοῦ διὰ τὴν στενοχωρίαν τὰ μὲν ἄλλοις ἐμβεβλη-
 κέναι, τὰ δὲ αὐτοὺς ἐμβεβλήσθαι, δύο τε περὶ μίαν καὶ ἔστιν
 ἢ καὶ πλείους ναῦς κατ' ἀνάγκην ξυνηρτῆσθαι, καὶ τοῖς
 κυβερνήταις τῶν μὲν φυλακὴν τῶν δ' ἐπιβουλὴν, μὴ καθ' ἐν
 10 ἑκάστον κατὰ πολλὰ δὲ πανταχόθεν, περιεστάναι, καὶ τὸν
 κτύπον μέγαν ἀπὸ πολλῶν [τῶν] νεῶν ξυμπιπτουσῶν ἐκ-
 πληξίν τε ἅμα καὶ ἀποστέρησιν τῆς ἀκοῆς ὧν οἱ κελευσταὶ
 φθέγγονται παρέχειν. πολλὴ γὰρ δὴ ἡ παρακέλευσις καὶ 7
 βοή ἀφ' ἑκατέρων τοῖς κελευσταῖς κατὰ τε τὴν τέχνην καὶ
 15 πρὸς τὴν αὐτίκα φιλονεικίαν ἐγίγνετο, τοῖς μὲν Ἀθηναίοις
 βιάζεσθαι τε τὸν ἐκπλουν ἐπιβοῶντες, καὶ περὶ τῆς ἐς τὴν
 πατρίδα σωτηρίας νῦν, εἴ ποτε καὶ αὖθις, προθύμως ἀντι-
 λαβέσθαι, τοῖς δὲ Συρακοσίοις, καὶ ξυμμάχοις, καλὸν εἶναι

2. τοῖς] om. K. 5. ναυσὶν ἀλλήλων K. συνετύγχανε C.D.F.H.K.N.V.c.k.
 6. ἀλλήλοισι Q. ἐμβεβλήκηναι P.d.i. 7. τε] δὲ L.O.k. 8. ἢ] οὐ K. οἱ Q.
 9. μὴ] καὶ F.H.L.O.P.Q.k. 10. πανταχόθεν] πολλαχόθεν d. 11. μέγαν] om.
 Dionysius. μέγαν λίαν K. τῶν] om. A.B.C.D.E.F.H.K.N.R.V.d.e.f.g.i. et
 Dionysius. uncis inclusit Bekk. συμπιπτουσῶν d.i. 13. ἐφθέγγοντο Diony-
 sius. φθέγγονται i. δὴ] om. Q. Articulum ex B. recepit Goell. 14. βοή]
 ἀκοή L.O.P.k. κατὰ τε B. cum Dionysio: Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri κατὰ.
 15. αὐτίκα] om. Q. 16. τὴν] om. P. 17. εἴ ποτε P. ἀντιλαμβάνεσθαι
 g. cum Dionysio. 18. καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις i.

6. ἐμβεβληκέναι] Supra II. 91, 4. ἡ
 Ἀττικὴ ναὺς τῇ διωκοῦσῃ Λευκαδίᾳ ἐμ-
 βάλλει μέση. Et passiva forma VII. 34,
 5. ἀντίπρωροι ἐμβαλλόμεναι, καὶ ἀναρρα-
 γείσθαι τὰς παρεμβειρεσίας ὑπὸ τῶν Κοριν-
 θίων νεῶν, adversis proris ictæ. DUK.

9. μὴ καθ' ἐν ἑκάστον, κ. τ. λ.] "Not
 "having first to attack, and then to
 "repel the attack of an enemy; but
 "being at once attacking and attacked,
 "and that not with one adversary, but
 "with several."

6. ἐπιβοῶντες] Pro ἐπιβοῶσι. Multa

sunt hujusmodi in Thucydide. III. 36, 1.
 ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς οὐ τοὺς παρόντας μόνον
 ἀποκτείνειν—ἐπικαλοῦντες. VI. 24, 3. ἔρως
 ἐνέπεσε τοῖς πᾶσιν ὁμοίως ἐκπλεῦσαι—
 τοῖς δ' ἐν ἡλικίᾳ τῆς τε ἀπούσης πόθῳ
 ὄψεως καὶ θεωρίας—καὶ εὐέλπιδες ὄντες
 σωθῆσθαι. Add. quæ dicta sunt ad
 VII. 42, 2. DUKER. The nominative is
 accommodated to the sense, παρακέλευ-
 σις τοῖς κελευσταῖς ἐγίγνετο being equi-
 valent to παρεκείλευοντο οἱ κελευσταί.
 See IV. 108, 4. V. 70. VI. 24, 3, and
 Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 110. and seqq.

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κωλύσαι τε αὐτοὺς διαφυγεῖν, καὶ τὴν οἰκίαν ἐκάστους πατρίδα
 8 νικήσαντας ἐπαυξῆσαι. καὶ οἱ στρατηγοὶ προσέτι ἐκατέρων,
 εἴ τινα που ὀρῶεν μὴ κατ' ἀνάγκην πρύμναν κρουόμενον,
 ἀνακαλοῦντες ὀνομαστὶ τὸν τριήραρχον ἡρώτων, οἱ μὲν Ἀθη-
 ναῖοι, εἰ τὴν πολεμιωτάτην γῆν οἰκειοτέραν ἤδη τῆς οὐ δι' 5
 ὀλίγου πόνου κεκτημένης θαλάσσης ἡγούμενοι ὑποχωροῦσιν,
 οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι, εἰ οὐδ' σαφῶς ἴσασι προθυμουμένους
 Ἀθηναίους παντὶ τρόπῳ διαφυγεῖν, τούτους αὐτοὶ φεύγοντας
 φεύγουσιν. LXXI. ὃ τε ἐκ τῆς γῆς πεζὸς ἀμφοτέρων,
 ἰσορρόπου τῆς ναυμαχίας καθεστηκυίας, πολὺν τὸν ἀγῶνα καὶ 10
 ξύστασιν τῆς γνώμης εἶχε, φιλονεικῶν μὲν ὁ
 αὐτόθεν περὶ τοῦ πλείονος ἤδη καλοῦ, δεδιότες
 δὲ οἱ ἐπελθόντες μὴ τῶν παρόντων ἔτι χεῖρω
 πράξωσι. πάντων γὰρ δὴ ἀνακειμένων τοῖς
 Ἀθηναίοις ἐς τὰς ναῦς, ὃ τε φόβος ἦν ὑπὲρ τοῦ μέλλοντος 15
 οὐδενὶ ἑοικὼς, καὶ †διὰ τὸ ἀνώμαλον καὶ τὴν ἔσπυν τῆς

Feelings of the land
 forces while witnessing
 the progress of the
 battle. It ends in the
 total defeat of the A-
 2 thenians.

1. ἐκάστου D.F.H.f.g.i.k. corr. F. et Dionys. ἐκάστου^{ου} G. 2. νικήσαντας^{ας} G.
 3. κατ'] δι' B. 5. οὐ] om. L. 6. πόνου Accessit ex B. et Scholiis et Dionysii
 cod. Dudith. Conf. II. 36, 3. et 62, 3. ΒΕΚΚ. Receipt etiam Goell. ὑπο-
 χωροῦσιν B. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἀποχωροῦσιν. sed N. τὸ ᾱ ex rasura
 habet. 7. εἰ] om. B. 8. τοῖς αὐτοῖς i. 9. φεύγουσιν] ἔχουσιν e.f.
 ἀμφοτέρων B. 11. ξύστασιν F. ξύστασιν Dukerus. φιλονεικῶν i.
 δὴ
 δ] om. G.c. 12. ἤδη B. 14. ἅμα κειμένων i. 16. δι' αὐτὸ correctus N.
 qui et ἡναγκάζοντο ἔχειν ex rasura habet. δι' αὐτὸ V.

9. ὃ τε ἐκ τῆς γῆς πεζός] The whole of this chapter has been copied by Dion Cassius nearly word for word, and applied to his own account of the naval victory gained by M. Agrippa, over the fleet of Sex. Pompeius in Sicily, in the year of Rome 718. It was a strange taste to embellish a history with borrowed descriptions, which of course could only suit in their general outline the actions to which they were thus transferred. But this indifference to fidelity of detail, and this habit of dressing up an historical picture as some artists dress up their sketches from nature, has produced effects of no light importance in corrupting first history itself, and then the taste of the readers of history.

10. ἀγῶνα καὶ ξύστασιν τῆς γνώμης] So Dion Cassius in the passage just alluded to, (XLIX. 9.) ἰσορρόπῳ καὶ αὐτοὶ ξυστάσει τῆς γνώμης συνέσχοντο. Compare also Philostratus, Life of Apollon. Tyan. V. 35. ἀγῶνα τῆς γνώμης τὸ πρόσωπον ἐπεδήλου. Ξύστασις is "a conflict." Compare Herodot. VI. 117, 2. VII. 167, 1.

16. †διὰ τὸ ἀνώμαλον, κ. τ. λ.] I have seen as yet no satisfactory interpretation or correction of this passage. Bekker's conjecture, δι' αὐτὸ, is now confirmed by one MS. (V.), and the corrected reading of one or two others. But αὐτὸ would then refer to the preceding clause, and what can be the sense of saying, that "because their fear for the issue was unparalleled,

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ναυμαχίας ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἡναγκάζοντο ἔχειν.† δι' ὀλίγου γὰρ 3
 οὔσης τῆς θέας καὶ οὐ πάντων ἅμα ἐς τὸ αὐτὸ σκοπούντων,
 εἰ μὲν τινες ἰδοῖεν πῃ τοὺς σφετέρους ἐπικρατοῦντας, ἀνεθάρ-
 σησάν τε ἂν καὶ πρὸς ἀνάκλησιν θεῶν, μὴ στερῆσαι σφᾶς
 5 τῆς σωτηρίας, ἐτρέποντο· οἱ δ' ἐπὶ τὸ ἡσσωμένον βλέψαντες
 ὀλοφυρμῷ τε ἅμα μετὰ βοῆς ἐχρῶντο, καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν δρω-
 μένων τῆς ὥψεως καὶ τὴν γνώμην μᾶλλον τῶν ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ
 ἐδουλοῦντο. ἄλλοι δὲ καὶ πρὸς ἀντίπαλόν τι τῆς ναυμαχίας 4

1. ναυμαχίας ἦν ἐκ c.f. 2. καὶ ἀπάντων B. cum Dionysio. 3. ποι g.
 4. ἂν om. B. 5. ἐτρέποντο e. 6. τε] om. K. 7. τῆς γνώμης G.
 8. ἐδουλοῦτο C.

"therefore they were obliged to have
 "also an unequal view of the action
 "from the shore?" Or if δι' αὐτὸ be
 referred to πάντων γὰρ δὴ ἀνακειμένων,
 κ. τ. λ., still why should the greatness
 of the stake affect the inequality of the
 view? And ἀνάμαλον must relate to
 the inequality of the view, which Thu-
 cydides goes on to describe in detail,
 some seeing a part of the action in
 which their friends were victorious,
 others, one in which they were worsted.
 Dobree conjectures, καὶ διότι ἀνάμαλον
 καὶ,—but this does not agree with the
 conjunction in δ τε φόβος, and the same
 reason forbids the omission of ἡναγκά-
 ζοντο, or the change of the indicative
 into the infinitive ἀναγκάζεσθαι. I am
 inclined to prefer the notion of Jacobs,
 Benedict, Bauer, and others, that ἀνά-
 μαλον must be twice repeated, διὰ τὸ
 ἀνάμαλον τῆς ναυμαχίας, ἀνάμαλον εἶχον
 καὶ τὴν ἐποψιν αὐτῆς. Possibly the sec-
 ond ἀνάμαλον may have been omitted
 by the copyists, as in the famous pas-
 sage, VIII. 45, 2. the true reading,
 ἀπολείψωσιν ὑπολείποντες, has been pre-
 served only in one single MS., all the
 rest omitting either one word or the
 other. Yet even this does not afford
 a perfectly satisfactory sense, though I
 think it far better than any other which
 has been hitherto proposed.

[In the account given by Diodorus,
 XX. 51, of the great sea fight off Cy-
 prus between Demetrius Poliorcetes and
 Ptolemy Soter, we find the following
 passage: "Ὅλος δὲ ποικίλαι καὶ παράλο-
 γοι συνίσταντο μάχα, πολλάκις τῶν μὲν

ἡττόνων ἐπικρατούντων διὰ τὴν τῶν σκα-
 φῶν ὑπεροχὴν, τῶν δὲ κρείττωνων θλιβο-
 μένων διὰ τὸ περὶ τὴν στάσιν ἐλάττωμα
 καὶ τὴν ἀνωμαλίαν τῶν συμβαινόντων ἐν
 τοῖς τοιοῦτοις κινδύνοις. This seems
 to confirm the opinion of those who
 think that one or more words have
 dropped out of the present text of
 Thucydides. If we suppose that the
 text ran thus,

καὶ διὰ τὸ ἀνάμαλον
 τῶν συμβαινόντων περὶ τὴν μάχην
 ἀνάμαλον
 καὶ τὴν ἐποψιν τῆς ναυμαχίας ἐκ τῆς
 γῆς κ. τ. λ.

the recurrence of the same word at
 the end of two successive lines may
 have deceived the copyist, and caused
 him, in this as in other cases, to omit
 inadvertently a whole line.]

1. δι' ὀλίγου γὰρ οὔσης τῆς θέας] Σύνε-
 γυς γὰρ οὔσης τοῖς περὶ τῆς ναυμαχίας,
 εἰς τὸ πάντας ὁρᾶσθαι, καὶ ἄλλων ἄλλο
 ἔργον αὐτῆς θεωρούντων, οἱ μὲν νικῶντας
 ὁρῶντες τοὺς οἰκείους ἀνεθάρσυνον τε διὰ
 τοῦτο καὶ ἔχαιρον, οἱ δὲ θεώμενοι ἡττω-
 μένους κατ' ἄλλο μέρος ἐταράττοντο· καὶ
 ὁρῶντες τὰ γινόμενα ἀθυμότεροί τε οἱ
 ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς καὶ ταπεινότεροί τῶν ἡττω-
 μένων ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐγίνοντο. SCHOL.

3. ἀνεθάρσυσάν τε ἂν] Ἥγουν ἀνέστη-
 σαν τὸ φρόνημα. SCHOL.

8. ἄλλοι δὲ καὶ πρὸς ἀντίπαλόν τι]
 "Ἄλλοι δὲ (φησὶ) τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς ἰδόντες
 ἰσόρροπὸν πον ναυμαχίαν, διὰ τὸ πάνν
 ἀδιάκριτον εἶναι πότεροι νικῶσι, συνεξο-
 μοιούντες τὰ σώματα τῇ περὶ τῶν γιγνο-
 μένων προσδοκίᾳ, ἀπένευον τῷ σώματι
 τῇδε κάκείῃ. SCHOL.

ἀπιδόντες, διὰ τὸ ἀκρίτως ξυνεχές τῆς ἀμίλλης, καὶ τοῖς σώμασιν αὐτοῖς ἴσα τῇ δόξῃ περιδεῶς ξυναπονεύοντες, ἐν τοῖς χαλεπώτατα διηγόν· αἶε γὰρ παρ' ὀλίγον ἢ διέφευγον ἢ ἀπώλλυντο. ἦν τε ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ στρατεύματι τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ἕως ἀγχώμαλα ἐναυμάχουν, πάντα ὁμοῦ ἀκοῦσαι, ὀλοφυρμὸς, 5 βοή, νικῶντες, κρατούμενοι, ἄλλα ὅσα ἐν μεγάλῳ κινδύνῳ μέγα στρατόπεδον πολυειδῆ ἀναγκάζοιτο φθέγγεσθαι· παραπλήσια δὲ καὶ οἱ ἐπὶ τῶν νεῶν αὐτοῖς ἔπασχον· πρὶν γε δὴ οἱ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, ἐπὶ πολὺν ἀντισχύουσης τῆς ναυμαχίας, ἔτρεψάν τε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, καὶ ἐπικείμενοι λαμ- 10 πρῶς, πολλῇ κραυγῇ καὶ διακελευσμῷ χρώμενοι, κατεδίωκον ἐς τὴν γῆν. τότε δὲ ὁ μὲν ναυτικὸς στρατὸς, ἄλλος ἄλλῃ, ὅσοι μὴ μετέωροι ἐάλωσαν, κατενεχθέντες ἐξέπεσον ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον· ὁ δὲ πεζὸς οὐκέτι διαφόρως, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ μιᾶς ὁρμῆς οἰμωγῇ τε καὶ στόνῳ πάντες δυσανασχετοῦντες τὰ 15 γιγνόμενα, οἱ μὲν ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς παρεβοήθουν, οἱ δὲ πρὸς τὸ λοιπὸν τοῦ τείχους ἐς φυλακὴν, ἄλλοι δὲ καὶ οἱ πλείστοι ἤδη περὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς καὶ ὅπη σωθήσονται διεσκόπουν. ἦν τε ἐν τῷ παραυτίκα οὐδεμιᾶς δὴ τῶν ξυμπασῶν ἐλάσσων ἐκπληξίς. παραπλήσιά τε πεπόνθεσαν καὶ ἔδρασαν αὐτοὶ ἐν 20

1. ἀκρότως i. ἀποκρότως margo i. συνεχές V. 3. χαλεπωτάτοις c.f.i. γὰρ] om. f. ἥδη ἔφευγον i. 4. τε γὰρ ἐν P. αὐτῷ] om. A.D.E.F.H.L.N.O.P. Q.V.g.i. 11. κραυγῇ] βοή g. 12. δὲ] δὴ F. cum Dionysio: om. k. qui mox μὲν ὁ. 13. ἐάλωκεσαν K. ἐάλωκῃσαν g. 15. ὁρμῆς d.i. 17. καὶ οἱ A.B.C. D.F.G.H.L.N.O.Q.V.c.e.g.i.k.m. cum Dionysio: Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. οἱ καὶ f. vulgo omittunt καί. 19. ξυμπασῶν] ξυμφορῶν B. 20. πεπόνθεσαν A.D.E.F.H.Q.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. πεπόνθησαν g.k. ceteri ἐπεπόνθεσαν.

1. διὰ τὸ ἀκρίτως ξυνεχές τῆς ἀμίλλης] Γενόμενης δηλονότι ἀκρίτως τῆς ἀμίλλης. SCHOL.

καὶ τοῖς σώμασιν, κ. τ. λ.] Compare again Dion Cassius, καὶ τι καὶ τοῖς σώμασιν, ὥς καὶ ἰδεῖν καὶ νοῆσαι δυναμένοις σφίσιν, ἐνεδείκνυτο. "Their very body, in the extremity of their fear, moving in sympathy with their thoughts." In ἐν τοῖς—διηγόν, διαγοῦσι must be supplied, "fared" amongst those who fared worst of "all." See VII. 29, 4, and the note there.

3. παρ' ὀλίγον—ἀπώλλυντο] "They were always within a hair's breadth of escaping, when they were destroyed, or of being destroyed, when they escaped." See the note on IV. 106, 3. 5. ὀλοφυρμὸς, βοή] See the note on VII. 36, 5.

20. παραπλήσιά τε ἐπεπόνθεσαν καὶ ἔδρασαν αὐτοὶ] Eodem modo particula καὶ post παραπλήσιος utitur Thucydides V. 112, 1. ὥς ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς παραπλήσια, καὶ ἀντέλεγον, ἀπεκρίναντο τάδε. Post ὁμοίως VII. 28, 4. αἱ μὲν γὰρ δαπάναι οὐχ ὁμοίως καὶ πρὶν, ἀλλὰ πολλῷ μείζους

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Πύλῳ· διαφθαρεῖσιν γὰρ τῶν νεῶν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις προσπαῶλλοντο αὐτοῖς καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ἄνδρες διαβεβηκότες, καὶ τότε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἀνέλπιστον ἦν τὸ κατὰ γῆν σωθήσεσθαι, ἣν μὴ τι παράλογον γίνηται.

5 LXXII. Γενομένης δὲ ἰσχυρᾶς τῆς ναυμαχίας, καὶ πολλῶν νεῶν ἀμφοτέροις καὶ ἀνθρώπων ἀπολομένων, οἱ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἐπικρατήσαντες τὰ τε ναυάγια καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς ἀνείλυντο, καὶ ἀποπλεύσαντες πρὸς τὴν πόλιν τροπαῖον ἔστησαν.

10 battle. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι, ὑπὸ μεγέθους τῶν παρόντων κακῶν, νεκρῶν μὲν πέρι ἢ ναυαγίων οὐδὲ ἐπενόουν αἰτῆσαι ἀναίρεσιν, τῆς δὲ νυκτὸς ἐβούλυντο εὐθὺς ἀναχωρεῖν. Δημοσθένης δὲ Νικίᾳ προσελθὼν γνώμην ἐποιεῖτο, πληρώσαντας ἔτι τὰς λοιπὰς τῶν νεῶν βιάσασθαι, ἣν δύνωνται, ἅμα ἔφ
15 τὸν ἔκπλουν, λέγων ὅτι πλείους ἔτι αἱ λοιπαὶ εἰσι νῆες χρῆσιμαί σφίσι καὶ τοῖς πολεμίοις· ἦσαν γὰρ τοῖς μὲν Ἀθηναίοις περιλοίποι ὡς ἐξήκοντα, τοῖς δ' ἐναντίοις ἐλάσσους ἢ πεντήκοντα. καὶ ξυγχαρῶντος Νικίου τῇ γνώμῃ, καὶ βουλομένων 4 πληροῦν αὐτῶν, οἱ ναῦται οὐκ ἤθελον ἐσβαίνειν διὰ τὸ καταπεπληῆχθαι τῇ ἡσση καὶ μὴ ἂν ἔτι οἴεσθαι κρατῆσαι. καὶ οἱ μὲν ὡς κατὰ γῆν ἀναχωρήσαντες ἤδη ξύμπαντες τὴν γνώμην εἶχον. LXXIII. Ἑρμοκράτης δὲ ὁ Συρακόσιος ὑπονοήσας

1. τοῖς] om. B. 2. αὐτοῖς A.B.D.E.F.H.N.V.g.m. cum Dionysio: Haack. vulgo et Bekker. αὐταῖς. 4. ἦν—γίνηται] om. N.V. παρὰ λόγον Dionysius. γίνοιτο d.i. 6. ἀνδρῶν Dionysius. 7. σύμμαχοι K. ἐπικρατοῦντες Dionysius. τὰ] om. D.g. 11. ἐνόουν L.O.P.k. 12. ἐβούλυντο B. Bekk. 2. vulgo ἐβουλεύοντο. 15. χρήσιμοι L.Q.V.e. 16. μὲν] om. c. 17. τοῖς δ'—πεντήκοντα] om. D. οὐκ ἐλάσσους g. 19. αὐτῶν B.C.D.E.H.K.L.N.O.P.V. d.e.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. αὐτὸν A.F.G.k. vulgo αὐτάς. 20. τῇ] τε τῇ B. ἀν] om. g. κρατήσιν d.g.i. 21. ἀναχωρήσαντες C.G.R.f.m.

καθίστασαν. Et post ἴσα III. 14, 1. ἴσα καὶ ἰκέται ἐσμέν. ubi Scholiastes adnotat, ὅμοιοι καὶ ἴσοι ἰκέταις, ὥσπερ ἰκέται. Plura habet Budæus Commentar. Ling. Gr. p. 919. DUKER.

2. προσπαῶλλοντο αὐτοῖς καὶ οἱ—ἄνδρες] “They lost also their men with ‘‘them.’’ See the note on III. 98, 1.

And therefore αὐταῖς must be wrong, as it would make the ships the principal subject of the sentence, “the ships lost ‘‘their men;’’ which can hardly be said with propriety. Οἱ ἐν τῇ νήσῳ—διαβεβηκότες is equivalent to οἱ ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ὄντες διαβεβηκότες ἐς αὐτήν. See III. 106, 1. and IV. 14, 1.

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αὐτῶν τὴν διάνοιαν, καὶ νομίσας δεινὸν εἶναι, εἰ τοσαύτη
 Strategem of Hermo- στρατιὰ κατὰ γῆν ὑποχωρήσασα καὶ καθεξο-
 crates to delay the re- μένη ποι τῆς Σικελίας βουλήσεται αὖθις σφίσι
 treat of the Athenians by land. τὸν πόλεμον ποιεῖσθαι, ἐσηγείται ἐλθὼν τοῖς
 ἐν τέλει οὖσιν, ὥς οὐ χρεῶν ἀποχωρῆσαι τῆς νυκτὸς αὐτοὺς 5
 περιδεῖν, λέγων ταῦτα † ἃ καὶ αὐτῷ ἐδόκει, † ἀλλὰ ἐξελ-
 θόντας ἤδη πάντας Συρακοσίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους τὰς τε
 ὁδοὺς ἀποικοδομῆσαι καὶ τὰ στενόπορα τῶν χωρίων προ-
 2 φθάσαντας φυλάσσειν. οἱ δὲ ξυνεγίνωνσκον μὲν καὶ αὐτοὶ
 οὐχ ἦσσαν ταῦτα ἐκείνου, καὶ ἐδόκει ποιητέα εἶναι, τοὺς δὲ 10
 ἀνθρώπους ἄρτι ἀσμένους ἀπὸ ναυμαχίας τε μεγάλης ἀναπε-
 παυμένους, καὶ ἅμα ἐορτῆς οὔσης (ἔτυχε γὰρ αὐτοῖς Ἑρακλεῖ
 ταύτην τὴν ἡμέραν θυσία οὔσα), οὐ δοκεῖν ἂν ῥαδίως ἐθε-
 λῆσαι ὑπακοῦσαι· ὑπὸ γὰρ τοῦ περιχαροῦς τῆς νίκης πρὸς
 πόσιν τετράφθαι τοὺς πολλοὺς ἐν τῇ ἐορτῇ, καὶ πάντα μάλ- 15
 λον ἐλπίζειν ἂν σφῶν πείθεσθαι αὐτοὺς ἢ ὅπλα λαβόντας ἐν
 3 τῷ παρόντι ἐξελθεῖν. ὥς δὲ τοῖς ἄρχουσι ταῦτα λογιζομένοις
 ἐφαίνετο ἄπορα, καὶ οὐκέτι ἔπειθεν αὐτοὺς ὁ Ἑρμοκράτης,

2. ὑποχωρήσασα A.B.D.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.g.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀπο-
 χωρήσασα. 3. πη L.N.O.V.e. που d. 4. ἐσηγείται A.B.D.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.
 O.P.V.d.f.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐφηγείται. 6. ἃ καὶ] καὶ ἃ
 E.R.d.i. καὶ ἃ καὶ A.D.F.H.g.m. et corr. G. αὐτῷ] om. i. ἐδόκει εἶναι R.
 7. πάντας] om. N.V. post συρακ. ponit Q. τοὺς] αὐτοὺς G. 8. στενότερα A.
 et γρ. B. προφθάσαντες A.D.E.F.G. διαλαβόντας B. Bekker. 10. ἦττον A.B.
 11. πεπαυμένους B. 12. ἐτύγχανε O. αὐτοῖς] om. B. ἥρακλεῖ A.D.E.F.
 H.L.O.P.Q.V.d.e.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. et γρ. B. vulgo ἥρακλεῖα. 13. ἐθε-
 λῆσαι] om. G. 14. ὑπὲρ d. 17. ὥς—ἄρχουσι] om. V. 18. οὐκέτι A.B.D.
 F.G.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.f.g.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo οὐκ.

6. † ἃ καὶ αὐτῷ ἐδόκει] These words are somewhat suspicious. Dobree conjectures, ἃ καὶ Γυλίππῳ. Bauer proposes, ἃ καὶ αὐτοῖς, i. e. τοῖς ἐν τέλει οὔσι. Perhaps the meaning is, that Hermocrates spoke of the Athenians' intended retreat by night, as a notion of his own; not speaking upon information, but merely on his own conjecture; and that Thucydides intends to notice, as a proof of his sagacity, his thus divining, without any information, what the Athenians were really purposing to execute. Compare I. 22, 2.

where ὥς ἐμοὶ ἐδόκει is opposed to ἀκριβεία—ἐπέξελθων. Opinion or belief, as opposed to direct knowledge.

8. προφθάσαντας] This participle must not be closely joined with φυλάσσειν, as in that sense προφθάσαι φυλάξαντες would be the more common construction, but must be taken separately, χρεῶν τὰ στενόπορα—φυλάσσειν, προφθάσαντας. Compare VIII. 51, 1. αὐτὸς προφθάσας ἐξάγγελος γίγνεται. I see no reason for following one MS. with Bekker, in reading διαλαβόντας for προφθάσαντας.

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αὐτὸς ἐπὶ τούτοις τάδε μηχανᾶται. δεδιὼς μὴ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι
 καθ' ἡσυχίαν προφθάσωσιν ἐν τῇ νυκτὶ διελθόντες τὰ χαλε-
 πώτατα τῶν χωρίων, πέμπει τῶν ἐταίρων τινὰς τῶν ἑαυτοῦ
 μετὰ ἱππέων πρὸς τὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατόπεδον, ἥνικα
 5 ξυνεσκόταξεν· οἱ προσελάσαντες ἐξ ὅσου τις ἔμελλεν ἀκού-
 σεσθαι, καὶ ἀνακαλεσάμενοί τινας ὥς ὄντες τῶν Ἀθηναίων
 ἐπιτήδαιοι (ἦσαν γάρ τινες τῷ Νικίᾳ διάγγελοι τῶν ἐνδοθεν),
 ἐκέλευον φράζειν Νικίᾳ μὴ ἀπάγειν τῆς νυκτὸς τὸ στρα-
 τευμα, ὥς Συρακοσίων τὰς ὁδοὺς φυλασσόντων, ἀλλὰ καθ'
 10 ἡσυχίαν τῆς ἡμέρας παρασκευασάμενον ἀποχωρεῖν. καὶ οἱ 4
 μὲν εἰπόντες ἀπῆλθον, καὶ οἱ ἀκούσαντες διῆγγειλαν τοῖς
 στρατηγοῖς τῶν Ἀθηναίων. LXXIV. οἱ δὲ πρὸς τὸ ἀγ-
 γελμα ἐπέσχον τὴν νύκτα, νομίσαντες οὐκ
 ἀπάτην εἶναι. καὶ ἐπειδὴ καὶ ὥς οὐκ εὐθύς
 15 ὥρμησαν, ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς καὶ τὴν ἐπιούσαν ἡμέ-
 ραν περιμεῖναι, ὅπως ξυσκεύασαιτο ὥς ἐκ τῶν
 δυνατῶν οἱ στρατιῶται ὅτι χρησιμώτατα, καὶ
 τὰ μὲν ἄλλα πάντα καταλιπεῖν, †ἀναλαβόντες† δὲ αὐτὰ ὅσα
 περὶ τὸ σῶμα ἐς δίαιταν ὑπῆρχεν ἐπιτήδεια ἀφορμαῖσθαι.
 20 Συρακοσίοι δὲ καὶ Γύλιππος τῷ μὲν πεζῷ προεξελθόντες τάς 2
 τε ὁδοὺς τὰς κατὰ τὴν χώραν, ἥ εἰκὸς ἦν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους

3. ἐτέρων A.K.L. 4. μετὰ τῶν ἱππέων D.N.g. τὸ ἀθηναίων Q. 5. συνε-
 σκόταξεν K. προσελάσαντες A.B.C.D.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.d.e.g.i.k. Haack.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri προσπελάσαντες. 6. τινες g. 8. φράζειν τῷ νικίᾳ i.
 10. παρασκευασάμενοι L.O.P. ἀποσκευασάμενοι e. 13. τὴν νύκτα] om. i.
 14. ἀπάτην] ἅπασιν E. καὶ ante ὥς om. Q.i. ὥς om. D.d. 16. συσκευάσαντο
 B.C.E.G.m. συσκευάσαντο F. ξυσκευάσονται N.V.d.g. γρ. G.
 18. ἀναλαβόντες A.C.D.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.V.d.e.g.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ed. 2.
 Bekk. vulgo ἀναλαβόντας. 20. προεξελθόντες C.D.E.F.G.R.b.c.d.e.f.g.k.m.
 προσελθόντες i. 21. τὰς κατὰ] ταύτας κατὰ K.

7. ἦσαν γάρ τινες τῷ Νικίᾳ διάγγελοι] Laudat Ammonius in ἄγγελιοι. Ἐξάγ-
 γελος, inquit, ὅ τὰ ἐνδοθεν τοῖς ἔξω δι-
 αγγέλλων, ὃν Θουκυδίδης διάγγελον λέγει.
 ΔΥΚΕΒ.

13. οὐκ ἀπάτην εἶναι] "That the in-
 formation was given in sincerity."
 Οὐκ ἀπάτην must be closely taken to-
 gether as one notion, expressing posi-
 tive sincerity or honesty; otherwise, if

the negative were taken with the verb,
 it should be, μὴ εἶναι ἀπάτην.

18. ἀναλαβόντες] The nominative is
 adapted to the sense of ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς,
 which is equivalent to ἐν νῷ εἶχον, or
 διανοήθησαν. See V. 41, 2. οὐκ ἐόντων,
 —ἀλλ'—ἐτοιμοὶ εἶναι, and V. 50, 1. ἀνα-
 βάντες δὲ—ἀπομόσαι. Immediately be-
 low, αὐτὰ is "sola." "Merely their per-
 sonal necessities." See II. 65. ad fin.

ιέναι, ἀπεφράγγνυσαν, καὶ τῶν ρείθρων καὶ τῶν ποταμῶν τὰς διαβάσεις ἐφύλασσαν, καὶ ἐς ὑποδοχὴν τοῦ στρατεύματος, ὡς κωλύσονται, ἣ ἐδόκει, ἐτάσσοντο· ταῖς δὲ ναυσὶ προσπλεύσαντες τὰς ναῦς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀγιαλοῦ ἀφείλκον. ἐνέπρησαν δὲ τινὰς ὀλίγας, ὥσπερ διενοήθησαν, αὐτοὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, τὰς δ' ἄλλας καθ' ἡσυχίαν, οὐδενὸς κωλύοντος, ὡς ἐκάστην ποι ἐκπεπτωκυῖαν ἀναδησάμενοι ἐκόμζον ἐς τὴν πόλιν.

LXXV. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο, ἐπειδὴ ἐδόκει τῷ Νικίᾳ καὶ τῷ Δημοσθένει ἱκανῶς παρεσκευάσθαι, καὶ ἡ ἀνάστασις ἤδη τοῦ ¹⁰ στρατεύματος τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ ἀπὸ τῆς ναυμαχίας ἐγίνετο. δεινὸν οὖν ἦν οὐ καθ' ἓν μόνον τῶν ¹² πραγμάτων, ὅτι τὰς τε ναῦς ἀπολωλεκότες πάσας ἀπεχώρουν, καὶ ἀντὶ μεγάλης ἐλπίδος καὶ αὐτοὶ καὶ ἡ πόλις κινδυνεύοντες· ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν τῇ ἀπολείψει τοῦ στρατο- ¹⁵ πέδου ξυνέβαινε τῇ τε ὄψει ἐκάστῳ ἀλγεινὰ καὶ τῇ γνώμῃ αἰσθέσθαι. τῶν τε γὰρ νεκρῶν ἀτάφων ὄντων, ὅποτε τις ἴδοι τινὰ τῶν ἐπιτηδείων κείμενον, ἐς λύπην μετὰ φόβου καθίστατο· καὶ οἱ ζῶντες καταλειπόμενοι, τραυματῖαι τε καὶ ἀσθενεῖς, πολὺ τῶν τεθνεώτων τοῖς ζῶσι λυπηρότεροι ἦσαν ²⁰ καὶ τῶν ἀπολωλότων ἀθλιώτεροι. πρὸς γὰρ ἀντιβολίαν καὶ ὀλοφυρμὸν τραπόμενοι ἐς ἀπορίαν καθίστασαν, ἄγειν τε σφᾶς ἀξιοῦντες, καὶ ἓνα ἕκαστον ἐπιβώμενοι, εἴ τινά πού τις ἴδοι ἢ ἐταίρων ἢ οἰκείων, τῶν τε ξυσκήνων ἤδη ἀπιώντων ἐκκρεμαννύμενοι, καὶ ἐπακολουθοῦντες ἐς ὅσον δύναιτο, εἴ ²⁵

1. *ιέναι* *ἀν* ἀπεφρ. G. καὶ τῶν ποταμῶν A.D.E.F.G. καὶ ποταμῶν B. Goell. Bekk. 2. 3. ἐτάσσοντο c. προσπελάσαντες L. 5. ἐνέπρισαν c. ὀλίγους H. 7. πη f. ἐσπεπτωκυῖαν P. 9. ἐδόκει post παρεσκευάσθαι ponit d. παρεσκευάσθαι etiam G.f. παρεσκευάσθαι A.B.C.D.E.F.H.K.N.V.c.e. g.i.k. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo παρεσκευάσασθαι. καὶ δημοσθένει B. 12. οὖν] om. Q.c. 13. πάσας ἀπολωλεκότες N.V. 14. ἀνεχώρουν E.O. αὐτοὶ ἢ g. 15. ἀπολήγει f. 16. συνέβαινε D.V.g. ἐκάστη g. ἀλγηνά V. 17. αἰσθεσθαι B.E. et Bekker. αἰσθέσθαι A.G. Vid. Porpon. Thucyd. I. p. 134. 18. καθίσταται R.f. 20. πολλοὶ i. 22. καθιστάσιν Suidas v. ἀντιβολία et paullo ante *τρεπόμενοι*. 23. *ἓνα*] om. Q. 24. ἰδοίη ἐτέρων g. 25. ἐς accessit ex B. Bekk. Porpo. Goell.

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τῷ δὲ προλίποι ἢ ῥώμῃ καὶ τὸ σῶμα, οὐκ ἄνευ ὀλίγων ἐπι-
 θειαςμῶν καὶ οἰμωγῆς ὑπολειπόμενοι· ὥστε δάκρυσι πᾶν τὸ
 στράτευμα πλησθὲν καὶ ἀπορία τοιαύτη μὴ ῥαδίως ἀφορ-
 μᾶσθαι, καίπερ ἐκ πολεμίας τε, καὶ μείζω ἢ κατὰ δάκρυα τὰ
 5 μὲν πεπονθότας ἤδη, τὰ δὲ περὶ τῶν ἐν ἀφανεῖ δεδιότας μὴ
 πάθωσι. κατήφειά τέ τις ἅμα καὶ κατάμεμψις σφῶν αὐτῶν⁵
 πολλή ἦν. οὐδὲν γὰρ ἄλλο ἢ πόλει ἐκπεπολιορκημένην ἐφέ-
 σαν ὑποφευγούσῃ, καὶ ταύτῃ οὐ σμικρᾷ· μυριάδες γὰρ τοῦ
 10 ζύμπαντος ὄχλου οὐκ ἐλάσσους τεσσάρων ἅμα ἐπορεύοντο.
 καὶ τούτων οἱ τε ἄλλοι πάντες ἔφερον ὅ τί τις ἐδύνατο ἔκα-
 στος χρήσιμον, καὶ οἱ ὀπλῖται καὶ οἱ ἱππῆς παρὰ τὸ εἰωθὸς
 αὐτοὶ τὰ σφέτερα αὐτῶν σιτία ὑπὸ τοῖς ὅπλοις, οἱ μὲν ἀπορία
 ἀκολουθῶν, οἱ δὲ ἀπιστία· ἀπηντομολήκεσαν γὰρ πάλαι τε,
 καὶ οἱ πλείστοι παραχρῆμα. ἔφερον δὲ οὐδὲ ταῦτα ἱκανά·
 15 οἷτος γὰρ οὐκέτι ἦν ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ. καὶ μὴν ἢ ἄλλῃ⁶
 αἰκία †καὶ ἡ† ἰσομοιρία τῶν κακῶν, ἔχουσά τινα ὁμως, τὸ
 μετὰ πολλῶν, κούφισιν, οὐδ' ὥς ῥαδία ἐν τῷ παρόντι ἐδοξά-
 ζετο, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἀπὸ οἷας λαμπρότητος καὶ αὐχρήματος τοῦ

1. προλίποι B.g. Bekk. 2. προλείπει G.L.O.Q.d.i.k. vulgo προλείποι. 2. οἰμω-
 γῶν Q. ὑπολειπόμενοι B. Bekk. 2. vulgo ἀπολειπόμενοι. 4. τὰ δάκρυα R.
 5. πεπονθότες e. μὴ B. Dobræus Goell. Bekk. vulgo μὴ τι. 7. ἐκπολιορ-
 κημένη E. ἐκπολιορκουμένη g.i. καὶ ὑποφευγούσῃ ἐφέκεσαν g. 8. μικρᾷ c.
 Goell. 10. ἔφερον πάντες B. Bekk. 2. ἕκαστος B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo
 κατὰ τό. 12. αὐτοὶ B.K. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri αὐτοὶ τε. τὰ A.B.D.
 E.F.H.L.N.O.V.g.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ τὰ. ὑπὸ τοῖς ὅπλοις] om.
 C.G.R.c. 13. ἀπηντομολήκεισαν C.K.R.c.i. 14. καὶ] om. L. 15. ἦν ἐν
 A.B.C.D.N.V.g.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἦν ἂν f. vulgo ἐν sine verbo. καὶ μὴν
 καὶ g. 16. καὶ ἡ ἰσομοιρία A.B.C.D.G.N.c.e.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo
 omittunt articulum. 17. ῥαδία A. 18. καὶ ἀντὶ ἀπὸ om. G. οἷας]
 οἰκείας L.O.k.m. pr. G.

1. οὐκ ἄνευ ὀλίγων] The negative must be twice repeated, as if it were οὐκ ἄνευ οὐκ ὀλίγων, just as “non modo” in Latin is used instead of “non modo non.”

[Nos, quum ὀλίγων simpliciter deleri posse non videatur, quin vocabulum πολλῶν significans pro eo reponendum sit, vix dubitamus. Poppo.]

7. πόλει ἐκπεπολιορκημένη] “A city “starved out.” Compare the account of the flight of the Jews when Jerusalem was besieged by the Babylonians, 2 Kings xxv. 4.

16. †καὶ ἡ† ἰσομοιρία] Dobree reads ἰσομοιρία, in the dative case. “Their “disgrace though it had notwithstanding some alleviation in their sufferings being equally shared, the alleviation namely expressed in the common saying, ‘that they were endured “in company,”’ &c. If the text be correct, ἰσομοιρία τῶν κακῶν must be understood to express rather, the great extent of the calamity from which none were exempt, than the equality of its distribution.

πρώτου ἐς οἷαν τελευτήν καὶ ταπεινότητα ἀφῆκτο. μέγιστον γὰρ δὴ τὸ διάφορον τοῦτο Ἑλληνικῷ στρατεύματι ἐγένετο, οἷς, ἀντὶ μὲν τοῦ ἄλλους δουλωσομένους ἦκειν, αὐτοὺς τοῦτο μᾶλλον δεδιότας μὴ πάθωσι ξυνέβη ἀπιέναι, ἀντὶ δ' εὐχῆς τε καὶ παιάνων, μεθ' ὧν ἐξέπλεον, πάλιν τούτων τοῖς ἐναντίοις ἐπιφημίσμασιν ἀφορμᾶσθαι, πεζοὺς τε ἀντὶ ναυβατῶν πορευομένους καὶ ὀπλιτικῷ προσέχοντας μᾶλλον ἢ ναυτικῷ. ὁμῶς δὲ ὑπὸ μεγέθους τοῦ ἐπικρεμαμένου ἔτι κινδύνου πάντα ταῦτα αὐτοῖς οἷσθ' ἐφαίνετο.

LXXVI. Ὅρων δὲ ὁ Νικίας τὸ στρατεύμα ἀθυμοῦν καὶ ἐν μεγάλῃ μεταβολῇ ὄν, ἐπιπαριῶν ὥς ἐκ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων ἐθάρσυνέ τε καὶ παρεμυθεῖτο, βοῇ τε χρώμενος ἔτι μᾶλλον ἐκάστοις, καθ' οὓς γίγνοιτο, ὑπὸ προθυμίας, καὶ βουλόμενος ὥς ἐπὶ πλείστον γεγωνίσκων ὠφέλειν. LXXVII. “Ἐτι καὶ ἐκ τῶν παρόντων, ὧ Ἀθη- 15

“ναῖοι καὶ ξύμμαχοι, ἐλπίδα χρη' ἔχειν· ἤδη τινὲς καὶ ἐκ δεινότερων ἢ τοιῶνδε ἐσώθησαν· μηδὲ κατα- μέμψασθαι ὑμᾶς ἄγαν αὐτοὺς, μήτε ταῖς ξυμφοραῖς μήτε ταῖς παρὰ τὴν ἀξίαν νῦν κακοπαθείαις. κἀγὼ τοι, οὐδενὸς ὑμῶν οὔτε 20 “ῥώμῃ προφέρων (ἀλλ' ὁράτε δὴ ὥς διάκειμαι “ὑπὸ τῆς νόσου) οὔτ' εὐτυχία δοκῶν που

SPEECH OF
NICIAS,
encouraging his soldiers, and holding out to them even yet hopes of safety, if they behaved with firmness and activity on their retreat.

1. οἷαν τε τελευτήν D.E.F.H. ἀφῆκετο Q. 2. ἑλληνικῷ] Vulgo τῷ ἑλληνικῷ. Conf. V. 60, 3. Articulum del. Goeller. Dobræus. Bekk. 3. δουλωσομένους K. αὐτοὺς] om. i. 4. ξυνέβη ἀπιέναι] ξυναπιέναι C.K.c.e. 5. παιάνων A.D.E.F. H.N.i. πόλιν G. 6. πεζῇ e. τε B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri δέ. ναυατῶν D.Q.V.g. βατῶν B. πολυνομήτους k. 7. προσέχοντας B. Bekker. Poppo. Goell. vulgo προσχόντας. ὁμῶς δὲ—ἐφαίνετο] Suidas in οἷσθ', ubi omittit πάντα ταῦτα. WASS. 8. ὑπὸ τοῦ μεγέθους V. ἐκρεμαμένον g. ταῦτα] om. K. et Suidas v. οἷσθ', cui πάντα quoque deest. 9. οἷσθ' αὐτοῖς K. 14. προμαθείαις e. 15. ἔτι] ὅτι Q.d. τι, junctum verbo ὠφέλειν, B. Bekk. 2. 17. ἢ τῶν τοιῶνδε g. καταμémψασθαι A.D.E.F.G. καταμémφασθαι B. Bekk. 2. καταμémψασθε c. ἡμᾶς D.

6. ἐπιφημίσμασιν] Hesychius, fortassis ad hunc locum respiciens, exponit οἰωνίσμασιν. DUKER.

13. ἔτι μᾶλλον, i. e. “still more than “he had done before.” Compare c. 60, 5. 69, 2.

14. γεγωνίσκων] Vide, præter Etymol. M. etiam Mærin. WASS. Suidas, et Eustathius in Homer. Iliad. μ'. p. 909.

γεγωνίσκειν, τὸ φθέγγεσθαι ἐξάκουστον. Æschylo in Prometh. v. 628. γεγωνίσκειν est aperte proferre: Τί δήτα μέλ- λεις μὴ οὐ γεγωνίσκειν τὸ πᾶν; DUK.

18. ταῖς ξυμφοραῖς—ταῖς νῦν κακοπαθείαις] The first refers to their defeats in battle; the second to the circumstances of misery and apprehension under which they were now retreating.

SYRACUSE A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

“ ὕστερός του εἶναι κατὰ τε τὸν ἴδιον βίον καὶ ἐς τᾶλλα, νῦν
 “ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ κινδύνῳ τοῖς φανλοτάτοις αἰωροῦμαι· καίτοι
 “ πολλὰ μὲν ἐς θεοὺς νόμιμα δεδιῆσθαι, πολλὰ δὲ ἐς ἀν-
 “ θρώπους δίκαια καὶ ἀνεπίφθονα. ἀνθ’ ὧν ἡ μὲν ἐλπίς ὁμῶς 3
 5 “ θρασεῖα τοῦ μέλλοντος, αἱ δὲ ξυμφοραὶ οὐ κατ’ ἀξίαν δὴ
 “ φοβοῦσι. τάχα δ’ ἂν καὶ λωφήσειαν· ἱκανὰ γὰρ τοῖς τε
 “ πολεμίοις εὐτύχηται, καὶ εἰ τῷ θεῶν ἐπίφθονοι ἐστρατεύ-
 “ σαμεν, ἀποχρώντως ἤδη τετιμωρήμεθα. ἦλθον γάρ που 4
 “ καὶ ἄλλοι τινὲς ἤδη ἐφ’ ἐτέρους, καὶ ἀνθρώπεια δράσαντες
 10 “ ἀνεκτὰ ἔπαθον. καὶ ἡμᾶς εἰκὸς νῦν τὰ τε ἀπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ ἐλ-
 “ πίζειν ἡπιώτερα ἔξειν· οἴκτου γάρ ἀπ’ αὐτῶν ἀξιώτεροι ἤδη
 “ ἐσμέν ἢ φθόνου· καὶ ὀρώντες ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς, οἶοι ὀπλίται
 “ ἅμα καὶ ὅσοι ξυντεταγμένοι χωρεῖτε, μὴ καταπέπληχθε
 “ ἄγαν, λογιζέσθε δὲ ὅτι αὐτοὶ τε πόλις εὐθύς ἐστε, ὅποι ἂν
 15 “ καθέξῃσθε, καὶ ἄλλη οὐδεμία ὑμᾶς τῶν ἐν Σικελίᾳ οὐτ’ ἂν
 “ ἐπιόντας δέξατο ῥαδίως οὐτ’ ἂν ἰδρυθέντας που ἐξαναστή-
 “ σειε. τὴν δὲ πορείαν, ὥστ’ ἀσφαλῆ καὶ εὐτακτον εἶναι, 5
 “ αὐτοὶ φυλάξατε, μὴ ἄλλο τι ἡγησάμενος ἕκαστος ἢ ἐν ᾧ

1. κατὰ τε B. Bekk. 2. καὶ i. vulgo τε deest. τᾶλλα B. τᾶλλα N.V. vulgo
 τὰ ἄλλα. 2. φανλοτέροις Q. ἐωροῦμαι E.F.H.f.g. ἐωροῦμαι K.Q.R. 3. ἐς
 τοὺς θεοὺς K. ἐν ἀνθρώποις g. ὡς ἀνθρώπους Q. 4. καὶ] om. Q. 5. θρασεῖα
 B.G.K.L. Bekk. Poppo. Goell. vulgo (et teste Bekk. G.) θαρσεῖα. αἱ] οὐ e.

δὴ
 ἦδη B. 6. φοβοῦσαι f.i. δὲ ἂν V. et plures alii. Et ita Poppo. τε] om. e.i.
 7. εὐτυχεῖται e. et correct. C. 11. ἦξειν N.V. 12. οἶοι] οἱ A.E.F.G.H.K.L.
 N.O.Q.R.V.f.g.i.k. 13. καταπέπληχθε F.H.L.N.O.a. Haack. Poppo. Goell.
 Bekk. καταπεπληῆσθαι B.K.c.f. καταπεπλήσθε D. vulgo (et teste Bekk. A.F.) κατα-
 πεπλήχθε. 14. ἐστε εὐθύς f. ὅπου g. ὅπη ἂν καθ. N.V. 15. καθέξῃσθε
 A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.K.N.P.Q.V.b.c.e.f.g.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. καθί-
 ζῃσθε L.M.O. vulgo καθέξουσθε. 16. ῥαδίως] om. c. οὐτ’ B.C.E.F.H.
 K.L.M.N.O.V.a.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo οὐδ’. ἰδρυθέντας E.
 ἐξαναστήσειεν V. 17. πορίαν E.V.

3. δεδιῆσθαι] The Scholiast well com-
 pares the use of the word πεπολίτευμαι.
 Διαιτᾶσθαι expresses a man's private
 life, as πολιτεύσθαι does his public
 life; and it is used as a transitive verb,
 because its sense is equivalent to ἐν τῇ
 καθ’ ἡμέραν διαίτᾳ πράσσειν. Thus De-
 mosth. Coron. p. 226. penult. Reiske,
 ἂν δ’ ἐφ’ ἃ καὶ πεποίηκα καὶ πεπολίτευμαι
 βαδίζω, κ. τ. λ.

13. καταπεπλήχθε] Melior videtur

scriptura Codd. in quibus est καταπέ-
 πληχθε· quam etiam aliquantum con-
 firmat sequens λογιζέσθε. Καταπε-
 πλήχθε quomodo προπερισπωμένως
 scribi possit, non intelligo: sed tamen,
 καταπεπλήχθαι inde ortum, credo, quum,
 qui in suis exemplaribus καταπεπλήχθε
 inveniebant, potiore accentu, quam
 ultimæ literæ, rationem habendam, pu-
 tarent. DUKER.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

- “ ἂν ἀναγκασθῇ χωρίῳ μάχεσθαι, τοῦτο καὶ πατρίδα καὶ
 6 “ τείχος κρατήσας ἔξειν. σπουδῇ δὲ ὁμοίως καὶ νύκτα καὶ
 “ ἡμέραν ἔσται τῆς ὁδοῦ. τὰ γὰρ ἐπιτήδεια βραχεία ἔχομεν
 “ καὶ ἦν ἀντιλαβώμεθά του φιλίου χωρίου τῶν Σικελῶν
 “ (οὔτοι γὰρ ἡμῖν διὰ τὸ Συρακοσίῳν δέος ἔτι βέβαιοι εἰσί), 5
 “ ἤδη νομίζετε ἐν τῷ ἐχυρῷ εἶναι. προπέεμπται δ' ὡς αὐτοὺς,
 7 “ καὶ ἀπαντᾶν εἰρημένον καὶ σιτία ἄλλα κομίζειν. τὸ δὲ
 “ ξύμπαν, γινώτε, ὃ ἄνδρες στρατιῶται, ἀναγκαῖον τε ὄν ὑμῖν
 “ ἀνδράσιν ἀγαθοῖς γίγνεσθαι, ὥς μὴ ὄντος χωρίου ἐγγὺς
 “ ὅποι ἂν μαλακισθέντες σωθείητε, καὶ ἦν νῦν διαφύγητε 10
 “ τοὺς πολεμίους, οἳ τε ἄλλοι τευξόμενοι ὧν ἐπιθυμεῖτε πού
 “ ἐπιδεῖν, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν μεγάλην δύναμιν τῆς πόλεως,
 “ καίπερ πεπτωκυῖαν, ἐπανορθώσοντας· ἄνδρες γὰρ πόλεις,
 “ καὶ οὐ τείχη οὐδὲ νῆες ἀνδρῶν κεναί”

LXXVIII. Ὁ μὲν Νικίας τοιαύδε παρακελευόμενος ἅμα 15
 ἐπῆρει τὸ στράτευμα, καὶ εἴ πη ὁρῶν διεσπασμένον καὶ μὴ ἐν

SICILY.

Order of the retreat.
 The Syracusans pursue

2 and harass the enemy,
 and occupy a strong
 position in front of
 them.

τάξει χωροῦν, ξυνάγων καὶ καθιστάς, καὶ ὁ
 Δημοσθένης οὐδὲν ἥσσον τοῖς καθ' ἑαυτὸν τοι-
 2 αὐτά τε καὶ παραπλήσια λέγων. τὸ δὲ ἐχώρει
 ἐν πλαισίῳ τεταγμένον, πρῶτον μὲν ἡγούμενον 20
 τὸ Νικίου, ἐφεπόμενον δὲ τὸ Δημοσθένους·
 τοὺς δὲ σκευοφόρους καὶ τὸν πλεῖστον ὄχλον ἐντὸς εἶχον οἱ

1. ἂν B. Goell. Bekk. vulgo deest. τοῦτο καὶ B.C.D.E.F.H.K.P.V. e.f.g.k. Haack.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri τοῦτο δέ. 2. κρατήσας] om. G. 4. ἦν] εἰ μὲν g.
 ἀντιλαβώμεθά του Portus. Heilmann. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. libri ἀντιλα-
 βώμεθα του. 5. συρρακούσιον i. 6. ὄχυρῳ A.C.D.E.F.G.H.K.L.M.N.P.V.b.c.
 e.f.g.i.k.m. εἶναι] om. P. προπέεμπται B.K.c. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.

προπέεμπται M.P.b. vulgo προπέεπετε. 7. δέ] τε B. 10. ὅποι B. διασω-
 θείητε B. ἦν] εἰ k. 11. ὧν] ὡς O.P. 13. καὶ περιπεπτωκυῖαν Q. ἐπα-
 νορθώσαντες A.D.F.H.K.g. 15. μὲν] δὲ L.i. τάδε K. 16. εἴποι N.V.
 διεσπασμένον Q. 20. πλαισίῳ] δεπασίῳ A.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.Q.d.e.f.g.k.m.
 τεταγμένον] om. V. πρῶτον μὲν ἡγούμενον accesserunt ex B.V. et marginibus
 A.N. Bekker. Goell. 21. τὸ νικίου B.D.E.F.N.V.f.g.k.m. Poppo. Goell.
 Bekk. τὸ τοῦ νικίου L. vulgo τοῦ νικίου. ἐφεπόμενον L.O.P.k. ἐπόμενον B.
 τὸ] τὸ τοῦ K. τοῦ C. 22. ἐντὸς] om. D.N.f.g.

7. εἰρημένον] “Directions having been
 “ given to them both to meet us, and
 “ bring a supply of provisions.”

18. τοῖς καθ' ἑαυτὸν] Not “those un-

“ der him,” but, “those who were in
 “ his part of the army; those who were
 “ near or about him.”

SICILY. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

ὀπλῖται. καὶ ἐπειδὴ τε ἐγένοντο ἐπὶ τῇ διαβάσει τοῦ Ἀνάπου 3
 ποταμοῦ, εὗρον ἐπ' αὐτῷ παρατεταγμένους τῶν Συρακοσίων
 καὶ ξυμμάχων, καὶ τρεψάμενοι αὐτοὺς καὶ κρατήσαντες τοῦ
 πόρου ἐχώρουν ἐς τὸ πρόσθεν· οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι παριπνεύ-
 5 οντές τε προσέκειντο, καὶ ἑσакοντίζοντες οἱ ψιλοί. καὶ ταύτη 4
 μὲν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ προελθόντες σταδίους ὡς τεσσαράκοντα, ἠγλί-
 σαντο πρὸς λόφῳ τινὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι· τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ πρῶτ'
 ἐπορεύοντο, καὶ προῆλθον ὡς εἴκοσι σταδίους, καὶ κατέβησαν
 ἐς χωρίον ἄπεδόν τι, καὶ αὐτοῦ ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο, βουλό-
 10 μενοι ἔκ τε τῶν οἰκῶν λαβεῖν τι ἐδώδιμον (ῥέκετο γὰρ ὁ
 χῶρος) καὶ ὕδωρ μετὰ σφῶν αὐτῶν φέρεσθαι αὐτόθεν· ἐν
 γὰρ τῷ πρόσθεν ἐπὶ πολλὰ στάδια, ἣ ἔμελλον ἰέναι, οὐκ
 ἄφθονον ἦν. οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι ἐν τούτῳ προελθόντες τὴν 5
 δίοδον τὴν ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν ἀπετείχιζον· ἦν δὲ λόφος καρτερός
 15 καὶ ἐκατέρωθεν αὐτοῦ χαράδρα κρημνώδης, ἐκαλεῖτο δὲ
 Ἀκραῖον λέπας. τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι προῆσαν, καὶ οἱ 6
 τῶν Συρακοσίων καὶ ξυμμάχων αὐτοὺς ἱππῆς καὶ ἀκοντισταί,
 ὄντες πολλοὶ ἐκάτεροι, ἐκώλυνον, καὶ ἐσηκόντιζόν τε καὶ παρ-
 ἱππευον. καὶ χρόνον μὲν πολὺν ἐμάχοντο οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἔπειτα
 20 ἀνεχώρησαν πάλιν ἐς τὸ αὐτὸ στρατόπεδον· καὶ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια
 οὐκέτι ὁμοίως εἶχον. οὐ γὰρ ἔτι ἀποχωρεῖν οἶον τ' ἦν ὑπὸ

1. ἐπὶ] ἐν B.c. 2. τεταγμένους K. 3. καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων B.i. 4. ἐμπροσθεν
 G.L.O.P.m. 5. τε] om. L.O.k. 6. προσελθόντες A.B.C.D.E.F.H.L.N.O.Q.V.
 d.e.f.g.i.k. et pr. G. 7. πρῶ Bekk. 8. προσῆλθον i. 9. εὑπεδον V. 10. οἰ-
 κῶν A.B.E.F.i. 12. ἐμπροσθεν Q. ἦ] om. B. 13. προσελθόντες H.i. 14. ἐμ-
 προσθεν f.i. ἐπετείχιζον K. δὲ ὁ λόφος f. 16. ἀσκραῖον A. et correct. N. et V.
 17. καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων e. αὐτῶν Q. i. om. L.O. 18. ἐκάτεροι A.D.E.F.G. ἐκατέ-
 ρωθεν B.i. Bekk. 2. 20. αὐτὸ] om. O. 21. ὁμοίως εἶχον οὐκέτι f. οὐ] καὶ k.
 ὑπὸ A.B.C.D.E.F.H.K.N.V. c.d.e.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀπὸ.

16. Ἀκραῖον λέπας] The particular hill which bore this name cannot of course be ascertained; but the map will shew that spots of this sort are common as you ascend the valley of the Anapus. It must be remembered that the object of the Athenians was to penetrate far enough into the interior to reach the country of the Sikeliens. This they attempted in the first instance to effect, by ascending one of the valleys which

fall into that of the Anapus; but being unable to force their passage in this direction, they fell back upon the coast, intending to follow the coast-road through the low country near the sea, till they should arrive at another valley, when they would again turn inland, and make a second attempt to penetrate to the country of their friends the Sikeliens.

SICILY. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

τῶν ἱππέων. LXXIX. πρῶτ' ἄρα ντες ἐπορεύοντο αὖθις, καὶ ἐβιάσαντο πρὸς τὸν λόφον ἐλθεῖν τὸν ἀπο-
 τετειχισμένον, καὶ εὗρον πρὸ ἑαυτῶν ὑπὲρ τοῦ
 ἀποτειχίσματος τὴν πεζὴν στρατιὰν παρατε-
 ταγμένην οὐκ ἐπ' ὀλίγων ἀσπίδων· στενὸν γὰρ 5
 τὸ χωρίον. καὶ προσβαλόντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐτειχομάχουν,
 καὶ βαλλόμενοι ὑπὸ πολλῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ λόφου ἐπάντους ὄντος,
 (δικνουῦντο γὰρ ῥᾶν οἱ ἄνωθεν) καὶ οὐ δυνάμενοι βιάσασθαι,
 ἀνεχώρουν πάλιν καὶ ἀνεπαύοντο. ἔτυχον δὲ καὶ βρονταί 10
 τινες ἅμα γενόμεναι καὶ ὕδωρ, οἷα τοῦ ἔτους πρὸς μετόπωρον
 ἦδη ὄντος φιλεῖ γίνεσθαι· ἀφ' ὧν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι μᾶλλον ἔτι
 ἠθύμουν, καὶ ἐνόμζον ἐπὶ τῷ σφετέρῳ ὀλέθρῳ καὶ ταῦτα
 πάντα γίνεσθαι. ἀναπαυομένων δὲ αὐτῶν, ὁ Γύλιππος καὶ
 οἱ Συρακόσιοι πέμπουσι μέρος τι τῆς στρατιᾶς ἀποτειχι-
 οῦντας αὐτὸν ἐκ τοῦ ὀπισθεν αὐτοῦς, ἣ προεληλύθεσαν· ἀντι- 15
 πέμψαντες δὲ κακέينو σφῶν αὐτῶν τινὰς διεκώλυσαν. καὶ
 μετὰ ταῦτα πάσῃ τῇ στρατιᾷ ἀναχωρήσαντες πρὸς τὸ πεδίον
 μᾶλλον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἠὺλίσαντο. τῇ δ' ὑστεραία προὐχώρουν,
 καὶ οἱ Συρακόσιοι προσέβαλλόν τε πανταχῇ αὐτοῖς κύκλῳ
 καὶ πολλοὺς κατετραυμάτιζον, καὶ εἰ μὲν ἐπίοιεν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, 20
 ὑπεχώρουν, εἰ δ' ἀναχωροῖεν, ἐπέκειντο, καὶ μάλιστα τοῖς
 ὑστάτοις προσπίπτοντες, εἴ πως κατὰ βραχὺ τρεψάμενοι
 πᾶν τὸ στράτευμα φοβήσειαν. καὶ ἐπὶ πολὺ μὲν τοιούτῳ
 τρόπῳ ἀντείχον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἔπειτα, προελθόντες πέντε ἢ ἑξ
 σταδίου, ἀνεπαύοντο ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ· ἀνεχώρησαν δὲ καὶ οἱ 25
 Συρακόσιοι ἀπ' αὐτῶν εἰς τὸ ἑαυτῶν στρατόπεδον.

1. αὖθις] om. d. 2. πρὸς] ἐς c. τὸν ante ἀποτετ. om. K. 3. ἡῖρον E.
 et infra c. 80, 5. 5. οὐκ] om. O. ἀπ' g. 6. προσλαβόντες d. 7. ἀπὸ]
 ὑπὸ D. g. 9. ἀπεχώρουν B. πάλιν] πάντ c. δέ] γάρ B. τινὲς καὶ
 βρονταί i. 10. πρὸς τὸ G. ἐς τὸ Q. μετόπωρον F. 11. ὄντες E.
 μᾶλλον γὰρ ἔτι B. 13. αὐτῶν καὶ ὁ B. 14. τι] om. d. i. ἀποτειχιούντες
 A. D. E. F. H. N. V. g. 15. αὐτὸν accessit ex B. Bekk. Porpo. Goell. προελη-
 λύθησαν k. προεληλύθεσαν Q. 16. δὲ καὶ B. 17. ταῦτα A. D. E. F. G.
 τοῦτο B. Bekk. 2. τῇ] om. Q. 19. προσέβαλλον D. G. Q. f. k. m. κύκλον i.
 21. Verbi ὑπεχώρουν litteras ὑπ. corr. F. 22. τρεψόμενοι B. 23. ἐς πολὺ P.

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LXXX. Τῆς δὲ νυκτὸς τῷ Νικίᾳ καὶ Δημοσθένει ἐδόκει,
 ἐπειδὴ κακῶς σφίσι τὸ στράτευμα εἶχε, τῶν τε ἐπιτηδείων
 πάντων ἀπορία ἦδη, καὶ κατατετραυματισμένοι
 ἦσαν πολλοὶ ἐν πολλαῖς προσβολαῖς τῶν
 πολεμίων γεγενημέναις, πυρὰ καύσαντες ὥς
 πλείστα ἀπάγειν τὴν στρατίαν, μηκέτι τὴν αὐ-
 τὴν ὁδὸν ἢ διανοήθησαν, ἀλλὰ τὸνναντίον ἢ
 οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐτήρουν, πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν.
 ἦν δὲ ἡ ξύμπασα ὁδὸς αὕτη οὐκ ἐπὶ Κατάνης
 τῷ στρατεύματι, ἀλλὰ κατὰ τὸ ἕτερον μέρος
 τῆς Σικελίας, τὸ πρὸς Καμάριναν καὶ Γέλαν καὶ τὰς ταύτη
 πόλεις καὶ Ἑλληνίδας καὶ βαρβάρους. καύσαντες οὖν πυρὰ
 πολλὰ ἐχώρουν ἐν τῇ νυκτί. καὶ αὐτοῖς, οἷον φιλεῖ καὶ πᾶσι
 στρατοπέδοις, μάλιστα δὲ τοῖς μεγίστοις, φόβοι καὶ δείματα
 ἐγγίγνεσθαι, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐν νυκτί τε καὶ διὰ πολεμίας καὶ
 ἀπὸ πολεμίων οὐ πολὺ ἀπεχόντων ἰοῦσιν, ἐμπίπτει ταραχή·
 καὶ τὸ μὲν Νικίου στράτευμα, ὥσπερ ἡγάγτο, ξυνέμενέ τε καὶ
 προῦλαβε πολλῶ, τὸ δὲ Δημοσθένους, τὸ ἥμισυ μάλιστα καὶ
 πλεόν, ἀπεσπάρσθη τε καὶ ἀτακτότερον ἐχώρει. ἅμα δὲ τῇ
 ἄφικνουῦνται ὁμῶς πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν, καὶ ἐσβάντες ἐς
 τὴν ὁδὸν τὴν Ἑλωρινὴν καλουμένην ἐπορεύοντο, ὅπως, ἐπειδὴ
 γένοιτο ἐπὶ τῷ ποταμῷ τῷ Κακυπάρει, παρὰ τὸν ποταμὸν

1. καὶ τῷ δημοσθένει Q.f. 2. καλῶς g. τῶν ἐπιτηδείων B. Bekk. Goell.
 3. πάντων] πάντων γ' i. ἀπορία B. ἀπορία Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀπορία.
 4. προσβολαῖς] om. C.K. 5. καύσαντας A.B.D.F.N.V.f.g. 6. τὴν ὁδὸν αὐ-
 τὴν Q. 7. ἢ A.F.K.g. 10. ἐκότερον R. μέρος] om. B. ante τὸ ἕτερον ponit Q.
 11. ταύτη] ταύτας P. 13. αὐτοὶ C.e. 14. δείγματα F.K.i. 15. καὶ νυκτί καὶ g.
 18. προῦλαβε D.F.g. καὶ πλεόν B. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ τὸ πλεόν.
 19. ἐπεσπάρσθη Q. ἀντεσπάρσθη K. 21. Ἑλωρινὴν H.K.O.V.g. Haack. Porpo.
 vulgo et Bekk. Ἑλωρινήν. 22. ἐπὶ B. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo παρά. κακυ-
 παρὶ E. κακοπάρει L. κακωπάρει Q. κοκυπάρει C.e.

2. ἐπειδὴ κακῶς, κ. τ. λ.] "Now that
 "they found their army in a miserable
 "state, both from the want of provi-
 "sions which had begun to be felt,
 "and because so many men had been
 "disabled by wounds," &c. "Οτι seems
 to be required before the verb κατατε-
 τραυματισμένοι ἦσαν. But Porpo com-

pares V. 61, 4. βουλόμενοι ἄλλως τε
 προσγενέσθαι σφίσι, καὶ ὁμηροῖ—ἦσαν
 αὐτόθι.

13. οἷον φιλεῖ—ἐγγίγνεσθαι] See at
 IV. 125, 1. and V. 6, 3.

18. προῦλαβε πολλῶ, i. e. τῆς ὁδοῦ] See
 on IV. 33, 2. And so Livy XXXVI. 19.
 aliquantum viæ præceperat.

ἵοιεν ἄνω διὰ μεσογείας· ἤλπιζον γὰρ καὶ τοὺς Σικελοὺς
5 ταύτῃ, οὗς μετέπεμψαν, ἀπαντήσεσθαι. ἐπειδὴ δ' ἐγένοντο
ἐπὶ τῷ ποταμῷ, εὗρον καὶ ἐνταῦθα φυλακὴν τινα τῶν
Συρακοσίων, ἀποτειχίζουσάν τε καὶ ἀποσταυροῦσαν τὸν
πόρον. καὶ βιασάμενοι αὐτὴν διέβησάν τε τὸν ποταμὸν, καὶ 5
ἐχώρουν αὐθις πρὸς ἄλλον ποταμὸν τὸν Ἑρινεόν· ταύτῃ γὰρ
οἱ ἡγεμόνες ἐκέλευον.

LXXXI. Ἐν τούτῳ δ' οἱ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι,
ὡς ἥ τε ἡμέρα ἐγένετο καὶ ἔγνωσαν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἀπελη-
λυθότας, ἐν αἰτία τε οἱ πολλοὶ τὸν Γύλιππον ¹⁰
εἶχον ἐκόντα ἀφεῖναι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, καὶ κατὰ
τάχος διώκοντες, ἥ οὐ χαλεπῶς ἡσθάνοντο
κεχωρηκότας, καταλαμβάνουσι περὶ ἀρίστου
ῥαν. καὶ ὡς προσέμιξαν τοῖς μετὰ τοῦ Δημο-
σθένους, ὑστέροις τε οὖσι καὶ σχολαίτερον καὶ ἀτακτότερον ¹⁵
χωροῦσιν, ὡς τῆς νυκτὸς τότε ξυνεταράχθησαν, εὐθὺς προσ-
πεσόντες ἐμάχοντο· καὶ οἱ ἱππῆς τῶν Συρακοσίων ἐκυκλοῦντό
3 τε ῥᾶον αὐτοὺς δίχα δὴ ὄντας, καὶ ξυνήγον ἐς ταυτό. τὸ δὲ
Νικίου στράτευμα ἀπέειχεν ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν καὶ πεντήκοντα
σταδίου· θάσσόν τε γὰρ ὁ Νικίας ἦγε, νομίζων οὐ τὸ ὑπο- ²⁰

1. διὰ τῆς μεσογείας B. 2. μετέπεμψαν A.D.E.F.G. μετεπέμψαντο B. Bekker. ἐπειδὴ B.D.E.F.N.R.V.i. Poppo. Goell. ed. 2. Bekk. 2. vulgo ἐπεί. 3. ἐν e. ἡδρον E. 4. τε accessit ex B. Bekk. Poppo. Goell. 5. αὐτοὺς i. διαβίβασαν g. διέβασαν i. τε] om. E.Q. καὶ ἐχ.—ποταμὸν om. pr. G. 6. ταύτῃ—ἐκέ-
λευον] om. E. 9. ἥ] om. K.k. 11. καὶ] om. i. 14. ὡς] ὡς A.C.D.E. F.G.H.R.V.d.e.g.i.k. 15. καὶ ἀτακτότερον] om. O. 16. τότε] τε B. 17. ἐν-
κυκλοῦντο k. 18. τε] om. B. τότε K.N. δὴ] om. Q.d.k. ἥδη B. 19. ἐμ-
προσθεν Q.R.i. καὶ πεντήκοντα A.C.D.F.H.N.Q.V.e.g.k.m. Poppo. Bekk.
πρόσθεν πεντήκοντα Goell. ceteri ἐκατὼν καὶ πενήκοντα. 20. θάσσόν τι Dobræus.
τῷ g.

6. ταύτῃ—ἐκέλευον] That is, finding that the enemy had already arrived at the Cacyraris, and that their own advance up the valley would probably be stopped by the enemy's resistance, they marched on to another valley, that of the Erineus; their guides informing them that by ascending this also they could get to the interior, and here, as they hoped, might anticipate the enemy.

16. τῆς νυκτὸς τότε] "Having got
"into confusion in the night, at the

"time mentioned above." See the note on VII. 31, 3.

19. καὶ πενήκοντα σταδίου] "As
"much as fifty stadia." It does not
appear that any manuscript omits the
conjunction καὶ, which is to be inter-
preted by "even," that is to say, "as
"much as," "not less than."

20. θάσσόν τε γὰρ ὁ Νικίας ἦγε,—ὁ δὲ
Δημοσθένης ἐτίγχανέ τε—ἐν πόσῳ—ῶν,
—καὶ—οὐ—προηχάρε] Such seems to
be the connection of the different parts

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μένειν ἐν τῷ τοιούτῳ ἐκόντας εἶναι καὶ μάχεσθαι σωτηρίαν,
ἀλλὰ τὸ ὡς τάχιστα ὑποχωρεῖν, τοσαῦτα μαχομένους ὅσα
ἀναγκάζονται· ὁ δὲ Δημοσθένης ἐτύγχανέ τε τὰ πλείω ἐν
πόνῳ ξυνεχестέρῳ ὦν διὰ τὸ ὑστέρῳ ἀναχωροῦντι αὐτῷ
5 πρῶτῳ ἐπικεῖσθαι τοὺς πολεμίους, καὶ τότε γνοὺς τοὺς
Συρακοσίους διώκοντας οὐ προὔχῳρει μᾶλλον ἢ ἐς μάχην
ξυνετάσσετο, ἕως ἐνδιατρίβων κυκλοῦται τε ὑπ' αὐτῶν, καὶ
ἐν πολλῇ θορύβῳ αὐτός τε καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ Ἀθηναῖοι ἦσαν·
ἀνελιθέντες γὰρ ἔς τι χωρίον, ᾧ κύκλῳ μὲν τειχίον περιῆν,
10 ὁδὸς δὲ ἔνθεν τε καὶ ἔνθεν, ἐλάας δὲ οὐκ ὀλίγας εἶχεν, ἐβάλ-
λοντο περισταδόν. τοιαύταις δὲ προσβολαῖς καὶ οὐ ξυσταδόν 4
μάχαις οἱ Συρακοῖσιοι εἰκότως ἐχρῶντο· τὸ γὰρ ἀποκινδυ-
νεύειν πρὸς ἀνθρώπους ἀπονενοημένους οὐ πρὸς ἐκείνων
μᾶλλον ἢν ἔτι ἢ πρὸς τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ ἅμα φειδῶ τέ τις
15 ἐγίγνετο ἐπ' εὐπραγία ἤδη σαφεῖ μὴ προαναλωθῆναι τῷ, καὶ

1. σωτήριον B. σωτηρίας i.
2. τῷ i. τοσαῦτα] τὸ σῶμα g. supra versum.
3. ἀναγκάζονται K. τε] om. H.
4. πόνῳ B.K.e. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri πόνῳ τε. αὐτῷ ἀναχωροῦντι G.
5. πρῶτῳ accessit ex B.D.F.H.L.N.O.P. g.i.k.m. Bekk. Haack. Poppo. Goell.
7. ξυνετάσσετο C.L.O.k. τε] om. N.V.
8. ἐν accessit ex B. Poppo. Goell. ἐνῆσαν e.
9. ἀναληφθέντες d. γὰρ] om. N.
10. εἶς τι] ἔτι, in margine ἐπὶ, d.i. τε] om. C.K.Q.i.
11. ἐλάας A.B.D.E.F.H.K.N. f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐλαίας.
12. ἐβάλλοντο B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐβάλλοντό τε.
13. ἔτι] μὲν L.O. προσβολαῖς οἱ σὺν ῥ. καὶ οὐ ξυστ. μάχ. V. οὐ] οἱ A.E. οὐ corr. F.
14. πρὸς τὸ τῶν A.E.F.H.R.f.g. τῶν] om. L.
15. ἐγίγνετο B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. om. O.g. ceteri ἐγένετο. τῷ E.F.H.K.

of this sentence. "For not only did "Nicias march more rapidly, but Demosthenes was at once more incessantly engaged with the enemy, and "also was himself more disposed to "fight, than to continue his retreat." The conjunction δὲ answers to τε in θασσόν τε γάρ. See Hermann on Viger, note 317.

9. ἀνελιθέντες] Lobeck on Phrynichus, p. 29. proposes to read συνεληθέντες: as ἀνελῆσαι, he says, signifies rather, "to unfold," or "open." But we read in Arrian, (Exped. Alexand. IV. 5, 13,) οἱ δὲ τοὺς διαβαίνοντας ἀντιμέτωποι ταχθέντες ἀνελθόντες ἐς τὸν ποταμόν, where ἀνελθόντες is exactly the French "refouler." And so it is here, "being driven back in confusion."

10. ὁδὸς δὲ ἔνθεν τε καὶ ἔνθεν] The description of the place is not very clear. Does ὁδὸς ἔνθεν τε καὶ ἔνθεν mean, that a road ran along the enclosure on each side, so as to allow the Syracusans to annoy the Athenians from opposite quarters? And are the olive trees mentioned as having tempted the Athenians to take shelter in this place, or rather as embarrassing the formation of their line, and confusing their movements?

15. μὴ προαναλωθῆναι] "Lest any one "should lose his life before he could "enjoy the fruits of the victory." Compare l. 141, 5.

[Tu, ut Schol. videtur fecisse, τῷ junge cum verbis φειδῶ τις ἐγίγνετο. Poppo.]

ἐνόμιζον καὶ ὥς ταύτῃ τῇ ιδέα καταδασάμενοι λήψεσθαι αὐτούς. LXXXII. ἐπειδὴ γοῦν δι' ἡμέρας βάλλοντες παν-
 at last compel the whole division to lay down its arms. ἤδη τεταλαιπωρημένους τοῖς τε τραύμασι καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ κακώσει, κήρυγμα ποιοῦνται Γύλιππος καὶ Συρα-
 κόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, πρῶτον μὲν τῶν νησιωτῶν εἴ τις βούλεται ἐπ' ἐλευθερίᾳ ὡς σφᾶς ἀπιέναι καὶ ἀπεχώρησάν τινες ἀπαντας τοὺς μετὰ Δημοσθένους ὁμολογία γίνεσθαι, ὥστε ὅπλα τε παραδοῦναι καὶ μὴ ἀποθανεῖν μηδένα μήτε βιαίως ἢ μήτε δεσμοῖς μήτε τῆς ἀναγκαιοτάτης ἐνδείας διαίτης. καὶ παρέδωσαν οἱ πάντες σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ἐξακισχίλιοι, καὶ τὸ ἀργύ-
 ριον, ὃ εἶχον, ἅπαν κατέθεσαν, ἐσβαλόντες ἐς ἀσπίδας ὑπτίας, 4 καὶ ἐνέπλησαν ἀσπίδας τέσσαρας. καὶ τούτους μὲν εὐθὺς ἀπεκόμιζον ἐς τὴν πόλιν. Νικίας δὲ καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ ἀφί-
 κνούνται ταύτῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμὸν τὸν Ἐρινεόν, καὶ διαβὰς πρὸς μετέωρόν τι καθίσε τὴν στρατίαν.

1. ὡς καὶ N.V.e.i. καὶ οἱ συρ. N.V. 7. ἐπιέναι K. 9. ἀπαντας] om. L.O.P.K. 5. ποιοῦνται καὶ γύλιππος e. καὶ οἱ συρ. N.V. 10. μὴ] om. L.O. 11. δεσμῶ Q. μετὰ supra G. μετὰ τοῦ δημοσθένους R.i. 15. ἀπεκόμιζον A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.Q.V.c.d.e.f.g. τοῖς ἀναγκαιοτάτοις H. 16. ταύτῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἀφικνούνται B. Bekk. 2. Goell. ed. 2. 17. τι] om. d.e. 18. καθίσε B. καθίσαι f. καθίσαι T. vulgo ἐκάθισε.

16. ταύτῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ] This is a certain correction, adopted by Bekker in his last edition, and by Poppo, and now also by Göller. I cannot see how αὐτῇ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ can have any meaning at all. The connection of the story is as follows: At daybreak both divisions of the Athenian army reached the coast road, and followed it till they came to the river Cyparis. They forced the passage towards the river, and continued their march finally the Erineus. But here they were separated; for the division of Demosthenes was overtaken by the enemy a little before noon, when Nicias was already fifty stadia in advance of it, and rendered at discretion towards evening.

Demosthenes then never reached the Erineus, but was cut off on his march towards it from the Cacyparis; as appears from ch. 80, 5; διέβησαν τὸν ποταμὸν. (the Cacyparis) καὶ ἔχουσαν πρὸς τὸν Ἐρινεόν. "They crossed the Cacyparis," (in the aorist tense, denoting that the action was completed,) "and 'began' to proceed," or, "were proceeding," (ἐχούσαν, in the imperfect tense,) "towards the Erineus." But Nicias actually reached the Erineus, ἀφικνούνται, whilst Demosthenes was engaged with the enemy fifty or sixty stadia in his rear, who had been marching during the greater part of the day, and during a part also of the night preceding it.

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LXXXIII. Οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ καταλαβόντες

αὐτὸν ἔλεγον ὅτι οἱ μετὰ Δημοσθένους παραδεδώκοιεν σφᾶς

On the following day
the Syracusans over-
take the division of
Nicias. He offers to
capitulate on terms
which they refuse to
grant. They attack and
harass him throughout
the day.

αὐτοὺς, κελεύοντες κάκεινον τὸ αὐτὸ δρᾶν· ὁ δ' ἀπιστῶν σπένδεται ἱππέα πέμψαι σκεψόμενον.

5 ὥς δ' οἰχόμενος ἀπήγγειλε πάλιν παραδεδω-
κότας, ἐπικηρυκεύεται Γυλίππῳ καὶ Συρακο-
σίοις εἶναι ἐτοῖμος ὑπὲρ Ἀθηναίων ξυμβῆναι,
ὅσα ἀνάλωσαν χρήματα Συρακόσιοι ἐς τὸν

πόλεμον, ταῦτα ἀποδοῦναι, ὥστε τὴν μετ' αὐτοῦ στρατιὰν

10 ἀφεῖναι αὐτούς· μέχρι οὗ δ' ἂν τὰ χρήματα ἀποδοθῇ, ἄνδρας
δώσειν Ἀθηναίων ὁμήρους, ἓνα κατὰ τάλαντον. οἱ δὲ Συρα-
κόσιοι καὶ Γύλιππος οὐ προσεδέχοντο τοὺς λόγους, ἀλλὰ
προσπεσόντες καὶ περιστάντες πανταχόθεν ἔβαλλον καὶ τού-
τους μέχρι ὀψέ. εἶχον δὲ καὶ οὗτοι πονήρως σίτου τε καὶ 4

15 τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ἀπορία. ὅμως δὲ τῆς νυκτὸς φυλάξαντες τὸ
ῥησυχάζον ἐμελλον πορεύεσθαι. καὶ ἀναλαμβάνουσιν τε τὰ
ὄπλα, καὶ οἱ Συρακόσιοι αἰσθάνονται καὶ ἐπαιώνισαν. γγόν- 5
τες δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ὅτι οὐ λανθάνουσι, κατέθεντο πάλιν,
πλήν τριακοσίων μάλιστα ἀνδρῶν· οὗτοι δὲ διὰ τῶν φυλά-
20 κων βιασάμενοι ἐχώρουν τῆς νυκτὸς ἣ ἐδύναντο. LXXXIV.

The retreat is con-
tinued on the following
day. The Athenians
arrive on the banks
of the ASSINARUS.
There they are over-
taken, attacked, and,
25 after a great slaughter,

Νικίας δὲ, ἐπειδὴ ἡμέρα ἐγένετο, ἤγε τὴν στρα-
τιάν· οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι προσέ-
κειντο τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον πανταχόθεν βάλλοντές
τε καὶ κατακοντίζοντες. καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἠπεί- 2
γοντο πρὸς τὸν Ἀσσίναρον ποταμὸν, ἅμα μὲν
βιαζόμενοι ὑπὸ τῆς πανταχόθεν προσβολῆς

2. μετὰ τοῦ δημοσθένους f.i. παρεδεδώκασι g. 3. ἐγκελεύοντες L. ἐκελεύοντο

τε Ο. 5. ἀπήγγελλε D. 7. ὑπὲρ] παρ' Ε. ὑπὸ R. συμβῆναι K. 9. ὥς τὴν k.
10. οὗ δ' δ' οὗ B. ἄνδρα T. 12. καὶ ὁ γύλιππος O.Q.i. 13. ἔβαλον K.f.
14. μέχρ' ὀψέ C.V. 15. τῶν ἐπιτηδείων A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.c.d.
e.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri τῶν ἄλλων ἐπιτηδείων. 16. πορεύεσθαι
A.B.L.N.O.V.g.i. Goell. Bekk. πορεύ[σ]εσθαι Poppo. ceteri πορεύσεσθαι.
17. ἐπαιώνισαν L.O.Q.e. ἐπαιώνισαν d. 19. πλήν] τὴν D. 20. βιασάμενοι]
βιαζόμενοι G. κομισάμενοι K. 22. προσέκειντο κατὰ τὸν P. 24. ἀκοντίζοντες d.g.
25. ἀσσιναρὸν K. ἀστιναρὸν i.

15. τῆς νυκτὸς τὸ ῥησυχάζον, i.e. τὴν Matth. Gr. Gr. §. 570, and Thuc. I.
ῥησυχίαν] See Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 100. 36, i. 90, 2. III. 10, i. VI. 24, 2. VII. 68, i.

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ἐνόμιζον καὶ ὥς ταύτῃ τῇ ιδέᾳ καταδασάμενοι λήψεσθαι αὐτούς. LXXXII. ἐπειδὴ γοῦν δι' ἡμέρας βάλλοντες παν-

at last compel the whole division to lay down its arms.

ταχόθεν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους καὶ ξυμμάχους ἑώρων ἤδη τεταλαιπωρημένους τοῖς τε τραύμασι καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ κακώσει, κήρυγμα ποιοῦνται Γύλιππος καὶ Σურ- 5 κόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, πρῶτον μὲν τῶν νησιωτῶν εἴ τις βούλεται ἐπ' ἐλευθερίᾳ ὥς σφᾶς ἀπιέναι· καὶ ἀπεχώρησάν τινες 2 πόλεις οὐ πολλαί. ἔπειτα δ' ὕστερον καὶ πρὸς τοὺς ἄλλους ἅπαντας τοὺς μετὰ Δημοσθένους ὁμολογία γίγνεται, ὥστε ὅπλα τε παραδοῦναι καὶ μὴ ἀποθανεῖν μηδένα μήτε βιαίως 10 3 μήτε δεσμοῖς μήτε τῆς ἀναγκαιοτάτης ἐνδείᾳ διαίτης. καὶ παρέδωσαν οἱ πάντες σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ἑξακισχίλιοι, καὶ τὸ ἀργύριον, ὃ εἶχον, ἅπαν κατέθεσαν, ἐσβαλόντες ἐς ἀσπίδας ὑπτίας, 4 καὶ ἐνέπλησαν ἀσπίδας τέσσαρας. καὶ τούτους μὲν εὐθὺς ἀπεκόμιζον ἐς τὴν πόλιν· Νικίας δὲ καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ ἀφι- 15 κνοῦνται †ταύτῃ† τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμὸν τὸν Ἑρινεὸν, καὶ διαβὰς πρὸς μετέωρόν τι καθίσε τὴν στρατιάν.

1. ὥς καὶ N.V.e.i. καταδασάμενοι g. 3. τοὺς] om. Q. 5. ποιοῦνται καὶ γύλιππος e. καὶ οἱ συρ. N.V. 7. ἐπιέναι K. 9. ἅπαντας] om. L.O.P.k. μετὰ supra G. μετὰ τοῦ δημοσθένους R.i. 10. μὴ] om. L.O. 11. δεσμῷ Q. τοῖς ἀναγκαιοτάτοις H. 15. ἀπεκόμιζον A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.Q.V.c.d.e.f.g. i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀπεκόμισαν. αὐτὸν A.D.E. ταύτῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἀφικνούνται B. Bekk. 2. Goell. ed. 2. 16. ταύτῃ pro αὐτῇ Poppo. vulgo αὐτῇ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ. 17. τι] om. d.e. καθίσε Poppo. Goell. Bekk. καθείσε A.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.d.e.g.k.m. ἐκαθείσε B. καθῆσαι f. καθείσαι T. vulgo ἐκάθισε.

16. ταύτῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ] This is a certain correction, adopted by Bekker in his last edition, and by Poppo, and now also by Götter. I cannot see how αὐτῇ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ can have any meaning at all. The connection of the story is as follows: At daybreak both divisions of the Athenian army reached the coast road, and followed it till they came to the river Cacyparis. They forced the passage of the river, and continued their march towards the Erineus. But here they were finally separated; for the division of Demosthenes was overtaken by the enemy a little before noon, when Nicias was already fifty stadia in advance of it, and after fighting throughout the day surrendered at discretion towards evening.

Demosthenes then never reached the Erineus, but was cut off on his march towards it from the Cacyparis; as appears from ch. 80, 5; διέβησαν τὸν ποταμὸν, (the Cacyparis) καὶ ἐχώρουν πρὸς τὸν Ἑρινεόν. "They crossed the Cacy-
"paris," (in the aorist tense, denoting that the action was completed,) "and
"began to proceed," or, "were proceed-
"ing," (ἐχώρουν, in the imperfect tense,) "towards the Erineus." But Nicias actually reached the Erineus, ἀφικνούνται, whilst Demosthenes was engaged with the enemy fifty or sixty stadia in his rear, crossed it, and then halted his soldiers, who had been marching during the greater part of the day, and during a part also of the night preceding it.

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LXXXIII. Οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ καταλαβόντες

αὐτὸν ἔλεγον ὅτι οἱ μετὰ Δημοσθένους παραδεδώκοιεν σφᾶς

αὐτοὺς, κελεύοντες κακέειναι τὸ αὐτὸ δρᾶν· ὁ δ' ἀπιστῶν σπένδεται ἱππέα πέμψαι σκεψόμενον.

ὥς δ' οἰχόμενος ἀπήγγειλε πάλιν παραδεδω-
κότας, ἐπικηρυκεύεται Γυλίππῳ καὶ Συρακο-
σίοις εἶναι ἐτοιμός ὑπὲρ Ἀθηναίων ξυμβῆναι,
ὅσα ἀνάλωσαν χρήματα Συρακόσιοι ἐς τὸν

πόλεμον, ταῦτα ἀποδοῦναι, ὥστε τὴν μετ' αὐτοῦ στρατιὰν
ἀφείναι αὐτούς· μέχρι οὗ δ' ἂν τὰ χρήματα ἀποδοθῇ, ἄνδρας
δώσειν Ἀθηναίων ὁμήρους, ἓνα κατὰ τάλαντον. οἱ δὲ Συρα-
κόσιοι καὶ Γύλιππος οὐ προσεδέχοντο τοὺς λόγους, ἀλλὰ
προσπεσόντες καὶ περιστάντες πανταχόθεν ἔβαλλον καὶ τού-
τους μέχρι ὀψέ. εἶχον δὲ καὶ οὗτοι πονήρως σίτου τε καὶ

ἐπιτηδείων ἀπορία. ὁμως δὲ τῆς νυκτὸς φυλάξαντες τὸ
ἡσυχάζον ἔμελλον πορεύεσθαι. καὶ ἀναλαμβάνουσιν τε τὰ
ὄπλα, καὶ οἱ Συρακόσιοι αἰσθάνονται καὶ ἐπαιώνισαν. γνόν-
τες δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ὅτι οὐ λανθάνουσι, κατέθεντο πάλιν,
πλὴν τριακοσίων μάλιστα ἀνδρῶν· οὗτοι δὲ διὰ τῶν φυλά-
κων βιασάμενοι ἐχώρουν τῆς νυκτὸς ἢ ἐδύναντο. LXXXIV.

Νικίας δὲ, ἐπειδὴ ἡμέρα ἐγένετο, ἤγε τὴν στρα-
τιάν· οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι προσέ-
κειντο τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον πανταχόθεν βάλλοντές
τε καὶ κατακοντίζοντες. καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἠπεί-
γοντο πρὸς τὸν Ἀσσίναρον ποταμὸν, ἅμα μὲν
βιαζόμενοι ὑπὸ τῆς πανταχόθεν προσβολῆς

2. μετὰ τοῦ δημοσθένους f.i. παρεδεδώκασιν g. 3. ἐγκελεύοντες L. ἐκελεύοντο

τε O. 5. ἀπήγγειλε D. 7. ὑπὲρ] παρ' E. ὑπὸ R. συμβῆναι K. 9. ὥς τὴν k.
10. οὗ δ'] δ' οὐ B. ἄνδρα T. 12. καὶ ὁ γύλιππος O. Q. i. 13. ἔβαλον K. f.
14. μέχρις ὀψέ C. V. 15. τῶν ἐπιτηδείων A. B. C. E. F. H. K. L. N. O. P. T. V. c. d.
e. f. g. i. k. m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri τῶν ἄλλων ἐπιτηδείων. 16. πορεύεσθαι
A. B. L. N. O. V. g. i. Goell. Bekk. πορεύ[σ]εσθαι Poppo. ceteri πορεύσεσθαι.
17. ἐπαιώνισαν L. O. Q. e. ἐπαιώνισαν d. 19. πλὴν] τὴν D. 20. βιασάμενοι]
βιαζόμενοι G. κομισάμενοι K. 22. προσέκειντο κατὰ τὸν P. 24. ἀκοντίζοντες d. g.
25. ἀσσιναρὸν K. ἀστιναρὸν i.

15. τῆς νυκτὸς τὸ ἡσυχάζον, i. e. τὴν Matth. Gr. Gr. §. 570, and Thuc. I.
ἡσυχίαν] See Poppo, Prolegomen. I. p. 100. 36, i. 90, 2. III. 10, i. VI. 24, 2. VII. 68, i.

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ἰππέων τε πολλῶν καὶ τοῦ ἄλλου ὄχλου, οἰόμενοι ῥαόν τι σφίσιν ἔσσεσθαι, ἣν διαβῶσι τὸν ποταμὸν, ἅμα δὲ ὑπὸ τῆς 3 τλαιπωρίας καὶ τοῦ πιεῖν ἐπιθυμία. ὥς δὲ γίνονται ἐπ' αὐτῷ, ἐσπίπτουσιν οὐδενὶ κόσμῳ ἔτι, ἀλλὰ πᾶς τέ τις διαβῆναι αὐτὸς πρῶτος βουλόμενος, καὶ οἱ πολέμοι ἐπικείμενοι χαλε- 5 πὴν ἤδη τὴν διάβασιν ἐποιοῦν· ἄθροοι γὰρ ἀναγκαζόμενοι χωρεῖν ἐπέπιπτόν τε ἀλλήλοις καὶ κατεπάτουν, περὶ τε τοῖς 4 δορατίοις καὶ σκεύεσιν οἱ μὲν εὐθὺς διεφθείροντο, οἱ δὲ ἐμ- 4 παλασσόμενοι κατέρρεον. ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ θάτερα τέ τοῦ ποταμοῦ παραστάντες οἱ Συρακόσιοι (ἣν δὲ κρημνῶδες) ἔβαλλον ἄνω- 10 θεν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, πίνοντάς τε τοὺς πολλοὺς ἄσμένους, καὶ ἐν κοίλῳ ὄντι τῷ ποταμῷ ἐν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ταρασσο- 5 μένους. οἳ τε Πελοποννήσιοι ἐπικαταβάντες, τοὺς ἐν τῷ

1. τε καὶ πολλῶν e. οἰόμενοι δὲ ῥαόν g. ῥαόν σφίσιν T. 2. ὑπὸ om. Q. 3. δ' ἐγένοντο g. δ' ἐγίνοντο T.e. 5. αὐτὸς accessit ex A.B.C.D.E.F.H.K.L.N.Ö.P. T.V.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. 7. περὶ τε] om. D. τε] om. g. 8. σκεύεσι καὶ οἱ g. ἐπαλασσόμενοι g. ἐμπαλασσόμενοι i. ἐπ' ἀλλασσόμενοι D. ἐπαλασσόμενοι V. 9. τὰ] τὸ L.O. 10. περιστάντες f. οἱ συρ.] om. g. ἔβαλον f. 11. πίνοντάς K. τοὺς] om. B.D.H.N.V.g.i. ἄσμένους B.Q. 12. τῷ] om. O. ἐν σφίσιν—ποταμῷ] om. T. αὐτοῖς τε ταρασσομένους d. 13. καταβάντες d.i. τῷ] om. K.L.O.k.

7. περὶ τοῖς δορατίοις διεφθείροντο] "They died on the javelins," that is, as Dr. Bloomfield observes, *πειρόμενοι περὶ τοῖς δορατίοις*. It is evident that the words *εὐθὺς διεφθείροντο* refer to *περὶ τοῖς δορατίοις*, and *οἱ—κατέρρεον* to *σκεύεσιν*. They lost their footing, and fell over the various articles of the baggage which were dropped and scattered in the confusion, and being unable to recover themselves, they sank on the ground exhausted. *Κατέρρεον* would signify, "were floated down the stream," if we suppose that the *Assinarus* had been swelled by recent rain; (see ch. 79, 3.) otherwise a Sicilian stream in the month of September would scarcely have water enough to carry away any thing. *Καταρρεῖν*, in the sense of "sinking to the ground," occurs in Dionys. Halicarn. Antiqu. Rom. III. 19. and Sophocl. Antig. 1010. Göller refers to the description of the fire of Rome in Dion Cassius LXII. 16. ἀλλήλοις τε ἐνεπλάζοντο καὶ περὶ τοῖς σκεύεσιν ἐσφάλλοντο. The word *ἐμπα-*

λασσόμενοι occurs in Herodotus, VII. 85, 3.

9. ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ θάτερα τε] As τὰ ἐπὶ θάτερα is regarded as one single word, the position of the conjunction τε may be excused. The Syracusans sent some men to line the opposite bank of the river in front of the Athenians, and to prevent their forcing their way, and so continuing their retreat.

13. οἱ τε Πελοποννήσιοι] The Syracusan heavy armed infantry seems to have been of a very inferior description, and never to have encountered the Athenians with effect except when supported by their cavalry. Accordingly, as the Boeotians had turned the fortune of the battle in the night attack on Epipolæ, after the Syracusans had failed in all their attempts to resist the Athenians; so now the disciplined troops of Peloponnesus under Gylippus alone ventured to close with the enemy, while the Syracusans confined themselves to harassing them from a distance with their missiles.

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ποταμῷ μάλιστα ἔσφαζον. καὶ τὸ ὕδωρ εὐθὺς διέφθαρτο,
 ἀλλ' οὐδὲν ἦσσαν ἐπίνετό τε ὁμοῦ τῷ πληῶ, ῥηματωμένον,
 καὶ περιμάχητον ἦν τοῖς πολλοῖς. LXXXV. τέλος δὲ
 5 are compelled to lay down their arms. ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ, καὶ διεφθαρμένου τοῦ στρατεύ-
 Complete destruction of the Athenian army. ματος τοῦ μὲν κατὰ τὸν ποταμὸν, τοῦ δὲ, καὶ
 εἴ τι διαφύγοι, ὑπὸ τῶν ἱππέων, Νικίας Γυλίππῳ ἑαυτὸν
 παραδίδωσι, πιστεύσας μᾶλλον αὐτῷ ἢ τοῖς Συρακοσίοις·
 καὶ ἑαυτῷ μὲν χρῆσθαι ἐκέλευεν ἐκεῖνόν τε καὶ Λακεδαιμο-
 10 νίους ὃ τι βούλονται, τοὺς δὲ ἄλλους στρατιώτας παύσασθαι
 φονεύοντας. καὶ ὁ Γύλιππος μετὰ τοῦτο ζῳγρεῖν ἤδη ἐκέλευε·
 καὶ τοὺς τε λοιποὺς, ὅσους μὴ ἀπεκρύναντο (πολλοὶ δὲ οὗτοι
 ἐγένοντο,) ξυνεκόμισαν ζῶντας, καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς τριακοσίους, οἱ
 τὴν φυλακὴν διεξήλθον τῆς νυκτὸς, πέμψαντες τοὺς διωξο-
 15 μένους ξυνέλαβον. τὸ μὲν οὖν ἀθροισθὲν τοῦ στρατεύματος
 εἰς τὸ κοινὸν οὐ πολὺ ἐγένετο, τὸ δὲ διακλαπὲν πολὺ, καὶ
 διεπλήσθη πᾶσα Σικελία αὐτῶν, ἅτε οὐκ ἀπὸ ξυμβάσεως,
 ὥσπερ τῶν μετὰ Δημοσθένους, ληφθέντων. μέρος δέ τι οὐκ
 20 ὀλίγον καὶ ἀπέθανε· πλείστος γὰρ δὴ φόνος οὗτος καὶ οὐ-
 δενὸς ἐλάσσων τῶν ἐν τῷ Σικελικῷ πολέμῳ τούτῳ ἐγένετο.
 καὶ ἐν ταῖς ἄλλαις προσβολαῖς ταῖς κατὰ τὴν πορείαν συ-

2. ἦσσαν] om. f. τε] om. C.e. ῥηματωμένῳ d.i. 3. δὴ e. 4. τε] om. d.i.
 ἦδη] om. G. διακειμένων P. 7. νικίας A.B.C.D.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.Q.V.c.d.e.
 f.g.i.k. Haack. 1. πο. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὁ νικίας. 8. τοῖς] om. K. 9. χρή-
 σασθαι B. 11. τοῦτο] τοῦ A.D.F. 12. τε] om. d. 13. ξυγκομίσας A.C.D.E.
 F.G.H.L.O.P.Q.T.d.e.g.i.k.m. ξυγκομίσαι N.V. ξυγκομίσαν K. 14. πέμψαντες
 δι τοὺς K. 15. ξυνέβαλον D.d.g.i. 17. διεπλήσθη A.B.C.D.F.H.L.N.O.P.
 R.T.V.b.d.e.f.g.i.k. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo κατεπλήσθη. πᾶσα ἡ
 σικελία L.O. 18. τοῦ μετὰ T. μετὰ τοῦ δημοσθένους i. 19. καὶ ante ἀπέθ.
 om. Q. 20. ἐλάσσω G. σικελικῷ] ἑλληνικῷ Tusanus. σικελφ R. 21. ἐσβολαῖς
 N.V. om. A.C.D.E.F.H.L.O.Q.T.d.e.g.i.k. γενομένης συχναῖς e.

20. ἐν τῷ Σικελικῷ πολέμῳ] The Scholiast and Göller propose to read, ἐν τῷ Ἑλληνικῷ πολέμῳ, the former appealing to the words in ch. 87, 4. ἔργον τοῦτο Ἑλληνικόν. But Thucydides is comparing the loss of the Athenians at the Assinarus with their other defeats in Sicily; e.g. at Epipolæ, and in the naval engagements, as in the next line

he compares it indirectly with the loss sustained in the various partial actions during the retreat. It is as if an historian of the French campaign in Russia were to say of their loss at the Beresina, "that it was greater than on any other occasion throughout this Russian campaign."

χρᾱῖς γενομέναις οὐκ ὀλίγοι ἐτεθνήκεσαν. πολλοὶ δὲ ὅμως καὶ διέφυγον, οἱ μὲν καὶ παραντίκα, οἱ δὲ καὶ δουλεύσαντες καὶ διαδιδράσκοντες ὕστερον· τούτοις δ' ἦν ἀναχώρησις ἐς Κατάνην.

LXXXVI. Ξυναθροισθέντες δὲ οἱ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμ-
μαχοι, τῶν τε αἰχμαλώτων ὄσους ἐδύναντο πλείστους καὶ τὰ
σκῦλα ἀναλάβοντες, ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν πόλιν.
καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἄλλους Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν ξυμ-
μάχων, ὅπόσους ἔλαβον, κατεβίβασαν ἐς τὰς
λιθοτομίας, ἀσφαλεστάτην εἶναι νομίσαντες 10
[τὴν] τήρησιν, Νικίαν δὲ καὶ Δημοσθένην ἄκοντος τοῦ Γυ-
λίππου ἀπέσφαξαν. ὁ γὰρ Γύλιππος καλὸν τὸ ἀγώνισμα
ἐνόμιζεν οἱ εἶναι ἐπὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις καὶ τοὺς ἀντιστρατήγους
3 κομίσαι Λακεδαιμονίοις. ξυνέβαινε δὲ τὸν μὲν πολεμιώτατον
αὐτοῖς εἶναι, Δημοσθένην, διὰ τὰ ἐν τῇ νήσῳ καὶ Πύλῳ, τὸν 15
δὲ διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ ἐπιτηδεύτατον· τοὺς γὰρ ἐκ τῆς νήσου ἄνδρας
τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ὁ Νικίας προῦθυμήθη, σπονδὰς πείσας
τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ποιήσασθαι, ὥστε ἀφεθῆναι. ἀνθ' ὧν οἱ τε
Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἦσαν αὐτῷ προσφιλεῖς, κἀκεῖνος οὐχ ἥκιστα

1. ὅμως διέφυγον O. 2. παραχρῆμα Q. 5. ξυναθροισθέντες B. Haack.
Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo συναθροισθέντες. 7. λαβόντες D.E.F.H.N.T.V.f.g.
8. ἄλλους τῶν ἀθηναίων Q. 11. τὴν] om. B.C.D.F.G.H.K.N.R.T.c.d.e.f.g.
Bekk. ῥῆσιν A. et γρ. N. δέ] τε d.i. ἄκοντος τοῦ γυλίππου B. Bekk. 2.
ὁ γυ. T. vulgo ἄκοντος γυλίππου 12. κατέσφαξαν i. ἀπέσφαξεν T. 13. οἱ]
om. V. τοὺς ἄλλους f.i. 15. εἶναι τὸν δημοσθένην Q. τὰ] τὴν d. καὶ]
τῇ Q. 16. αὐτὰ εἶναι ἐπιτηδεύτατον K. τοὺς μὲν γὰρ c. 19. διὰ τοῦτο
post ἥκιστα ins. B. Bekk. Goell.

10. λιθοτομ.] Notus de his Ciceronis locus, l. 5. in Verr. c. 27. BAUER.

11. [τὴν] τήρησιν] The article, which is wanting in the best MSS. should, I think, be omitted. Compare VII. 42, 5. ξυνομοσθέντες ἡγήτοιο διαπολέμειν. "Thinking it the safest way of keeping "them."

12. καλὸν τὸ ἀγώνισμα ἐνόμιζεν οἱ εἶναι] Hoc ita effert Plutarchus, μέγα δ' ἡγήτοιο πρὸς δόξαν. Etiam in eo, quod supra, III. 82, 14. dicit Thucydides, καὶ ὅτι, ἀπάτῃ περιγινόμενος, ξυνέσεως ἀγώνισμα προσελάμβανε, Scholiastes et Dionysius Halic. in Judic. de Thucydide,

p. 152. ἀγώνισμα interpretantur δόξαν, laudem, vel opinionem hominum alii gloriosam. Ἐπαθλον, præmium, exponit Suidas apud Aristophanem Ran. v. 286. λαβεῖν τ' ἀγώνισμ' ἀξιόν τι τῆς ὁδοῦ. Habet hæc vox in universum significacionem laudis, et dicitur de omnibus præclaris studiis ac facinoribus, quæ gloria consequitur. Vid. Thucydidem, VII. 56, 2. 59, 2. et VIII. 17, 2. DUK.

19. οὐχ ἥκιστα] Bekker and Göller add διὰ τοῦτο, on the authority of the Vatican MS. B. But ἀνθ' ὧν πιστεύσας —παρέδωκεν, if not absolutely correct, as the better expression would have

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πιστεύσας ἑαυτὸν τῷ Γυλίπῳ παρέδωκεν. ἀλλὰ τῶν Συρα-
 4 κοσίῳν τινὲς, ὡς ἐλέγετο, οἱ μὲν δέισαντες, ὅτι πρὸς αὐτὸν
 ἐκεκοινολόγηντο, μὴ βασανιζόμενος διὰ τὸ τοιοῦτο ταραχὴν
 σφίσιν ἐν εὐπραγίᾳ ποιήσῃ, ἄλλοι δὲ, καὶ οὐχ ἥκιστα οἱ
 5 Κορίνθιοι, μὴ χρήμασι δὴ πείσας τινὰς, ὅτι πλούσιος ἦν,
 ἀποδρᾶ καὶ αὐθις σφίσι νεώτερόν τι ἀπ' αὐτοῦ γένηται,
 πείσαντές τε τοὺς ξυμμάχους, ἀπέκτειναν αὐτόν. καὶ ὁ μὲν 5
 τοιαύτῃ ἢ ὅτι ἐγγύτατα τούτων αἰτία ἐτεθνήκει, ἥκιστα δὴ
 ἄξιος ὦν τῶν γε ἐπ' ἐμοῦ Ἑλλήνων ἐς τοῦτο δυστυχίας
 10 ἀφικέσθαι, διὰ τὴν πᾶσαν ἐς ἀρετὴν νενομισμένην ἐπιτή-
 δευσιν. LXXXVII. τοὺς δ' ἐν ταῖς λιθοτομίαις οἱ Συρα-
 κόσιοι χαλεπῶς τοὺς πρώτους χρόνους μετεχείρισαν. ἐν γὰρ
 τοίλῳ χωρίῳ ὄντας καὶ ὀλίγῳ πολλοὺς οἱ τε
 ἥλιοι τὸ πρῶτον καὶ τὸ πνίγος ἔτι ἐλύπει διὰ
 15 τὸ ἀστεγαστον, καὶ αἱ νύκτες ἐπιγιγνόμεναι
 τούναντιόν μετοπωρινὰ καὶ ψυχραὶ τῇ μετα-
 βολῇ ἐς ἀσθένειαν ἐνεωτέριζον, πάντα τε ποι-
 ούντων αὐτῶν διὰ στενοχωρίαν ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ, καὶ προσέτι τῶν
 νεκρῶν ὁμοῦ ἐπ' ἀλλήλοις ξυννενημένων, οἱ ἕκ τε τῶν τραυ-
 20 μάτων καὶ διὰ τὴν μεταβολὴν καὶ τὸ τοιοῦτον ἀπέθνησκον,

3. ἐκεκοινολόγητο L.O. τοιοῦτο A.B.D.E.F.H.K.N.f.g.i.m. Poppo. Goell.
 Bekk. ceteri τοιούτων. 4. δὲ, καὶ] δ' K. 5. δὴ receperunt ex B. Bekk. Poppo.
 Goell. 6. γένοιτο d.i. 7. πείσαντές τε A.D.E.F.G. τε] om. B. et Bekker.
 Poppo. Goell. 8. ἐγγύτατα A.B.C.D.F.G.H.K.N.Q.T.V.e.g.m. Haack. Poppo.
 Goell. Bekk. ἐγγυάτῃ i. vulgo ἐγγυτάτω. 9. ἐπ'] ὑπ' G. 10. πᾶσαν ἐς ἀρετὴν
 receperunt ex B.H.K.V.c.d.f.i. et recente γρ. A. et γρ. N. Bekk. Poppo. Goell.
 om. A.D.E.F.G. ἐπιτήδευσιν A.B.C.D.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.Q.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.i.k.m.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐς τὸ θεῖον ἐπιτήδευσιν. 12. μετεχείρησαν H.K.
 13. καὶ ὀλίγῳ post ὄντας B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. om. A.D.E.F.G. 14. ἡλείοι d.i.
 τὸ ante πρῶτον om. H.K.L.O.k. καὶ πνίγος L.O.P.k. 15. ἀστεγάτων B.
 16. μετοπωρινὰ E. 17. ἐπ' ἀσθενείᾳ B. 18. αὐτῶν] om. e. 19. ξυν-
 νενημένων A.F.G.H.T.g. ξυννενημένων L.V.k. pr. G. ξυννενημένων B.O.Q.
 συνηλεγμένων i. 20. τοιοῦτο A.D.E.F.G.H.R.T.f.g.k.m.

been δι' α, is yet only a very slight instance of that common inaccuracy, by which a word or expression is applied to two clauses of a sentence when it can properly belong only to one of them. See III. 6, 2. ναύσταθμον πλοίων καὶ ἀγορᾶς. Again, a few lines below, Bekker, on the same authority, omitted the conjunction τε after πείσαντες. But

δείσαντες—πείσαντές τε, answer to one another: and δέισαντες must clearly be repeated after Κορίνθιοι.

19. ξυννενημένων] Id est: σεσωρευμένων. Apud Herodotum plus semel hoc vocabulum legitur; cuius loca in Lexicon Ionicum contulit Portus. Add. Eustathium ad Homer. Iliad. γ'. p. 689. Etym. M. et ad II. 52, 5. adnotata. Duk.

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καὶ ὅσμαι ἦσαν οὐκ ἀνεκτοὶ, καὶ λιμῶ ἅμα καὶ δίψει ἐπιέ-
 ζοντο· ἐδίδουσαν γὰρ αὐτῶν ἐκάστῳ ἐπὶ ὅκτῳ μῆνας κοτύλην
 ὕδατος καὶ δύο κοτύλας σίτου. ἄλλα τε ὅσα εἰκὸς ἐν τοιούτῳ
 χωρίῳ ἐμπεπτωκότας κακοπαθῆσαι, οὐδὲν ὅ τι οὐκ ἐπεγένετο
 2 αὐτοῖς. καὶ ἡμέρας μὲν ἐβδομήκοντά τινες οὕτω διητήθησαν
 ἀθρόοι· ἔπειτα, πλὴν Ἀθηναίων καὶ εἴ τινας Σικελιωτῶν ἢ
 3 Ἰταλιωτῶν ξυνεστράτευσαν, τοὺς ἄλλους ἀπέδοντο. ἐλήφθη-
 σαν δὲ οἱ ξύμπαντες, ἀκριβεῖα μὲν χαλεπὸν ἐξειπεῖν, ὅμως
 4 δὲ οὐκ ἐλάσσους ἐπακισχιλίων. ξυνέβη τε ἔργον τοῦτο
 Ἑλληνικὸν τῶν κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον τόνδε μέγιστον γενέσθαι,¹⁰
 δοκεῖν δ' ἔμοιγε, καὶ ὧν ἀκοῇ Ἑλληνικῶν ἴσμεν, καὶ τοῖς τε

1. ἀνεκταὶ Q.e. cum Suida, v. ξυνενημένοι. δίψῃ D.N.V.g. 2. αὐτῶ c. μῆνας]
 ἡμέρας N.V. sed V. alia manu γρ. μῆνας. sed N. prima manu γρ. μῆνας. 3. εἰκὸς
 ὅσα D.i. ἐν τοιούτῳ A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.V.e.g.k.m. Haack. Porpo. Goell.
 Bekk. vulgo (et teste Bekk. B.) ἐν τῷ τοιούτῳ. 5. μὲν] om. B. διετέλη-
 σαν Q. 6. οἱ ἀθρόοι R.d. εἴ] οἱ D.N.Q.V.g. ἢ Ἰταλιωτῶν] om. L.O.P.d.i.k.
 ἢ εἴ τινας Ἰταλιωτῶν e. 7. ἀπέδοντο] ἐπώλησαν E. 8. δὲ καὶ οἱ B. εἰπεῖν B.
 10. τὸν] om. Q. 11. δοκεῖ d. δοκῇ i.

1. δίψει] Reg. [g.] δίψῃ. quomodo
 et IV. 35, 4. Marg. δίψης pro δίψους.
 Δίψα, si Phavorino credimus, dicebant
 veteres, δίψος recentiores. Nam ita ille:
 Δίψα θηλυκοῦ γένους ἐστὶ, τὸ δὲ δίψος
 τῶν ὑστέρων ἐστίν. Ὅμηρος δὲ δίψαν
 οἶδε. De Homero quod dicit, verum
 est; semper enim δίψα, nunquam δί-
 ψος, apud eum legitur. Nec refugiant
 recentiores. Pollux, VI. 31. τὸ πρᾶγμα
 δίψα καὶ δίψος. Lucianus Dial. Mort.
 p. 301. τὴν δίψαν πεφοβημένος. Ari-
 stophanes Equit. v. 531. δίψῃ δ' ἀπο-
 λώλως. Sed proverborum Græcorum
 Scriptores, et Suidas in proverbio Δελ-
 φὸς ἀνὴρ, ad quod respicit Comicus,
 habent δίψει at Suidas in Κοινῶς, Δί-
 ψῃ. In Polluce quoque I. 168. variat
 scriptura. Illud ex Homero constat,
 antiquius esse ἢ δίψα. Dux.

2. κοτύλην ὕδατος] The κοτύλη was
 the fourth part of the chœnix; so that
 the allowance of food was only half of
 that commonly given to a slave. See
 the note on IV. 16, 1. where I have erro-
 neously followed Pollux in reckoning
 the cotyle as $\frac{1}{4}$ of the chœnix, instead
 of $\frac{1}{2}$. It should be observed that a
 cotyle of wine, a little more than half

an English pint, was the allowance
 made to the Helots in Sphacteria; the
 wine being supposed always to be drunk
 diluted with water, and water the Spar-
 tans had in the island. But here this
 half pint of water was the whole amount
 of liquid allowed to the Athenians for
 a day's consumption. Compare Boëckh
 Staatshaush. der Athener, I. p. 99, &c.
 [Eng. transl. I. p. 123.] and Mazocchi,
 Tabul. Heracleens. p. 175. The cotyle
 was equivalent to the Roman hemina,
 that is, to $\frac{1}{2}$ of a sextarius, or $\frac{1}{4}$ of the
 modius.

6. πλὴν Ἀθηναίων] The Athenians,
 as we may conclude from what is said
 a little above, were confined for nearly
 six months longer, and the survivors
 were then probably sold as the other
 prisoners had been sold before them.

9. ἔργον τοῦτο Ἑλληνικόν] This seems
 to me somewhat suspicious, and the
 word Ἑλληνικόν appears to be unneces-
 sary, for what great events took place
 in the Peloponnesian war, in which
 Greeks were not the principal actors?
 Or is the meaning, "this action, in
 "which Greeks alone were concerned,"
 &c., as if it were Ἑλληνικὸν ὄν.?

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κρατήσασι λαμπρότατον καὶ τοῖς διαφθαρεῖσι δυστυχέστατον· κατὰ πάντα γὰρ πάντως νικηθέντες, καὶ οὐδὲν ὀλίγον ἐς οὐδὲν κακοπαθήσαντες, πανωλεθρία δὴ, τὸ λεγόμενον, καὶ πεζὸς καὶ νῆες καὶ οὐδὲν ὃ τι οὐκ ἀπώλετο, καὶ ὀλίγοι ἀπὸ πολλῶν ἐπ' οἴκου ἀπενόστησαν. ταῦτα μὲν τὰ περὶ Σικελίαν γενόμενα.

2. πάντως] πάντες N.V. 3. δὴ τὸ] τὸ δὴ G. δὲ τὸ c. 4. ὃ τι] ὡς ὅτι margo H. 5. πολλοῦ c. ἐπενόστησαν D.g. ἀπενόησαντο Q. ἐπανάστησαν i. τοιαῦτα d.i. μὲν] om. Q. περὶ σικελίαν A.B.C.D.F.G.H.L.N.O.T.V.c.e.g.i.k. Porpo. Goell. vulgo περὶ τὴν σικελίαν. 6. λεγόμενα D.N.V.g.

2. οὐδὲν ὀλίγον ἐς οὐδὲν κακοπαθήσαντες] Idem genus loquendi est supra cap. 59, 3. ὀλίγον οὐδὲν ἐς οὐδὲν ἐπενόουν. DUK.

3. πανωλεθρία δὴ, κ. τ. λ.] The construction should either be νικηθέντων—κακοπαθησάντων καὶ ὁ πεζὸς καὶ αἱ νῆες, καὶ οὐδὲν ὅτι οὐκ ἀπώλετο, (in which case ἀπώλοντο would be instantly supplied as the verb to πεζὸς and νῆες,) or else it should be ἀπώλοντο instead of

ἀπώλετο, the expression, νικηθέντες καὶ πεζὸς καὶ νῆες καὶ οὐδὲν ὃ τι οὐκ ἀπώλοντο, being similar to those already noticed in V. 59, 1. αὐτοὶ οὐ πολλὰ πλείους διεφθάρησαν. "They were ruined, according to the proverb, horse and foot and all." That is, the words πεζὸς, νῆες, and οὐδὲν ὃ τι οὐκ belong properly to the predicate of the proposition, and not to its subject.

ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΟΥ ΞΥΓΓΡΑΦΗΣ

Θ.

ΕΣ δὲ τὰς Ἀθήνας ἐπειδὴ ἡγγέλθη, ἐπὶ πολὺ μὲν ἡπί-
στον καὶ τοῖς πάνυ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἐξ αὐτοῦ τοῦ
ἔργου διαπεφευγόσι καὶ σαφῶς ἀγγέλλουσι, μὴ
οὕτω γε τὰντ πασσυδι διεφθάρθαι· ἐπειδὴ δὲ
ἔγνωσαν, χαλεποὶ μὲν ἦσαν τοῖς ξυμπροθυμη- 5

1. ἐς] ὡς P. om. c. 2. καὶ] om. K. ἐξ] καὶ ἐξ Q. R. Y. Taur. 3. ἀγγέ-
λουσι K. c. 4. ἄγαν B. om. d. i. vulgo ἄν. Supra I. 75, 1. μὴ οὕτως ἄγαν
ἐπιφθόνως Bekk. πασσυδι f. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. πανσυδι A. B. C. F. G. H. K.
N. P. R. T. V. X. Y. c. d. e. g. i. k. m. Taur. vulgo πανσυδεῖ. ἐφθάρθαι E. δέ] τε
C. E. F. H. K. L. R. T. X. d. e. f. g. i. k. m. Taur.

1. For an account of the behaviour of the Athenians on receiving the news of their defeat in Sicily, see Plutarch's Life of Nicias, chap. 30.

2. τοῖς πάνυ τῶν στρατιωτῶν] This expression occurs again, VIII. 89, 2. τῶν πάνυ στρατηγῶν. It means, "the most respectable of the soldiers," as in the other passage it signifies, "the most distinguished generals;" and as τοῦ πάνυ Περικλέους, in Xenophon, Memorab. III. 5, 1. is, "of the great Pericles." Properly, ὁ πάνυ στρατιωτῆς is, "one who is completely a soldier," i. e. one of the most perfect specimens of a soldier that are to be found. And so, ὁ πάνυ Περικλῆς is, "the most famous Pericles of the name," "he who was thoroughly Pericles."

3. μὴ οὕτω γε τὰντ πασσυδι διεφθάρθαι] For ἄν, Bekker reads ἄγαν. Dindorf doubts whether ἄγαν πασσυδι is not an inadmissible tautology, and proposes to read οὕτω γοῦν. Göller conjectures οὕτω γε πασσυδι, but says that ἄγαν may be defended if it be taken

with οὕτω, and if πασσυδι be considered as a sort of explanation of οὕτω ἄγαν. I think, with Poppo, that ἡπίστον μὴ ἄν διεφθάρθαι is supported by the similar expression in II. 102, 8. ἐδόκει ἄν κεχῶσθαι. "They did not believe that it could have been so utterly destroyed," i. e. that it would have been so destroyed under any conceivable circumstances.

4. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἔγνωσαν] Many of the MSS. read ἐπειδὴ τε, and τε in other passages is the corresponding particle to μὲν. (II. 70, 2. III. 46, 2.) But this can only happen, as Poppo well observes, when distinction alone is signified, and not opposition. And here the violence of the Athenians when they were persuaded of the truth of the report is contrasted with their long unwillingness to believe it.

5. τοῖς ξυμπροθυμηθεῖσι—τὸν ἐκπλουν] For the construction of the participle, compare V. 17, 1. προῦθυμῆθη τὴν ξύμβα-σιν, and the note there. Of the orators here alluded to, Plutarch has preserved the name of one, Demostratus, (Nicias,

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the tidings of the disaster in Sicily. Yet the people resolve not to yield, but to carry on the war at once economically, prudently, and vigorously.

θείει τῶν ῥητόρων τὸν ἐκπλοῦν, ὥσπερ οὐκ αὐτοὶ ψηφισάμενοι, ὠργίζοντο δὲ καὶ τοῖς χρησμο-
λόγοις τε καὶ μάντεσι, καὶ ὅποσοι τι τότε αὐτοὺς θειάσαντες ἐπήλπισαν ὡς λήψονται

5 Σικελίαν. πάντα δὲ πανταχόθεν αὐτοὺς ἐλύπει·

τε, καὶ περιεστῆκει ἐπὶ τῷ γεγεννημένῳ φόβος τε καὶ κατά-
πληξις μεγίστη δῆ. ἅμα μὲν γὰρ στερόμενοι καὶ ἰδία ἕκαστος
καὶ ἡ πόλις ὀπλιτῶν τε πολλῶν, καὶ ἱππέων, καὶ ἡλικίας,
οἷαν οὐχ ἑτέραν ἑώρων ὑπάρχουσαν, ἐβαρύνοντο· ἅμα δὲ ναῦς
10 οὐχ ὀρώντες ἐν τοῖς νεωσοίοις ἱκανὰς, οὐδὲ χρήματα ἐν τῷ
κοινῷ, οὐδ' ὑπηρεσίας ταῖς ναυσὶν, ἀνέλπιστοι ἦσαν ἐν τῷ
παρόντι σωθήσεσθαι· τοὺς τε ἀπὸ τῆς Σικελίας πολεμίους
εὐθὺς σφίσιν ἐνόμιζον τῷ ναυτικῷ ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ πλευσεῖ-
σθαι, ἄλλως τε καὶ τοσοῦτον κρατήσαντας, καὶ τοὺς αὐτόθεν
15 πολεμίους τότε δῆ καὶ διπλασίως πάντα παρεσκευασμένους,
κατὰ κράτος ἤδη καὶ ἐκ γῆς καὶ ἐκ θαλάσσης ἐπικεῖσεσθαι,
καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους σφῶν μετ' αὐτῶν, ἀποστάντας. ὅμως 3

2. δέ] δέ τι G. 3. τι] om. G.L.O.P.k.m. 4. θειώσαντες Q. ἔπεισαν B.
7. στερούμενοι A.F.H.N.T.V.X.g. 8. πολλῶν ἱππέων R.i. ἡλικίαν k. om. e.
11. ὑπηρεσίαν Q. Taur. 15. πάντα] om. g. 16. καὶ ἐκ γῆς] om. e. ἐκ ante
θαλ. om. Q.V.Y. Taur. θαλάττης B.

12.) and Androcles possibly was another. But all the popular orators of the time had probably encouraged the expedition, at once excited by and themselves exciting the general feeling in its favour.

4. θειάσαντες ἐπήλπισαν] The word θειάζω seems here to be used contemptuously, as in Dion Cassius, LXII. 18. εἶτε καὶ ὡς ἀληθῶς θεομαντεία τινὶ προλεχθέν, εἶτε καὶ τότε ὑπὸ τοῦ ὁμίλου πρὸς τὰ παρόντα θειασθέν. Ἐπήλπισαν signifies, as Dr. Bloomfield observes, "they put them on hoping." Compare Appian, Mithridat. c. 68. περὶ τῆς Ἀσίας αὐτὸν ἐπελπίζοντες. The construction is, ὅποσοι τι ἐπήλπισαν αὐτοὺς, θειάσαντες.

11. οὐδ' ὑπηρεσίας] See the note on VI. 31, 3.

13. εὐθὺς σφίσιν—ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ πλευσεῖσθαι] Compare VIII. 96. εὐθὺς σφῶν ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ πλεῖν. The pas-

sages are exactly similar, and therefore Lobeck's conjecture, that in VIII. 96, 3, we should read εὐθὺν for εὐθὺς, is unnecessary. The sense also is the same, that is, the pronouns σφίσιν, σφῶν, are in both cases added merely to shew that the action is described as referring to the Athenians, that they would suffer from the attack made on Piræus. Thus the present passage may be explained, according to the rule given III. 98, 1. "They thought that *they should have* the enemy directly attacking the Piræus." In the other case, σφῶν ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ resembles the expressions noticed III. 105, 2. note, and should be translated, "to sail to attack them in Piræus:" literally, "of what was theirs, to sail especially against Piræus." Compare also V. 83, 4. κατέκλησαν καὶ Μακεδονίας Περδικκαν, and the note there, which I am inclined to think is correct in its first interpretation.

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δὲ, ὡς ἐκ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων, ἐδόκει χρῆναι μὴ ἐνδιδόναι, ἀλλὰ παρασκευάζεσθαι καὶ ναυτικόν, ὅθεν ἂν δύνωνται, ξύλα ξυμπορισαμένους καὶ χρήματα, καὶ τὰ τῶν ξυμμάχων ἐς ἀσφάλειαν ποιεῖσθαι, καὶ μάλιστα τὴν Εὐβοίαν, τῶν τε κατὰ τὴν πόλιν τι ἐς εὐτέλειαν σωφρονίσαι, καὶ ἀρχὴν τινα εἰς πρεσβυτέρων ἀνδρῶν ἐλέσθαι, οἳ τινες περὶ τῶν παρόντων, ὥς ἂν καιρὸς ᾗ, προβουλεύσουσι. πάντα τε πρὸς τὸ παρα-
χρῆμα περιδεῆς, ὅπερ φιλεῖ δῆμος ποιεῖν, ἐτοῖμοι ἦσαν εὐτακτεῖν. καὶ ὡς ἔδοξε· αὐτοῖς, καὶ ἐποίουν ταῦτα, καὶ τὸ θέρος ἐτελεύτα.

10

II. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος πρὸς τὴν ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας τῶν Ἀθηναίων μεγάλην κακοπραγίαν εὐθὺς οἱ Ἕλληνες

SPARTA, &c. πάντες ἐπληρμένοι ἦσαν, οἱ μὲν μηδετέρων ὄντες
General feeling
throughout Greece to ξύμμαχοι ὡς ἦν τις καὶ μὴ παρακαλῇ σφᾶς,

2. ὅθεν] om. B. δύνωνται καὶ ξύλα K. 3. συμπορισαμένους C.e.h. πορι-
σαμένους d.i. 4. εὐβοίαν e. 5. τὴν] om. Q. 7] τινες N.V. 6. ἐλέσθαι
ἀνδρῶν d.i. 7. βουλεύσουσι L.O.P. προβουλεύσωσι Q.Y.e. Taur. πάντας
K.b. 8. ἔτοιμα H.T. 9. αὐτοῖς ἐποίουν K. 10. ἐτελεύτα τοῦτο B.
11. ἐπιγιγνομένου K.

4. τῶν τε κατὰ τὴν πόλιν τι ἐς εὐτέλειαν σωφρονίσαι] Fiebart multi Athenis sumtus publici in sacra, in spectacula, et iudices; quos minuire et in usum belli convertere volebant Athenienses. Ipse Thucydides interpres est verborum suorum infra cap. 4. καὶ τὰ ἄλλα, εἴπου τι ἐδόκει ἀχρεῖον ἀναλίσκεσθαι, ξυστελλόμενοι ἐς εὐτέλειαν. DUKER.

7. ὡς ἂν καιρὸς ᾗ] *Prout tempus, vel occasio postularet.* Vel, *prout opportunitum esset.* STEPH. Palmerius in Exercit. p. 765. *sicut tempus requireret.* Hæc veriora sunt, quam quod Scholiastes dicit, ὡς hic pro ὥς poni: quod neque sententiæ huius loci convenit, et fortassis sine exemplo est. Auctor levis, qui varias significationes vocabuli ὡς conguessit, ὡς pro ὥς esse, dicit, in Homero Od. γ'. v. 301. ὡς δ' μὲν ἐνθα πολὺν βίον καὶ χρυσὸν ἀγείρων. Sed apertum est, eum falli: ὡς ὁ μὲν, quod sæpe in Homero legitur, alias significationes habet, de quibus Eustathius ad Odys. θ'. p. 1608. Nec recte Devarius in illo Demosthenis, γυναια ὡς τριάκοντα, ὡς pro ὥς poni

dicit. Nam ὡς numeralibus adpositum aliud significat: nec ὥς est adverbium numeri, sed temporis. In Odys. ρ'. v. 358. *parvus* Scholiastes ὡς ὅτε exponit μέχρις οὗ, et Eustathius ὥς ὅτου. Sed id huc non pertinet. DUKER.

προβουλεύσουσι] That is, no measure was to be submitted to the people till it had first been approved by this council of elders. Compare Aristot. Politic. IV. 14, 14. ἀρχαίον, οἷον ἐν ἐνλαῖς πολιτείαις ἐστίν, οὗς καλοῦσι προβούλους—καὶ περὶ τούτων χρηματίζειν, [τὸν δῆμον] περὶ ὧν οὗτοι προβουλεύσωσιν.

13. οἱ μὲν μηδετέρων ὄντες ξύμμαχοι] Does not this passage contain a reason for writing μηδ' ἐτέρων, instead of μηδετέρων? For it is evident that the μὴ belongs properly not to ἐτέρων, but to the subject οἱ ὄντες ξύμμαχοι; and expresses no uncertainty or vagueness in the object, which refers definitely to the Athenians and Lacedæmonians, but in the subject; "those, whoever they might be, who were not in alliance with either side."

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take part against Athens. The Athenian allies are all eager to revolt. The Lacedæmonians determine to exert themselves vigorously to finish the war.

οὐκ ἀποστατέον ἔτι τοῦ πολέμου εἴη, ἀλλ' ἔθελοντὶ ἰτέον ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, νομίσαντες κἂν ἐπὶ σφᾶς ἕκαστοι ἐλθεῖν αὐτοὺς, εἰ τὰ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ κατώρθωσαν, καὶ ἅμα [ἡγούμενοι] βραχὺν ἔσεσθαι τὸν λοιπὸν πόλεμον, οὐ μετασχεῖν καλὸν εἶναι· οἱ δ' αὖ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ξύμμαχοι, ξυμπροθυμηθέντες ἐπὶ πλεόν ἢ πρὶν ἀπαλλάξεσθαι διὰ τάχους πολλῆς τالαιπωρίας. μάλιστα δὲ οἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὑπήκοοι ἐτοῖμοι ἦσαν καὶ παρὰ δυνάμιν αὐτῶν ἀφίστασθαι, 10 διὰ τὸ ὀργῶντες κρίνειν τὰ πράγματα, καὶ μὴδ' ὑπολείπειν λόγον αὐτοῖς ὥς τό γ' ἐπιὸν θέρος οἰοί τ' ἔσονται περιγενέσθαι. ἡ δὲ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων πόλις πᾶσί τε τούτοις ἐθάρσει, 3 καὶ μάλιστα ὅτι οἱ ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας αὐτοῖς ξύμμαχοι πολλῇ δυνάμει, κατ' ἀνάγκην ἤδη τοῦ ναυτικοῦ προσγεγεννημένου, 15 ἅμα τῷ ἡρι, ὥς εἰκὸς, παρέσεσθαι ἔμελλον. πανταχόθεν τε εὐέλπιδες ὄντες ἀπροφασίστως ἄπτεσθαι διεννοοῦντο τοῦ πολέμου, λογιζόμενοι, καλῶς τελευτήσαντος αὐτοῦ, κινδύνων τε τοιούτων ἀπηλλάχθαι ἂν τὸ λοιπὸν, οἷος καὶ ὁ ἀπὸ τῶν

2. ἐθελοντὴ K. ἰτέον] ἰέναι c. νομίζοντες B. 3. σφᾶς ὡς ἕκαστοι f. ἐλθεῖν ἂν αὐτοὺς B. εἰτα E. 4. τῇ] om. d.i. ἡγούμενοι] A.C.E.F.G. om. B. Bekk. 2. 6. αὐ τῶν B.C.X.Y.N. correct. Haack. Porpo. Goell. ed. 2. Bekk. vulgo αὐτῶν. 7. ξυμπροθυμηθέντες Q. ἀπαλλάξεσθαι A.B.C.F.H.T.V.b.c. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀπαλλάξασθαι. 10. ὀργῶντας B. κρίναι d.i. μὴ Q. ὑπολείπειν A.E.g. ὑπολείπειν F.H.T. 11. λόγον] om. A.F.H.T.X.g. θέρος αὐτοὶ οἰοί B. 12. ἐθάρρει B. 13. αὐτῆς i. 15. τῷ om. N.V.g. εἰκὸς ἦν παρέσεσθαι B. 16. τε] δ' B.g. Bekk. 2. 17. διαλογιζόμενοι B. 18. τοῦ λοιποῦ e. δ] om. d.e.i.

10. διὰ τὸ ὀργῶντες κρίνειν] This is exactly equivalent in sense to the expression, IV. 108, 4. βουλήσει κρίνοντας ἀσαφεῖ. For ὀργῶντες, like ὀργή, does not relate to anger only, but to strong feeling, of whatever kind, as distinguished from deliberate reason. "Because they judged of affairs under the influence of their feelings."

μὴδ' ὑπολείπειν λόγον αὐτοῖς] "Nor did they in their estimate leave them a single chance of lasting out through the following summer." Λόγον, as in the well known expressions, παρὰ λόγον, κατὰ λόγον, signifies "expectation," or, "reckoning;" literally, "they did not allow them a word to say as to their

"holding out another summer." Compare ἐς χρημάτων λόγον, III. 46, 3. and the note there.

14. κατ' ἀνάγκην ἤδη, κ. τ. λ.] "Their navy having been now of necessity added to their former resources." The sense is, that the Sicilian Greeks, although nominally the allies of Lacedæmon, never had and never would have sent a fleet to aid her, had not the circumstances of the war with Athens obliged them to create a navy for themselves, and made them less fearful of sending a part of it to aid the Lacedæmonians.

18. ἀπηλλάχθαι ἂν τὸ λοιπὸν] [ἀπηλλάχθαι valet liberari esse (conf. Matth.

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Ἀθηναίων περιέστη ἂν αὐτοὺς, εἰ τὸ Σικελικὸν προσέλαβον, καὶ καβελόντες ἐκείνους αὐτοὶ τῆς πάσης Ἑλλάδος ἤδη ἀσφαλῶς ἡγήσεσθαι. III. εὐθὺς οὖν Ἄγρις μὲν ὁ βασιλεὺς αὐτῶν

They collect money ἐν τῷ χειμῶνι τούτῳ ὀρμηθεὶς στρατῷ τινὶ ἐκ Δεκελείας τὰ τε τῶν ξυμμαχῶν ἡγγυρολόγησεν 5 ἐς τὸ ναυτικόν, καὶ τραπόμενος ἐπὶ τοῦ Μηλιῶς

κόλπου, Οἰταίων τε κατὰ τὴν παλαιὰν ἔχθραν τῆς λείας τὴν πολλὴν ἀπολαβὼν χρήματα ἐπράξατο, καὶ Ἀχαιοὺς τοὺς Φθιώτας καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους τοὺς ταύτῃ Θεσσαλῶν ὑπηκόους, μεμφομένων καὶ ἀκόντων τῶν Θεσσαλῶν, ὁμήρους τέ τινας 10 ἠνάγκασε δοῦναι καὶ χρήματα, καὶ κατέθετο τοὺς ὁμήρους ἐς Κόρινθον, ἐς τε τὴν ξυμμαχίαν ἐπειράτο προσάγειν. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ τὴν πρόσταξιν ταῖς πόλεσιν ἑκατὸν νεῶν τῆς ναυπηγίας ἐποιοῦντο, καὶ ἑαυτοῖς μὲν καὶ Βοιωτοῖς πέντε καὶ εἴκοσιν ἑκατέροις ἔταξαν, Φωκεῦσι δὲ καὶ Λοκροῖς πεντεκαί- 15 δεκα, καὶ Κορινθίοις πεντεκαίδεκα, Ἀρκάσι δὲ καὶ Πελληνεῦσι καὶ Σικυωνίοις δεκα, Μεγαρεῦσι δὲ καὶ Τροιζηνίοις καὶ Ἐπιδαυρίοις καὶ Ἑρμioneῦσι δέκα· τὰ τε ἄλλα παρεσκευάζοντο ὡς εὐθὺς πρὸς τὸ ἔαρ ἐξόμενοι τοῦ πολέμου.

1. εἰ] om. B. προσέβαλον A. 3. ἡγήσασθαι K. Taur. 4. στρατῷ K. ἐκ τῆς δεκελ. Y. Taur. 6. τραπόμενοι R. μηλιῶς A.C.E.F.L.O.P.R.X.d.g.i.

Taur. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. μηλιῶς H. μηλιῶς B. μηλιῶν K. vulgo μηλιῶς. 7. οἰτέων Taur. τὴν] om. e. 9. καὶ ante τοὺς om. Taur. 10. μεμφομένους B. τῶν accessit ex B. Goell. Bekk. 13. ἑκατῶν E. 14. μὲν] om. E. 15. δέκα πέντε e. 16. καὶ κορ. πεντ.] om. H.K.e. κορ. δὲ πεντ. B. ἀρκάσι—δέκα] om. Q. Taur. ἀρκάσι δὲ καὶ] καὶ ἀρκάσι δέκα B. παλληνεῦσι E. 17. μεγαρεῦσι—δέκα] in margine ponit K. καὶ ante ἐπιδαυρίοις om. Taur. 19. ὡς] om. F.H.i. ὡς—παρασκευάζοντο om. B.

Gr. Gr. §. 500.) et addito ἂν *liberos fore*. POPPO.] Jelf, 399. Obs. I, 2.

7. τῆς λείας τὴν πολλὴν] "The greater part of their pillageable property;" that is, of their cattle; which would be feeding still on the mountains; the "winter" of Thucydides embracing always a part of the autumn. By his unexpected inroad, Agis surprised the greater part of the cattle of the Ceteans, before it could be driven off to a place of safety; and then made the owners pay him a

sum of money to induce him to give them their property back again. Compare for this use of the word *λεία*, Xenoph. Hellen. I. 3, 2, where the Chalcidians, having notice of the approach of an enemy, τὴν λείαν ἀπασαν κατέθεντο ἐς τοὺς Βιθυνοὺς Θράκας. What is here called τὴν λείαν ἀπασαν is expressed in the next sentence by τὰ τῶν Χαλκηδονίων χρήματα.

9. Φθιώτας] Vide Euripidem Andromach. v. 723. WASS.

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IV. Παρεσκευάζοντο δὲ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὥσπερ διενόηθησαν, ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ χειμῶνι τούτῳ τὴν τε ναυπηγίαν, ξύλα ξυμπορι-

ATHENS.

The Athenians reduce all useless expenses, fortify Sunium, and prepare on their part to build a new fleet.

σάμενοι, καὶ Σούνιον τειχίσαντες, ὅπως αὐτοῖς ἀσφάλεια ταῖς σιταγωγαῖς ναυσὶν εἴη τοῦ περίπλου, καὶ τό τε ἐν τῇ Λακωνικῇ τείχισμα ἐκλιπόντες, ὃ ἐνφοδόμησαν παραπλέοντες ἐς Σικελίαν, καὶ τᾶλλα, εἴ ποῦ τι ἐδόκει ἀχρεῖον ἀναλίσκεσθαι, ξυστελλόμενοι ἐς εὐτέλειαν, μάλιστα δὲ τὰ τῶν ξυμμάχων διασκοποῦντες, ὅπως μὴ σφῶν ἀποστήσονται.

10 V. Πρασσόντων δὲ ταῦτα ἀμφοτέρων, καὶ ὄντων οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ ὥσπερ †ἀρχομένων ἐν κατασκευῇ τοῦ πολέμου,†

DECELEA, &c.

Deputations from several of the Athenian allies to the Lacedaemonians, craving their aid in revolting from Athens. 1st, From Euboea, to Agis at Decelea: 2nd, From Lesbos, supported by the Boeotian interest, to Agis:

πρῶτοι Εὐβοῆς ὡς Ἄγιν περὶ ἀποστάσεως τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπρεσβεύσαντο ἐν τῷ χειμῶνι τούτῳ. ὁ δὲ προσδεξάμενος τοὺς λόγους αὐτῶν μεταπέμπεται ἐκ Λακεδαίμονος Ἀλκαμένη τὸν Σθενελαίδου καὶ Μέλανθον ἄρχοντας ὡς ἐς τὴν Εὐβοίαν· οἱ δ' ἦλθον ἔχοντες τῶν Νεοδαμωδῶν ὡς τριακοσίους, καὶ παρεσκεύαζεν αὐτοῖς τὴν διάβασιν. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ καὶ Λέσβιοι,

1. δὲ οἱ ἀθηναῖοι d.i. δὲ καὶ οἱ ἀθηναῖοι L. Q. Taur. 2. τῷ αὐτῷ χειμῶνι τούτῳ B. Bekk. 2. vulgo τῷ χειμῶνι τούτῳ. ξύλα d.i. συμπορισάμενοι e. 4. τοῖς d.g. 5. τε] om. d.i. 7. τᾶλλα B. Goell. Bekk. ceteri τὰ ἄλλα. εἴ τι που B. 8. οἱ ξυστελλόμενοι B. τὰ] om. H.g. 9. διανοοῦντες L. ἀποστήσονται Q. Taur. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἀποστήσονται. 10. πραττόντων B. 11. ἐν κατασκευῇ B.C.F.H.N.Q.T.V.X.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. παρασκευῇ Taur. et prima manu Y. vulgo ἐν τῇ κατασκευῇ. 12. εὐβοεῖς c. ὡς] ἐς e. om. Taur. 13. τῶν ἀθηναίων] om. i. ἐπρεσβεύοντο g. τῷ] om. G. 15. ἀλκαμένη A.C. E.F.H.K.L.N.O.R.V.X.g.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἀλκαμένην. 16. σθενελαίδου K. μέλανθον i. ὡς] om. H.L.O.P.e.m. ἐς] om. K.N.Q.V.X. Y.d.i.g. Taur. 17. νεοδαμῶν K.P. 18. ὡς] ὡς ἐς B. τοὺς c. 19. ἐς τοῦτο d.

5. ἐν τῇ Λακωνικῇ τείχισμα] Vide VII. 26. et 31, 1. DUKE.

11. †ἀρχομένων—τοῦ πολέμου†] Dobree proposes to strike out the word ἀρχομένων, as a gloss added to explain ἐν κατασκευῇ τοῦ πολέμου. And we should expect παρασκευῇ, rather than κατασκευῇ, as in VIII. 14. ad fin.; and generally in Thucydides. But we have in Isocrates, Archidamus, p. 134. b, τὸν πόλεμον εἰς ἅπαντα τὸν χρόνον κατασκευάζοντες, where the sense is, “establishing war for ever:” and so, κατασκευῇ

τοῦ πολέμου may be used purposely to express that the preparation was made as for more than a short expedition, for a state of things that must last till Athens was put down. On the other hand, as the Peloponnesians expected that this would shortly happen, and as the expression ἐν παρασκευῇ τοῦ πολέμου occurs under similar circumstances in ch. 14, 3, I should prefer the reading which is preserved in two MSS. ἐν παρασκευῇ.

15. Ἀλκαμένη] Sic cap. 8, 2. et 10, 2.

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ἦλθον, βουλόμενοι καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀποστῆναι. καὶ ξυμπρασσόντων αὐτοῖς τῶν Βοιωτῶν, ἀναπείθεται Ἄγισ ὥστε Εὐβοίας μὲν περὶ ἐπισχεῖν, τοῖς δὲ Λεσβίοις παρεσκευάζε τὴν ἀπόστασιν, Ἄλκαμένη τε ἄρμοστὴν διδοὺς, ὃς ἐς Εὐβοίαν πλεῖν ἔμελλε, καὶ δέκα μὲν Βοιωτοὶ ναῦς ὑπέσχοντο, δέκα δὲ Ἄγισ. καὶ ταῦτα ἄνευ τῆς Λακεδαιμονίων πόλεως ἐπράσσετο· ὁ γὰρ Ἄγισ, ὅσον χρόνον ἦν περὶ Δεκέλειαν, ἔχων τὴν μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ δύναμιν, κύριος ἦν καὶ ἀποστέλλειν εἴ ποί τινα ἐβούλετο στρατιὰν, καὶ ξυναγείρειν καὶ χρήματα πράσσειν. καὶ πολὺ μᾶλλον, ὥς εἰπῆεν, κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν καιρὸν αὐτοῦ οἱ ξύμ- μαχοι ὑπήκουον ἢ τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει Λακεδαιμονίων· δύναμιν γὰρ ἔχων αὐτὸς ἐκασταχόσε δεινὸς παρῆν. καὶ ὁ μὲν τοῖς Λεσβίοις ἔπρασσε· Χίοι δὲ καὶ Ἐρυθραῖοι, ἀποστῆναι καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐτοῖμοι ὄντες, πρὸς μὲν Ἄγιν οὐκ ἐτράποντο, ἐς δὲ τὴν Λακεδαίμονα. καὶ παρὰ Τισσαφέρνηους, ὃς βασιλεὶ Δαρεΐῳ τῷ Ἀρταξέρξῳ στρατηγὸς ἦν τῶν κάτω, πρεσβευ-

1. ξυμπραττόντων B. 3. τὴν ἀπόστασιν] om. Q. Taur. 4. ἀλκαμένη A.C. E.H.K.L.N.O.V.X.e.g.i.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀλκαμένην B.F.Q.Y. Taur. Haack. vulgo ἀλκαμένη. 5. ὥς B. 6. ἐπράττετο B. 7. χρόνου C. μεθ'] καθ' g. μετ' αὐτοῦ B.K. 8. καὶ] om. Q. 10. αὐτοῦ] om. P. οἱ ξύμμαχοι] om. i. 11. ἐν] om. i. 12. αὐτὸς A.C.E.F.G. εὐθὺς B. Bekker. Poppo. [αὐτὸς Poppo in adnott. p. 622.] 13. ἔπραττε B. 14. καὶ αὐτοὶ] om. d. 15. μὲν τὸν ἄγιν g. τὴν] om. c. 16. τισσαφέρνηους B.C. τισσαφέρνηα c. τισσαφέρνηους Taur. 17. ἀρτοξέρξου C. Bekk. ceteri Ἀρταξέρξου.

Plerique MSS. hic Ἄλκαμένη. Utrumque recte: ut in aliis hujusmodi propriis. DUKER.

4. Ἄλκαμένη τε ἄρμοστὴν διδοὺς] The conjunction τε refers to what follows about the ships. "Both giving" them Alcámenes for a governor, and "promising them ships, ten from himself, and ten which the Boeotians engaged to furnish." This is the sense, although the construction has been inverted: Ἄλκαμένη τε διδοὺς, καὶ ναῦς δέκα μὲν αὐτὸς ὑποσχόμενος δέκα δὲ οἱ Βοιωτοί. Such would be the sentence if the meaning had been expressed clearly.

11. δύναμιν ἔχων αὐτὸς] Αὐτὸς non cum παρῆν, verum cum ἔχων jungendum, et Agis exercitum dicitur ipse

paratum habuisse, non ab civitate Lacedæmoniorum demum arcessivisse. POPPO. Yet Poppo has followed Bekker and Gölle in reading εὐθὺς instead of αὐτὸς, on the authority of the single manuscript B. Either reading furnishes a good and clear sense, but the weight of external testimony is in favour of αὐτὸς, and it was very much to the purpose to observe that Agis was feared because he was the actual commander of an army in the field, not like the government at home executing his designs through the medium of others.

17. στρατηγὸς—τῶν κάτω] Lower Asia, according to Herodotus, was divided by Darius the son of Hystaspes into three provinces or satrapies; one, containing the Hellespontine cities,

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τῆς ἅμα μετ' αὐτῶν παρῆν. ἐπήγετο γὰρ καὶ ὁ Τισσαφέρνης⁵ τοὺς Πελοποννησίους, καὶ ὑπισχνεῖτο τροφὴν παρέξειν. ὑπὸ βασιλέως γὰρ νεωστὶ ἐτύγχανε πεπραγμένος τοὺς ἐκ τῆς ἑαυτοῦ ἀρχῆς φόρους, οὓς δι' Ἀθηναίους ἀπὸ τῶν Ἑλληνίδων πόλεων οὐ δυνάμενος πρᾶσσεσθαι ἐπωφείλησε. τοὺς τε οὖν φόρους μᾶλλον ἐνόμιζε κομεῖσθαι, κακώσας τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, καὶ ἅμα βασιλεῖ ξυμμαχούς Λακεδαιμονίους ποιήσειν, καὶ Ἀμόργην τὸν Πισσοῦθνου υἱὸν νόθον, ἀφεστῶτα περὶ Καρίαν, ὥσπερ αὐτῷ προσέταξε βασιλεὺς, ἥ ζῶντα ἄξειν ἥ¹⁰ ἀποκτεῖναι. οἱ μὲν οὖν Χίοι καὶ Τισσαφέρνης κοινῇ κατὰ τὸ αὐτὸ ἔπρασσον. VI. Καλλίγειτος δὲ ὁ Λαοφῶντος Μεγα-

1. ὑπήγετο c. τισσαφέρνης C. 2. ὑπισχνεῖτο ἱκανὴν τροφὴν B. 3. πε-
πραμένος Q. 5. πρᾶττεσθαι B. 6. μᾶλλον] om. A.E.F.H.R.V.X.i. 8. ἀμορ-
γον K. ἀμοργιν i. ἀφεστῶτα τὰ περὶ B. 9. ἄρξειν C. 10. ἀποκτείνει B.
Bekk. 2. vulgo ἀποκτείνειν. 11. ἔπραττον B.

Phrygia, Bithynia, Paphlagonia, and Cappadocia; a second, consisting of Ionia, Æolis, Caria, Lycia, and Pamphylia; and a third, comprising only Mysia and Lydia. But the two last of these seem generally to have been united under one governor, who resided at Sardis, and was called the satrap of Lower Asia, (τῶν κάτω,) or "of the people on the sea coast," (τῶν ἐπιθαλασσίων.) The first was called the satrapy of Dascylium, from a small place so named on the shore of the Propontis, where the satrap usually resided. See I. 129, 1. and the note. The satraps of Dascylium, whose names are known, are as follows: Mitrobates, (Herodot. III. 120, 3.) Orates, (Herod. III. 127, 2.) and Œbares, (Herod. VI. 33, 5.) in the reign of the first Darius; Megabates and Artabazus the son of Pharnaces, (Thucyd. I. 129, 1.) in the reign of Xerxes; Pharnaces, (Thucyd. II. 67, 1. V. 1.) in the reign of Artaxerxes Longimanus; and Pharnabazus, the son of Pharnaces, in the reign of Darius Nothus. The other province or provinces appear sometimes to have had their civil and military governors distinct from each other; the governor of Sardis, who received the revenues of the satrapy, being a different person from the "commander of the sea coast."

See Herodot. V. 25. and perhaps VII. 135, 2. But generally the whole government, civil and military, where there was a satrap, was vested equally in him. (see Xenoph. Œconom. IV. 11.) In the reign of Darius we read of Orates, (Herodot. III. 127, 2.) Otanes, the son of Sisamnes, (Herodot. V. 25.) and Mardonius, (VI. 43.) as commanders of the sea coast, or satraps of Ionia, Lydia, &c. Hydarnes held this office in the reign of Xerxes: (Herod. VII. 135, 2.) and in the reign of Artaxerxes it was filled by Pissuthnes, (Thucyd. I. 115, 5.) who was succeeded by Tissaphernes.

ib. τῶν κάτω] Acacius bene *maritime oræ*. Contra τὰ ἄνω. Vide ad I. 120, 3. et II. 99, 1—3. DUKER.

3. ἐτύγχανε πεπραγμένος τοὺς φόρους] Recte Scholiastes ἀπητημένος, et Acacius, *ab Rege vectigal postulatus*. Πράττομαί σε ἀργύριον, μισθόν, φόρους est *exigo, απαιτῶ* πράττομαι ὑπὸ σου, *passivi forma, tu a me exigis*, sive *ego a te postulo, απαιτοῦμαι*. Prioris significationis ubique obvia sunt exempla. Vid. Thucyd. IV. 65, 3. et VI. 54, 5. et Aristoph. Nub. v. 244. De posteriore ex his verbis Thucydidis, et Thoma Magistro in πρᾶττω, liquet. Nec aliter accipi potest *πραχθῆναι μισθόν* apud Pollucein, IV. 46. DUKER.

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- 4th, From the cities of the Hellespont, supported by the interest of PHARNABAZUS, the Persian satrap of Bithynia. *ρεὺς καὶ Τιμαγόρας ὁ Ἀθηναγόρου Κυζικηνός, φυγάδες τῆς ἐαυτῶν ἀμφοτέρου, παρὰ Φαρναβάξω τῷ Φαρνάκου κατοικοῦντες, ἀφικνούνται περὶ τὸν αὐτὸν καιρὸν ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα πέμψαντος Φαρναβάξου, ὅπως ναὺς κομίσειαν ἐς τὸν Ἑλλή- 5 σποντον, καὶ αὐτὸς, εἰ δύναιτο, ἅπερ ὁ Τισσαφέρνης προὔθυμειτο, τὰς τε ἐν τῇ ἐαυτοῦ ἀρχῇ πόλεις ἀποστήσειε τῶν Ἀθηναίων διὰ τοὺς φόρους, καὶ ἀφ' ἐαυτοῦ βασιλεῖ τὴν ξυμ- 2 μαχίαν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ποιήσειε. πρασσόντων δὲ ταῦτα χωρὶς ἐκατέρων, τῶν τε ἀπὸ τοῦ Φαρναβάξου καὶ τῶν ἀπὸ 10 τοῦ Τισσαφέρνου, πολλὴ ἄμιλλα ἐγένετο τῶν ἐν τῇ Λακεδαίμονι, ὅπως οἱ μὲν ἐς τὴν Ἰωνίαν καὶ Χίον, οἱ δ' ἐς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον πρότερον ναὺς καὶ στρατιὰν πείσουσι πέμπειν.*
- 3 *The Chians are preferred through the interest of Alcibiades. οἱ μέντοι Λακεδαιμόνιοι τὰ τῶν Χίων καὶ Τισσαφέρνου παρὰ πολὺ προσεδέξαντο μᾶλλον. 15 ξυνέπρασσε γὰρ αὐτοῖς καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδης, Ἐνδίων ἐφορεύοντι πατρικὸς ἐς τὰ μάλιστα ξένος ὢν, ὅθεν καὶ τοῦνομα Λακωνικὸν ἢ οἰκία αὐτῶν κατὰ τὴν ξενίαν ἔσχεν.*
- 4 *Ἐνδιος γὰρ Ἀλκιβιάδου ἐκαλεῖτο. ὁμοῦς δὲ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι*
1. κυζικηνός V. 2. φυγάδες—κατοικοῦντες] om. N.V. 3. φαρναβάξου G. φαρνάκου B.L.O.Q.Y.g.i. Taur. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. φαρναβάκος K. vulgo (et teste Bekk. G.) φαρναβάκου. ἀφικνούνται d.i. 4. παρὰ e. ὑπὲρ B. καιρὸν] om. e. 5. φαρνάξου L. φαρναβάξου τοῦ φαρναβάκου, παρ' αὐτῷ γὰρ ἀμφοτέρου φυγάδες ὄντες τῆς ἐαυτῶν κατώκου N.V. 6. προεθυμείτο B. 7. ἀρχῇ αὐτοῦ K. ἐαυτοῦ ἀρχῇ A.B.C.E.F.H.L.N.O.V.X.Y.c.g.i.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐτοῦ ἀρχῇ. ἀποστήσειν L. 8. βασιλεῖ] om. c. 9. λακεδαιμονίων ποιήσειε A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.V.X.c.d.e.f.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. λακεδαιμονίων τὰ τῶν χίων ποιήσειε G.K.m. λακεδ. διὰ ταχέων ποιήσειν L. λακεδ. διὰ ταχέων e. vulgo λακεδαιμονίων διὰ ταχέων ποιήσειε. 10. ἀπὸ τισσαφέρνου C.K.e.i. 11. οἱ in litura F. 12. ὁ μὲν B. 13. πεί- 14. σsonsi A.C.F.H.K.V.X.Y.c.f.g.i.k.m. Taur. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. πείσουσι G. vulgo πείσωσι. 15. πέμψειν Y. Taur. 16. μὲν τι λακεδαιμονίων d.i. 17. παρὰ] om. e. 18. ξυνέπραττε B. 19. ἐνδείψ E. 20. πατρικὸς καὶ ἐς B. 21. ἀλκιβιάδης A.E.F.H.N.R.X.c.d.f.g.i. 22. ὁ ἀλκιβιάδης Y. Taur. 23. δὲ καὶ οἱ Q.

3. Φαρναβάκου] Palmerii sententiam, Φαρνάκου legentis ex Aristotele, confirmant quidam MSS. et nonnihil etiam ipse Thucydides, II. 67, 1. Φαρνάκην τὸν Φαρναβάξου memorans. Nam probabile est, Pharnacem illum, more antiquis usitato, filio Pharnabazo nomen patris sui imposuisse. Nec improbat Palmerii emendationem Spanheimius Dissert. X.

de Præstant. et Usu Numism. p. 24. Pharnacem rursum nominat Thucydides, V. 1. DUKER.

19. Ἐνδιος γὰρ Ἀλκιβιάδου ἐκαλεῖτο] Non est habenda ratio librorum, qui habent Ἀλκιβιάδης. Nam, Endii ephori patri idem fuisse nomen, quod Alcibiadi Atheniensi, significat Thucydides. Nomen Alcibiadis, quod Laconicum

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πρώτον κατάσκοπον ἐς τὴν Χίον πέμψαντες Φρῦνιν, ἄνδρα
περίοικον, εἰ αἶ τε νῆες αὐτοῖς εἰσὶν ὅσας περ ἔλεγον καὶ
τᾶλλα ἢ πόλις ἱκανὴ ἐστὶ πρὸς τὴν λεγομένην δόξαν, ἀπαγ-
γείλαντος αὐτοῖς ὡς εἴη ταῦτα ἀληθῆ ἅπερ ἤκουον, τοὺς τε
5 Χίους καὶ τοὺς Ἐρυθραίους εὐθὺς ξυμμάχους ἐποίησαντο,
καὶ τεσσαράκοντα ναῦς ἐψηφίσαντο αὐτοῖς πέμπειν, ὡς ἐκεί
οὐκ ἔλασσαν ἡ ἐξήκοντα, ἀφ' ὧν οἱ Χῖοι ἔλεγον, ὑπαρχου-
σῶν. καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον δέκα τούτων αὐτοὶ ἐμελλον πέμπειν, 5
καὶ Μελαγκρίδαν, ὃς αὐτοῖς ναύαρχος ἦν ἔπειτα σεισμοῦ
10 γενομένου ἀντὶ τοῦ Μελαγκρίδου Χαλκιδέα ἔπεμπον, καὶ

1. φρύνην i. φρύνιν Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo φρύνιν. 2. σκέψασθαι εἰ N.V. εἰσὶν] ἦσαν K. 3. τᾶλλα B. Bekk. τᾶλλα N.Q.V. Goell. vulgo τὰ ἄλλα. ἢ] εἰ ἢ B. 5. εὐθὺς] om. Q. 6. τεσσαράκοντα B. 7. ἔλαιπον B. 8. αὐτοὶ A.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.X.Y.g.i.k.m. Taur. et corr. G. Haack. Porpo in adnott. p. 627. Goell. ed. 2. vulgo et Bekk. αὐτοῖς. πέμπειν A.C.E.F.G. πέμψειν B. Bekk. 9. μελνγκρίδαν H. μελαγκρίδαν P. μελνυγκρίδαν F. μεγαγκρίδαν K. μελνυγκρίδαν X. 10. γεγονότος c. μελαγκρίδα R.f.i.

est, primum habuisse hujus, de quo hic sermo est, proavum, cujus pater hospitio Alcibiadis Lacedæmonii usus fuerit, ex hoc loco Thucydidis, et Harpocratiōne in Ἀλκιβιάδης ὁ Κλεινίου, ubi primus Alcibiades Atheniensis hujus πρόπαππος fuisse dicitur, disputat Meursius VI. Atticar. Lection. 12. Sed refellit eum, et in Harpocratiōne non πρόπαππος, sed πάππος legendum esse, ostendit Valesius in Notas Maussaci ad Harpocratiōnem. Recte tamen Meursius reprehendit Scholiasten, qui Cliniam, secundi hujus Alcibiadis patrem, filio hoc nomen ab Alcibiade Lacedæmonio, hospite suo, imposuisse, scribit. Nam et ante Cliniam hoc nomen inlatum erat in illius familiam, et jam avus Alcibiadis secundi hospitium Spartanis renunciaverat, teste Thucydide, V. 43, 2. quod a majoribus suis factum, dicit Alcibiades in Oratiōne ad Lacedæmonios VI. 89, 2. Hoc si animadvertissent Stephanus, et Portus, verba, quæ paullo ante leguntur, πατρικὸς ἐς τὰ μάλιστα ξένος ὢν, non interpretati fuissent: erat arctissimo hospitalis amicitiae vinculo junctus, quæ a patre caperat. Nam repugnat hæc interpretatio Thucydidis; et πατρικὸς non ad solum patrem coarctatur. Thucydides, VII. 69, 2. Ἀξιῶν — τὰς πατρικὰς ἀρετὰς, ὧν ἐπιφανέεις ἦσαν οἱ πρόγονοι, μὴ ἀφανίζειν. Eadem

ratio est, quum πατρικὸς φίλος, πλοῦτος, et alia hujusmodi, dicuntur. DΥΚΕΝ.

ib. Ἐνδιος γὰρ Ἀλκιβιάδου ἐκαλεῖτο] That is, Alcibiades was the distinguishing family name of this Endius, borne by the members of his house in every alternate generation; so that Alcibiades was the surname to every Endius, and Endius the surname to every Alcibiades. Thus in Herodot. VI. 88, 2. Νικόδρομος Κνοῖθου καλούμενος, that is, Cnoëthus was the patronymic or family name which distinguished this Nicodromus from others who might bear the name of Nicodromus also; and in like manner in the alternate generations, Nicodromus would be the family name of each successive Cnoëthus.

8. αὐτοὶ ἐμελλον πέμπειν] That is, the Lacedæmonians intended at first to furnish themselves a fourth part of the whole number of ships; that is, ten. as they were to furnish 25 out of the 100 which were to be prepared by the whole confederacy for the general purposes of the war. See chap. 3, 2. But the earthquake having disheartened them, they diminished their quota by one half, and no more than five were made ready in the ports of Laconia.

9. σεισμοῦ γενομένου] See V. 45, 4. and the note.

SPARTA, &c. A. C. 412. Olym., 91. 4.

ἀντὶ τῶν δέκα νεῶν πέντε παρεσκευάζοντο ἐν τῇ Λακωνικῇ.
καὶ ὁ χειμὼν ἐτελεύτα, καὶ ἐνὸς δέον εἰκοστὸν ἔτος τῷ πο-
λέμῳ ἐτελεύτα τῷδε, ὃν Θουκυδίδης ξυνέγραψεν.

VII. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους εὐθὺς ἐπειγομένων τῶν
Χίων ἀποστείλαι τὰς ναῦς, καὶ δεδιότων μὴ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὰς

A.C. 412.
OL 91. 4.
A fleet is prepared at
the isthmus of Corinth
to sail to Chios.

πρασσόμενα αἰσθωνται (πάντες γὰρ κρύφα
αὐτῶν ἐπρεσβεύοντο), ἀποπέμπουσιν οἱ Λακε-
δαιμόνιοι ἐς Κόρινθον ἄνδρας Σπαρτιάτας τρεῖς,
ὅπως ἀπὸ τῆς ἐτέρας θαλάσσης ὡς τάχιστα
ἐπὶ τὴν πρὸς Ἀθήνας ὑπερενεγκόντες τὰς ναῦς τὸν ἰσθμὸν
κελεύσωσι πλεῖν ἐς Χίον πάσας, καὶ ἃς ὁ Ἅγις παρεσκευ-
αξεν ἐς τὴν Λέσβον καὶ τὰς ἄλλας. ἦσαν δὲ αἱ ξύμπασαι
τῶν ξυμμαχίδων νῆες αὐτόθι μιᾶς δέουσai τεσσαράκοντα.

VIII. ὁ μὲν οὖν Καλλίγειτος καὶ Τιμαγόρας ὑπὲρ τοῦ Φαρ-
ναβάζου οὐκ ἔκοινωνον τὸν στόλον ἐς τὴν Χίον, οὐδὲ τὰ 15

2. ἐτελεύτα τῷδε τῷ πολέμῳ ὃν d. τῷ π. τῷδε ἐτελεύτα ὃν c. δέοντος A.B.Q.Y. Taur.

4. ἅμα δὲ τῷ ἡρὶ τοῦ δ' B. ἅμα δὲ τῷ ἡρὶ τοῦ ἐπιγιγνομένου Bekk. 2. ἐπιγενομένου O. ἐπειγόντων d. 5. οἱ] om. i. 6. πραττόμενα B. αἰσθωνται C.

πάντως Q. πάντα N. πάντα Y. Taur. 7. ἐπορεύοντο A. 8. ἐς κόρινθον ἄνδρας σπαρτιάτας B. Goell. Bekk. vulgo d. σπ. ἐς κόρ. 9. θαλάττης B. 10. πρὸς ἀθήνας A.B.C.F.H.L.N.O.V.X.Y.c.d.e.g.i.k. Taur. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πρὸς τὰς ἀθήνας. ὑπερενεγκόντας Q.e.k. Taur. 11. ἃς] om. A. 13. ξυμμαχίδων B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ξυμμαχικῶν. τετταράκοντα B. 14. ὑπὸ e. 15. ἐκοινωνον G.K.e. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐκοινωνοῦντο.

4. ἐπειγομένων—ἀποστείλαι] Ἀντὶ τοῦ, ἐπειγόντων. SCHOL. Nempē quia sensus postulat; *urgentibus Chiis, ut naves sibi mitterentur*; non, "*properantibus Chiis mittere naves*." GÖLLER. And see Poppo to the same effect, Prolegom. I. p. 188. The other passages referred to by Dobree, VIII. 9. init., and 82, 2. seem to me not to be parallel cases; for there *ἐπειγομένων* refers to something which the person spoken of was himself to execute. So also VI. 100, 1. The present passage then is a solecism, unless we understand τῶν Χίων as referring especially to the Chian ambassadors at Lacedæmon, who "exerted" themselves to get the ships to sea," in which sense ἀποστείλαι may be referred to the subject of ἐπειγομένων, although not with strict propriety.

10. ὑπερενεγκόντες τὰς ναῦς τὸν ἰσθμὸν] Vide ad III. 81, 1. Infra cap. 8, 2. dicit διαφέρειν. DUKER.

15. οὐκ ἔκοινωνον τὸν στόλον] This is a better reading perhaps than ἐκοινωνοῦντο, yet it is open itself to objections. Κοινωνῶν, wherever it occurs in Thucydides, is always found in the active voice, and in the sense of "imparting information:" and κοινοῦσθαι τὴν τύχην, which occurs in Xenophon, Vectig. IV. 30, 32, is applied to two parties mutually giving a share of their chance to the other. The compound word *συγκοινοῦσθαι*, however, occurs in Thucyd. VIII. 75, 3, in a sense resembling the present passage: τὰ πράγματα πάντα *συγκοινῶσαντο οἱ στρατιῶται τοῖς Σαμί-οις*. And as those words may be interpreted, "the soldiers made common cause in all things with the Samians," so the present passage may signify, "Calligitus and Timagoras, acting in the name of Pharnabazus, did not make common cause with the rest in the expedition to Chios."

SPARTA, &c. A. C. 412. Olymp. 91. 4.

It is resolved that, after Chios had been delivered, their second armament should be sent to Lesbos, and their third to the Hellespont.

χρήματα ἐδίδουσιν, ἃ ἦλθον ἔχοντες, ἐς τὴν ἀποστολὴν, πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι τάλαντα, ἀλλ' ὕστερον ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν διεννοοῦντο ἄλλω στόλῳ πλεῖν. ὁ δὲ Ἅγισ, ἐπειδὴ ἑώρα τοὺς Λακεδαι-

5 μόνιους ἐς τὴν Χίον πρῶτον ὠρμημένους, οὐδ' αὐτὸς ἄλλο τι ἐγίνωσκεν, ἀλλὰ ξυνελθόντες ἐς Κόρινθον οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἐβουλεύοντο, καὶ ἔδοξε πρῶτον ἐς Χίον αὐτοῖς πλεῖν, ἄρχοντα ἔχοντας Χαλκιδέα, ὃς ἐν τῇ Λακωνικῇ τὰς πέντε ναῦς †παρεσκεύαζεν, † ἔπειτα ἐς Λέσβον, καὶ Ἀλκα-
10 μένην ἄρχοντα, ὃνπερ καὶ Ἅγισ διεννοεῖτο, τὸ τελευταῖον δὲ ἐς τὸν Ἑλλάσποντον ἀφικέσθαι· προστετέτακτο δὲ ἐς αὐτὸν ἄρχων Κλέαρχος ὁ Ῥαμφίου. διαφέρειν δὲ τὸν ἰσθμὸν τὰς ἡμισείας τῶν νεῶν πρῶτον, καὶ εὐθὺς ταύτας ἀποπλεῖν, ὅπως μὴ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι πρὸς τὰς ἀφορμωμένας μᾶλλον τὸν νοῦν
15 ἔχωσιν ἢ τὰς ὕστερον ἐπιδιαφερομένας. καὶ γὰρ τὸν πλοῦν 3 ταύτῃ ἐκ τοῦ προφανοῦς ἐποιοῦντο, καταφρονήσαντες τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀδυνασίαν, ὅτι ναυτικὸν οὐδὲν αὐτῶν πολὺ πω ἐφαίνετο. ὥς δὲ ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς, καὶ διεκόμισαν εὐθὺς μίαν καὶ εἴκοσι ναῦς.*IX. οἱ δὲ Κορίνθιοι, ἐπειγομένων αὐτῶν τὸν

3. ἀφ' ἑαυτῶν Y. Taur. 7. ἐβούλοντο Y. prima manu Taur. αὐτοῖς A.B.F.K.X. c.f.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri αὐτοῖς. 8. ἄρχοντας F.Q.X.Y. Taur. 9. παρεσκεύαζεν A.B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo παρεσκεύασεν. Λέσβον ἀλκαμένην L. ἀλκαμένη N. 10. ὃνπερ ἄγισ H. ὃνπερ καὶ ὁ ἄγισ g. τὸ] om. B. δε] om. i. 12. διαφέρειν] om. g. τὰς ἡμ. τὸν ἰσθμὸν f. 13. ἡμισείας L.O.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἡμισείας. 14. οἱ] om. B. μᾶλλον τὸν νοῦν A.C.E.F.G. τὸν νοῦν μᾶλλον B. Bekk. 2. 15. ἐπιδιαφερομένας B. Goell. Bekk. [ἐπὶ]διαφερομένας Poppo. ἐπιφερομένας Q. ἐπιαφερομένας Taur. διαφερομένας A.C.E.F.G. 17. ἀδυναμίαν d.e.i. οὐθέν B. et perinde capp. 15, 2. 40, 1. 43, 4. 48, 3. 51, 2. 70, 1. 87, 3. Idem οὐθέν c. 27, 1. μηθενὶ c. 37, 2. αὐτῶν οὐδὲν R.f. πῶ ἡ ἰσχυρὸν ἐφαίνετο N.V. 18. ἐκόμισαν G. ἐκομίσθησαν e. εὐθὺς] αὐτοῖς Q.X. prima manu Taur. om. N.V.

1. ἐς τὴν ἀποστολὴν] "To forward "the sending the ships to sea"? or, "for the expedition," taking expedition in the sense of armament? I think the former is the true translation, as in ch. 9, 3. τῆς ἀποστολῆς τῶν νεῶν.

9. καὶ Ἀλκαμένην ἄρχοντα, i.e. ἄρχοντα ἔχοντας] In the line above I have followed Bekker in reading παρεσκεύαζεν, instead of παρεσκεύασεν, though I do not think it certain that the ships were not already completed, and that Chalcideus is not mentioned as "the

"man who got ready the five ships in "Laconia," merely in order to give some information about him. A few lines below I have also followed Bekker in reading ἐπιδιαφερομένας, instead of διαφερομένας. The compound participle is expressive, and in the manner of Thucydides, and is supported also by the corrupt reading of the Turin MS. ἐπιαφερομένας.

16. καταφρονήσαντες—ἀδυνασίαν] "Imputing weakness to the Athenians." See the note on I. 95, 3.

CHIOS. A. C. 412. Olymp. 91. 4.

The Athenians get knowledge of what was going on, and call on the Chians to furnish them with ships, according to the terms of their alliance. They thus get into their power seven of the ships of Chios.

πλοῦν, οὐ προθυμήθησαν ξυμπλεῖν, πρὶν τὰ Ἰσθμια, ἃ τότε ἦν, διεορτάσωσιν. Ἄγεις δὲ αὐτοῖς ἐτοῖμος ἦν, ἐκείνους μὲν μὴ λύειν δὴ τὰς Ἰσθμιάδας σπονδὰς, ἑαυτοῦ δὲ τὸν στόλον ἴδιον ποιήσασθαι. οὐ ξυγχωροῦντων δὲ τῶν Κορινθίων, ἀλλὰ διατριβῆς ἐγγιγνομένης, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἦσθοντο τὰ τῶν Χίων μᾶλλον, καὶ πέμψαντες ἓνα τῶν στρατηγῶν, Ἀριστοκράτην, ἐπηγιδῶντο αὐτοὺς, καὶ ἀρνούμενων τῶν Χίων, τὸ πιστὸν ναῦς σφίσι ξυμπέμπειν ἐκέλευον ἐς τὸ ξυμμαχικόν· οἱ δ' ἔπεμψαν ἑπτὰ.¹⁰ 3 αἴτιον δ' ἐγένετο τῆς ἀποστολῆς τῶν νεῶν οἱ μὲν πολλοὶ τῶν

1. προθυμήθησαν Bekk. 2. προεθύμησαν V. vulgo προεθυμήθησαν. πλὴν i. τὰ] om. K.L.O.m. 2. τότε δ' ἦν E. ἦν τότε αὐτοῖς G. 3. μὴ λύειν τὰς, omisso δὴ, N. ex rasura V. 4. τὸν] om. e. 6. γιγνομένης B. γενομένης K. 7. ἡσθάνοντο B. μᾶλλον—αὐτοῖς] om. B. 10. ἐπέμπον R.d.f.i. ἑπτὰ] αὐτοῖς e. 11. αἴτιοι Q.

1. τὰ Ἰσθμια, ἃ τότε ἦν] This could not have been as late as Hecatombæon, or July; for immediately at the beginning of the summer, that is, according to Thucydides' way of reckoning, about April, the Lacedæmonians had sent messengers to Corinth to expedite the sailing of the fleet for Ionia, and we cannot suppose that three months would have been spent in doing nothing, and that the expedition which was to be hurried off in April, or the very beginning of May, should be still in harbour in July, without our hearing any thing of any loss of time, till we come to the Isthmian games, that is, according to Göller, to July. Besides, the Isthmian games preceded the Hyacinthia at Sparta; (Compare Xenophon Hellen. IV. 5, 1—4, and §. 7—11.) but the Hyacinthia were some time before the Olympic games; (Compare Thucyd. V. 41, 3. 44. 47, 10. 49, 1.) and these last took place in Hecatombæon. The Isthmian games therefore, at least in the year with which we are now concerned, must have been celebrated in Munychion, or Thargelion at the latest; that is, in May, or early in June.

3. μὴ λύειν δὴ τὰς σπονδὰς] "That according to the scruples which they professed, they should not break the

"truce." Δὴ, "accordingly," "agreeably to the language which they held."

10. ἐς τὸ ξυμμαχικόν] Portus utramque significationem, quam hæc verba recipere putabat, in interpretatione Latina expresserat, e qua Hudsonus illa, Chios—in societatis officio constanter permanere, quæ verbis ad fidem faciendam addiderat Portus, detraxit. Probat nimirum priorem significationem, quemadmodum et Grævius ad Luciani Dial. Mort. p. 316. Mihi magis placet posterior: ναῦς τὸ πιστὸν εἰς τὸ συμμαχικόν, naves, quæ fidem facerent, vel, pignoris loco essent, eos in societate mansuros. Ita Thucydides, III. 11, 2. τὸ ἀντίπαλον δέος μόνον πιστὸν ἐς ξυμμαχίαν. Nam quod ibi συμμαχία, hic τὸ συμμαχικόν est, ut III. 91, 2. et sæpe alibi. Herodotus IX. 106, 5. Σαμίους—ἐς τὸ συμμαχικὸν ἐποίησαντο, πιστεῖ τε καταλαβόντες καὶ ὀρκίοισι. Εἰ κατὰ τὸ συμμαχικόν, nempe συμφώνημα, ut supplet alicubi Scholiastes Thucydidis, dicuntur fieri, vel postulari, quæ fiunt vel postulantur ex formula fœderis cum sociis initi: pro eo autem εἰς τὸ συμμαχικόν dici vix putem. DUKER.

11. αἴτιον δ' ἐγένετο—οἱ μὲν πολλοί—οὐκ εἰδότες] Compare IV. 26, 5. αἴτιον δὲ ἦν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι προειπόντες, and Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 307.

COAST OF CORINTH. A. C. 412. Olymp. 91. 4.

Χίων οὐκ εἰδότες τὰ πρασσόμενα, οἱ δὲ ὀλίγοι καὶ ξυνειδότες τό τε πλῆθος οὐ βουλόμενοί πω πολέμιον ἔχειν, πρὶν τι καὶ ἰσχυρὸν λάβωσι, καὶ τοὺς Πελοποννησίους οὐκέτι προσδεχόμενοι ἤξειν, ὅτι διέτριβον.

5 X. Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ τὰ Ἰσθμια ἐγίνετο, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι (ἐπηγγέλθησαν γὰρ) ἐθεώρουν ἐς αὐτὰ, καὶ κατὰδῃλα μάλ-
 COAST OF CORINTH. λον αὐτοῖς τὰ τῶν Χίων ἐφάνη. καὶ ἐπειδὴ
 The Athenians watch the enemy's fleet at the isthmus, pursue it when it puts to sea, drive it on shore on the Corinthian coast, and blockade it there. 10 λήσουσιν αὐτοὺς αἱ νῆες ἐκ τῶν Κεγχρειῶν ἀφορμηθεῖσαι. οἱ δὲ μετὰ τὴν ἑορτὴν ἀνήγοντο 2 μᾶ καὶ εἴκοσι ναυσὶν ἐς τὴν Χίον, ἄρχοντα Ἀλκαμένην ἔχοντες. καὶ αὐτοῖς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸ πρῶτον ἴσαις ναυσὶ προσπλεύσαντες ὑπῆγον ἐς τὸ πέλα-
 γος. ὥς δ' ἐπὶ πολὺ οὐκ ἐπηκολούθησαν οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι 3
 15 ἀλλ' ἀπετράποντο, ἐπανεχώρησαν καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι· τὰς γὰρ τῶν Χίων ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς ἐν τῷ ἀριθμῷ μετὰ σφῶν ἔχοντες οὐ πιστὰς ἐνόμιζον· ἀλλ' ὕστερον ἄλλας προσπληρώσαντες ἐπὶ τὰ καὶ τριάκοντα, παραπλέοντας αὐτοὺς καταδιώκουσιν

1. πραττόμενα B. ὀλίγοι καὶ συνειδότες B. Bekk. 2. vulgo ὀλίγοι ξυνειδότες. 3. ἐχυρὸν L. 6. ἐπηγγέλθησαν γὰρ] ἐπειδὴ ἠγγέλθη e. Post γὰρ addidit ex B. αἱ σπονδαὶ Bekk. quæ inter uncas posuit Goell. αὐτοῖς μάλλον i. 9. λήσου-
 σιν C.E.F.H.K.R.X.g.i. Poppo. Bekk. vulgo λήσωσιν. αὐτοῖς G.i.m. κεγ-
 χρεῶν B. κεχρειῶν i. 10. ἀνήγον κ. 12. ἀλκαμένη N.V. et sic infra.
 ἔχοντας f. 13. προσπλέοντες L. ὑπῆγον B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐπεὶ i.
 vulgo ἐπῆγον. 14. ἐπηκολούθουν g. 15. ἐπετράποντο K.e.g. ἐτράποντο
 P.d.i. ἀνεχώρησαν d.i. 18. καταπλέοντας g. αὐτοῖς B.

6. ἐπηγγέλθησαν γὰρ] Undoubtedly αἱ σπονδαὶ must be understood in τὰ Ἰσθμια, but surely it cannot be right to insert αἱ σπονδαὶ, as Bekker has done, on the single authority of the Vatican MS. B. Poppo properly compares the expressions, ἐπῆλθον Ὀλύμπια, I. 126, 5, and Κάρκεια ἐτίγχανον ὄντα, V. 75, 2.

ἐθεώρουν ἐς αὐτὰ] Vide ad III. 104, 6. DUKER.

13. ὑπῆγον ἐς τὸ πέλαγος] "Began to retreat towards the open sea." Compare V. 10, 3. ὑπάγειν ἐπὶ τῆς Ἡώ-
 ρος, and the note on VII. 46.

17. ἄλλας προσπληρώσαντες ἐπὶ τὰ τριάκοντα] "Possuntne verba signifi-

"care, 'Aliis insuper impletis ut uni-
 versæ essent septem et triginta?'"
 POPPO. I have no doubt that this is the correct interpretation. For if the 37 ships are to be added to the 21, so as to make a total of 58, and if 27 ships were afterwards recalled, (c. 15.) and then others sent to supply their place, the number at last must have exceeded 21, which it is said to have been, c. 20, 1. But if the whole number were only 37, and after the recall of 27 "some others," it is not stated how many, were sent to supply their places, the number so made up may very well have amounted to 21, and yet not have exceeded it.

COAST OF CORINTH, SPARTA, &c. A. C. 412. Olymp. 91. 4.

ἐς Πειραιὸν τῆς Κορινθίας· ἔστι δὲ λιμὴν ἔρημος καὶ ἔσχατος
 πρὸς τὰ μεθόρια τῆς Ἐπιδαυρίας. καὶ μίαν μὲν ναῦν ἀπολ-
 λύασι μετέωρον οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι, τὰς δὲ ἄλλας ξυναγα-
 4 γόντες ὀρμίζουσι. καὶ προσβαλόντων τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ
 κατὰ θάλασσαν ταῖς ναυσὶ καὶ ἐς τὴν γῆν ἀποβάντων, θό- 5
 ρυβός τε ἐγένετο πολὺς καὶ ἄτακτος, καὶ τῶν τε νεῶν τὰς
 πλείους κατατραυματίζουσιν ἐν τῇ γῇ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ τὸν
 ἄρχοντα Ἀλκαμένην ἀποκτείνουσι· καὶ αὐτῶν τινὲς ἀπέ-
 θανον. XI. διακριθέντες δὲ πρὸς μὲν τὰς πολεμίας ναῦς
 ἐπέταξαν ἐφορμεῖν ἱκανὰς, ταῖς δὲ λοιπαῖς ἐς 10
 τὸ νησίδιον ὀρμίζονται, ἐν ᾧ οὐ πολὺ ἀπέχοντι
 ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο, καὶ ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας ἐπὶ βοή-
 2 θειαν ἔπεμπον. παρήσαν γὰρ καὶ τοῖς Πελο-
 ποννησίοις τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ οἱ τε Κορίνθιοι βοη-
 θοῦντες ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς, καὶ οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον 15
 καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι πρόσχωροι. καὶ ὀρῶντες τὴν φυλακὴν ἐν χωρίῳ
 ἐρήμῳ ἐπίπονον οὖσαν ἡπόρουν, καὶ ἐπενόησαν μὲν κατα-
 καῦσαι τὰς ναῦς, ἔπειτα δὲ ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς ἀνελκύσαι καὶ τῷ
 πεζῷ προσκαθημένους φυλακὴν ἔχειν, ἕως ἂν τις παρατύχη
 διαφυγὴ ἐπιτηδεῖα. ἔπεμψε δ' αὐτοῖς καὶ Ἄγρις, αἰσθόμενος 20

1. πειραιὸν H. ἔρημος καὶ ἔσχατος] om. c. ἔσχατος καὶ ἔρημος N.V.X.
 2. ἀπολλύνουσι L.N.O.P.Q.V.d.e.g.i. 4. προσβαλόντων C. ἀθηναίων
 κατὰ i. 5. θάλατταν B. 6. τῶν νεῶν i. 9. πολεμίας i. 11. ἀπέ-
 χοντες G.i.m. 16. ἐν τῷ χωρίῳ L. 17. ἡρέμουν c. 18. δὲ in margine
 ponit B. 20. διαφυγῇ ἐπιτηδεῖαι E.F.

1. ἐς Πειραιὸν] Müller (Dorier, II. p. 431.) wishes to read Σπείραον, on the authority of Pliny and Ptolemy. But Stephanus Byzant. read Πειραιὸν, and Spiræum is mentioned not as a harbour, but a headland. According to Col. Leake, Piræum was the "land-locked harbour, now called Frango "Limióna." Travels in Morea, III. p. 313.

10. ἐς τὸ νησίδιον] "The island opposite to the entrance of the harbour" was that which sheltered the squadron of the Athenians. It is now called Ovrio-nisi, or Ovrió-kastro, "Jew's Castle, which appellation is de-

ri-ved from some ruins on the island, "but of what date or description I am not informed." Col. Leake, III. 313.

14. βοηθοῦντες ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς] "Going to the place where their ships were, to protect them." Βοηθεῖν ἐπὶ, followed by the name of a place, it signifies, "to carry aid against him;" but followed by the name of a place, it signifies, "to carry aid to it." Thus, III. 97, 4. βεβοηθηκότες ἐπὶ τὸ Αἰγίτιον, and VIII. 15, fin. τὴν βοήθειαν τὴν ἐπὶ τὴν Χίον. Chios being regarded as a part of the Athenian dominion, which the Athenians were trying to protect.

SPARTA, &c. A. C. 412. Olymp. 91. 4.

ταῦτα, ἄνδρα Σπαρτιάτην Θέρμωνα. τοῖς δὲ Λακεδαιμονίοις 3
 πρῶτον μὲν ἡγγέλθη ὅτι αἱ νῆες ἀνηγμένοι εἰσὶν ἐκ τοῦ
 ἰσθμοῦ (εἴρητο γὰρ, ὅταν γένηται τοῦτο, Ἀλκαμένει ὑπὸ τῶν
 ἐφόρων ἱππέα πέμψαι), καὶ εὐθὺς τὰς παρὰ σφῶν πέντε ναῦς
 5 καὶ Χαλκιδέα ἄρχοντα καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδην μετ' αὐτοῦ ἐβούλουντο
 πέμπειν· ἔπειτα ὠρμημένων αὐτῶν τὰ περὶ τὴν ἐν τῷ Πει-
 ραιῶ τῶν νεῶν καταφυγὴν ἡγγέλθη, καὶ ἀθυμήσαντες, ὅτι
 πρῶτον ἀπτόμενοι τοῦ Ἰωνικοῦ πολέμου ἔπταισαν, τὰς ναῦς
 τὰς ἐκ τῆς ἐαυτῶν οὐκέτι διενεοῦντο πέμπειν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τινὰς
 10 προانهγμένας μετακαλεῖν. XII. γυνὸς δὲ ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης
 πείθει αὖθις Ἐνδιον καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἐφόρους μὴ ἀποκνήσαι
 τὸν πλοῦν, λέγων ὅτι φθήσονται [τε] πλεύσαντες, πρὶν τὴν
 τῶν νεῶν ξυμφορὰν Χίους αἰσθέσθαι, καὶ αὐτὸς ὅταν προσ-
 βάλῃ Ἰωνία, ῥαδίως πείσειν τὰς πόλεις ἀφίστασθαι, τὴν τε
 15 τῶν Ἀθηναίων λέγων ἀσθένειαν καὶ τὴν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων
 προθυμίαν· πιστότερος γὰρ ἄλλων φανείσθαι. Ἐνδίῳ τε 2
 αὐτῷ ἰδίᾳ ἔλεγε καλὸν εἶναι δι' ἐκείνου ἀποστῆσαι τε Ἰωνίαν
 καὶ βασιλέα ξύμμαχον ποιῆσαι Λακεδαιμονίοις, καὶ μὴ Ἀγι-
 δος τὸ ἀγώνισμα τοῦτο γενέσθαι· ἐτύγχανε γὰρ τῷ Ἀγιδι
 20 αὐτὸς διάφορος ὢν. καὶ ὁ μὲν πείσας τοὺς τε ἄλλους ἐφόρους 3
 καὶ Ἐνδιον, ἀνήγετο ταῖς πέντε ναυσὶ μετὰ Χαλκιδέως τοῦ
 Λακεδαιμονίου, καὶ διὰ τάχους τὸν πλοῦν ἐποιοῦντο.

3. εἴρηται i. ὅτε R. τοῦτο] om. i. ἀλκαμένη A.B.K.i. 4. ἱππέας Q.
 περὶ i. 5. μετ' αὐτοῦ ἀλκιβ. N.V. ἐβουλεύοντο B.L. 6. τῷ] om. g.i.
 12. ληφθήσονται R. τε accessit ex B. Goell. Bekk. πρὶν ἢ B. πρὸς K.
 13. νεῶν] ἀθηναίων B. ξυμφορὰν A.B.E.F.H.V.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 vulgo συμφορὰν. αἰσθέσθαι A.E. accentu caret F. αὐτὸς] αὖθις d.i. ὅταν
 —πείσειν A.C.E.F.G. ὅτι ἦν—πείσει B. Bekker. προσβάλλῃ k.m. 14. τε
 τῶν ἀθηναίων B.Q.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt articulum. 15. λέγων
 ἀσθένειαν A.C.E.F.G. ἀσθένειαν λέγων B. Bekk. 2. τὴν ἐκ τῶν d.i. 16. πιστό-
 τερος B. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. πιστότεροι C. vulgo πιστότερον. 18. σύμ-
 μαχον K. μὴ] om. k. 19. τοῦτο τὸ ἀγώνισμα g.

6. ὠρμημένων αὐτῶν] “ Recte versio,
 “ cum ad profectionem animis essent
 “ propensis, et Chium petere propera-
 “ rent.” Vide VIII. 40, fin. 47, fin.
 60, 2. 73, 3. 86, 4. DOBREE.

13. ὅταν προσβάλλῃ—πείσειν] Conf. III.
 25, 2. ἔλεγε ὅτι—ἔσται—προαποπεμφθῇ—

ναὶ τε αὐτὸς, et Matthiæ Gr. Gr. §. 538,
 [Jelf, 804, 5.] et Thucyd. II. 80, 1. λέ-
 γοντες ὅτι—κρατήσουσι—καὶ ἔσοιτο—
 ἐλπίδα δ' εἶναι. Vide Poppon. Prolegom.
 I. p. 270. Mox tamen recte πιστότερος
 editum ex B. pro vulgata πιστότερον.
 GÖLLER.

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XIII. Ἀνεκομίζοντο δὲ ὑπὸ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον τοῦτον καὶ [αἱ] ἀπὸ τῆς Σικελίας Πελοποννησίων ἑκατάδεκα νῆες αἱ μετὰ Γυλίππου ξυνδιαπολεμήσασαι· καὶ περὶ τὴν Λευκαδίαν ἀποληφθεῖσαι καὶ κοπεῖσαι ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀττικῶν ἑπτὰ καὶ εἴκοσι νεῶν, ὧν ἦρχεν Ἰπποκλῆς Μενίππου, φυλακὴν ἔχων τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς Σικελίας νεῶν, αἱ λοιπαὶ, πλὴν μιᾶς, διαφυγοῦσαι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους κατέπλευσαν εἰς τὴν Κόρινθον.

XIV. Ὁ δὲ Χαλκιδεὺς καὶ ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης πλείοντες, ὅσοις τε ἐπιτύχοιεν, ξυνελάμβανον τοῦ μὴ ἐξάγγελτοι γενέσθαι· καὶ προσβαλόντες πρῶτον Κωρύκῃ τῆς ἡπείρου, καὶ ἀφέντες ἐνταῦθα αὐτοὺς, αὐτοὶ μὲν προξυγγενόμενοι τῶν ξυμπρασσόντων Χίων τισὶ, καὶ κελευόντων καταπλεῖν μὴ προειπόντας εἰς τὴν πόλιν, ἀφικνοῦνται αἰφνίδιοι τοῖς Χίοις. καὶ οἱ μὲν πολλοὶ ἐν θαύματι ἦσαν καὶ ἐκπλήξει· τοῖς δ' ὀλίγοις παρεσκεύαστο ὥστε βουλὴν τε τυχεῖν ξυλληγομένην,

1. αὐτὸν] om. E.i. καὶ ἀπὸ A.B.F.H.N.V.X. Taur. Bekk. Poppo. Goell. καὶ αἱ ἀπὸ C.E. 2. τῆς] om. Q. 3. μετὰ τοῦ γυλίππου O. ξυνδιαπολεμήσασαι B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ξυμπολεμήσασαι. παρὰ e. 4. λευκάδα R.i. ἀποληφθεῖσαι A.B.R. 6. ὑποκλῆς A.F.H.N.R.V.X.d. μενίσπου A.F. 7. τῆς] om. e. αἱ λοιπαὶ A.B.F.H.K.N.R.V.X. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. αἱ λοιπαὶ C. αἱ δὲ λοιπαὶ i. vulgo αἱ γὰρ λοιπαὶ. 11. προσλαβόντες C.G.e.m. 13. προξυγγενόμενοι K. ξυμπραττόντων B. πρασσόντων d. 14. προειπόντες d.

1. καὶ αἱ ἀπὸ τῆς Σικελίας—νῆες] The article is explained by the clause following, αἱ μετὰ Γυλίππου ξυνδιαπολεμήσασαι. So again c. 26, 1. τὰς ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου καὶ Σικελίας πέντε καὶ πενήκοντα ναῦς· τῶν τε γὰρ Σικελιωτῶν εἴκοσι νῆες Συρακοσίων ἦλθον, αἱ τε ἐκ Πελοποννήσου, κ. τ. λ. See the note on III. 22, 8.

4. κοπεῖσαι] *Vezatæ*, Demosthenes II. Olynth. p. 14. apud Stephanum: Κοπτόμενοι δὴ αἰεὶ ταῖς στρατείαις ταύταις ταῖς ἄνω καὶ κάτω, i. e. ut ibi Scholiastes, *ταλαιπωρούμενοι*. Hesychius: *κοπτομένου, ταλαιπωρουμένου*. DUKER.

10. τοῦ μὴ ἐξάγγελτοι γενέσθαι] The same construction occurs, I. 4. fin. I. 23. fin., and is noticed by Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 539. Obs. 1. Jelf, 492. But its

explanation is not so easy. "Because of," seems to express the sense of the genitive in English. "They seized all whom they fell in with, *because of* not having their coming reported." So οἰκτεῖρω σε τοῦ πάθους, "I pity thee, *because of* thy calamity." It seems to belong to that general property of the genitive case which explains or defines the nature of the preceding verb, as in the expression, *καλῶς ἔχει βίου*, &c., and thus in the exclamations, *τῆς τύχης*—*τῆς ἀναδείας*, &c., the genitive in fact explains the inarticulate sound of grief, surprise, disgust, or any other feeling, which is supposed to have preceded it. "Alas! for my fortune!" "shame of thy impudence," &c.

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καὶ λεγομένων λόγων ἀπὸ τε τοῦ Χαλκιδέως καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδου, ὡς ἄλλαι τε νῆες πολλαὶ προσπλεύουσι, καὶ τὰ περὶ τῆς πολιορκίας τῶν ἐν τῷ Πειραιῷ νεῶν οὐ δηλωσάντων, ἀφίστανται Χῖοι καὶ αὖθις Ἐρυθραῖοι Ἀθηναίων. καὶ μετὰ 3
5 ταῦτα τρισὶ νηυσὶ πλεύσαντες καὶ Κλαζομένους ἀφιστᾶσι. διαβάντες δὲ οἱ Κλαζομένιοι εὐθὺς ἐς τὴν ἡπειρον, τὴν Πολίχναν ἐτείχιζον, εἴ τι δέοι, σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ἐκ τῆς νηϊδος, ἐν ᾗ οἰκοῦσι, πρὸς ἀναχώρησιν. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἀφεστῶτες πάντες ἐν τειχισμῷ ἦσαν καὶ παρασκευῇ πολέμου.

10 XV. Ἐς δὲ τὰς Ἀθήνας ταχὺ ἀγγελία τῆς Χίου ἀφικνεῖται· καὶ νομίσαντες μέγαν ἤδη καὶ σαφῇ τὸν κίνδυνον σφᾶς

ATHENS.

On the news of the revolt of Chios, the Athenians resolve to use the ships and money set apart for the greatest emergencies. They send off twenty ships to Chio. περιεστάναι, καὶ τοὺς λοιποὺς ξυμμάχους οὐκ ἐθέλῃσειν τῆς μεγίστης πόλεως μεθεστηκυίας ἡσυχάζειν, τὰ τε χίλια τάλαντα, ὧν διὰ παντὸς τοῦ πολέμου ἐγλίχοντο μὴ ἄψεσθαι, εὐθὺς ἔλυσαν τὰς ἐπικειμένας ζημίας τῷ εἰπόντι ἢ ἐπιψηφίσαντι, ὑπὸ τῆς παρούσης ἐκπλήξεως, καὶ ἐψηφίσαντο κινεῖν, καὶ ναῦς πληροῦν οὐκ ὀλίγας, τῶν τε ἐν τῷ Πειραιῷ ἐφορμουσῶν τὰς μὲν ὁκτὼ ἤδη πέμπειν, αἱ 20 ἀπολιποῦσαι τὴν φυλακὴν, τὰς μετὰ Χαλκιδέως διώξασαι

1. λεγομένων A.C.E.F.G. γενομένων B. Bekk. τε τοῦ] om. Q. 3. πειραιεῖ E.e. ἀφιστᾶσιν i. 4. ἀθηναίων. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Q. 6. τε B. Bekker. Goell. εὐθὺς οἱ κλαζομένιοι B. 7. εἴ τι] ὅτι H. 8. ἐν τειχισμῷ τε πάντες B. Bekk. Goell. 10. ἀγγελία ἐκ τῆς i. 11. τὸν κίνδυνον καὶ σαφῇ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς c. 12. περιῶσταναι Q. 13. μεγάλῃς P. ἀφεστηκυίας B. 15. μὴ] om. g. ἄψασθαι E. Bekk. 18. οὐκ B. Bekk. 2. vulgo μῆ. 19. τὰς] om. G.L.O.P.e.k.m. 20. ἀπολιποῦσαι X.

1. λεγομένων λόγων] The reading γενομένων, which Bekker has adopted from B, is right enough in itself, but need not be preferred to λεγομένων. Compare VI. 32, 4, quoted by Poppo, ἐλέχθησαν λόγοι ἀπὸ ἄλλων.

6. τὴν Πολίχναν] This is a general name which has become a proper one by usage, like Ham, Kirby, &c. in English; or more like "Borgo" in Italian, the full name of the place being properly, τὴν Πολίχναν τῶν Κλαζομένων, Borgo dei Clazomeni; and thence in common speech, simply τὴν Πο-

λίχναν, Borgo. It occurs as a proper name in Argolis; (Polybius, IV. 36.) in Crete; (Herodot. VII. 170, 2.) and in Troas; (Strabo, XIII. 1, 45.) Πόλισμα also occurs as a proper name in Strabo, XIII. 1, 42.

10. ἀγγελία τῆς Χίου] Nuncius de Chio. Sophocles Ajac. v. 221. οἶαν ἐδηλωσιν ἀνδρὸς αἰθῆρας ἀγγελίαν. Et v. 1017. ὁξεῖα γάρ σου βάξις ὡς θεοῦ τινὸς δηλᾷ Ἀχαιοὺς πάντας. Confer supra II. 45, 4. DUK. And I. 61, 1. ἀγγελία τῶν πόλεων.

16. τῷ εἰπόντι ἢ ἐπιψηφίσαντι] Scil. κινεῖν. Compare for the story, II. 24.

καὶ οὐ καταλαβούσαι ἀνακεχωρήκεσαν (ἦρχε δὲ αὐτῶν
 Στρομβιχίδης Διοτίμου), ἄλλας δὲ οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον βοηθεῖν
 δώδεκα μετὰ Θρασυκλέους, ἀπολιπούσας καὶ ταύτας τὴν
 2 ἐφόρμησιν. τὰς τε τῶν Χίων ἐπτὰ ναῦς, αἱ αὐτοῖς ξυνεπολι-
 ὀρκουν τὰς ἐν τῷ Πειραιῶ, ἀπαγαγόντες, τοὺς μὲν δούλους 5
 ἐξ αὐτῶν ἐλευθέρωσαν, τοὺς δ' ἐλευθέρους κατέδησαν. ἐτέρας
 δ' ἀντὶ πασῶν τῶν ἀπελθουσῶν νεῶν ἐς τὴν ἐφόρμησιν τῶν
 Πελοποννησιῶν διὰ τάχους πληρώσαντες ἀντέπεμψαν, καὶ
 ἄλλας διενεοῦντο τριάκοντα πληροῦν· καὶ πολλή ἦν [ἡ]
 προθυμία, καὶ ὀλίγον ἐπράσσετο οὐδὲν ἐς τὴν βοήθειαν τὴν 10
 ἐπὶ τὴν Χίον.

XVI. Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ Στρομβιχίδης ταῖς ὀκτὼ ναυσὶν ἀφι-
 κνεῖται ἐς Σάμον, καὶ προσλαβὼν Σαμίαν μίαν ἔπλευσεν ἐς

COAST OF ASIA.

Progress of the revolt.

TEOS joins the Pelo-
 ponnesians;

Τέων καὶ ἡσυχάζειν ἤξιον αὐτούς. ἐκ δὲ τῆς
 Χίου ἐς τὴν Τέων καὶ ὁ Χαλκιδεὺς μετὰ τριῶν 15
 καὶ εἴκοσι νεῶν ἐπέπλει, καὶ ὁ πεζὸς ἅμα ὁ
 τῶν Κλαζομενίων καὶ Ἐρυθραίων παρήει. προ-
 αισθόμενος δὲ ὁ Στρομβιχίδης προανήγετο· καὶ μετεωρισθεὶς
 ἐν τῷ πελάγει, ὡς ἑώρα τὰς ναῦς πολλὰς τὰς ἀπὸ τῆς Χίου,
 3 φυγὴν ἐποιεῖτο ἐπὶ τῆς Σάμου· αἱ δὲ ἐδίωκον. τὸν δὲ πεζὸν 20
 οἱ Τηῖοι τὸ πρῶτον οὐκ ἐσδεχόμενοι, ὡς ἔφυγον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι,
 ἐσσηγάγοντο. καὶ ἐπέσχον μὲν οἱ πεζοὶ, καὶ Χαλκιδεά ἐκ τῆς

2. στρομβιχίδης B. ut solet. στροβιχίδης Q. 4. ἐφόρμωσιν e. 6. ἡλευθέ-
 ρωσαν N. Bekk. 7. τῶν—ἐφόρμησιν om. G. ἀπελθουσῶν A.B.E.F.H.
 N.R.V.X.f.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπελθουσῶν. ἀφόρμησιν Q.
 8. ἀνέπεμψαν Q. 9. ἦν ἡ προθυμία B.Q. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. sed ille uncis in-
 clusum. προὴν προθυμία g. vulgo ἦν προθυμία. 10. ἐπράττετο B. ἐπεπράσσετο i.
 οὐθέν B. 11. ἐπὶ τὴν] om. A.E.F.X. et N. sed hic margine adscript. habet.
 χίων A. τῶν χίων γρ. B. χίου N. 12. στρομβιχίδης B. ἀφικνεῖτο i. παρα-
 λαβὼν Q. 14. τέω e. καὶ ἡσυχάζειν—τέων] om. E. ἤξιον A.F. 15. τέων
 L.O. 16. ὁ τῶν B. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ ὁ. 17. καὶ ὁ ἐρυθραίων Q.i.
 18. προανήγετο A.C.E.F.G. ἐξανήγετο B. Bekk. προανηγέγετο N.V. 19. πολλὰς
 τὰς ναῦς τὰς g. ἀπὸ] ἐπὶ L.O.P.g. 20. ἐπὶ] ἀπὸ c. om. K. 21. τέοι e.
 22. ἐπηγάγοντο L.O.d.i. ἀνηγάγοντο e. πεζοὶ B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. N. ex
 rasura et vulgo πολλοί.

17. παρήει] "Moved along the shore." For Chalcideus having run over from Chios to the main land, then sailed along under the land to Teos; and the land forces moved along the shore in

the same direction to cooperate with them.

19. ὡς ἑώρα τὰς ναῦς πολλὰς] scil. ὅσας. "On seeing their ships to be "so numerous."

διώξεως περιμένοντες· ὡς δὲ ἐχρόνιζε, καθήρουν αὐτοὶ τὸ
τείχος, ὃ ἀνωκοδόμησαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τῆς Τηϊῶν πόλεως τὸ
πρὸς ἡπειρον, ξυγκαθήρουν δὲ αὐτοῖς καὶ τῶν βαρβάρων
ἐπελθόντες οὐ πολλοί, ὧν ἦρχε Στάγης, ὑπαρχος Τις-
5 σαφέρνους.

XVII. Χαλκιδεὺς δὲ καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδης, ὡς κατεδίωξαν ἐς
Σάμον Στρομβιχίδην, ἐκ μὲν τῶν ἐκ Πελοποννήσου νεῶν
τοὺς ναύτας ὀπλίσαντες ἐν Χίῳ καταλιμπά-
νουσιν, ἀντιπληρώσαντες δὲ ταύτας τε ἐκ Χίου
καὶ ἄλλας εἴκοσιν, ἔπλεον ἐς Μίλητον ὡς ἀπο-
στησίοντες. ἐβούλετο γὰρ ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης, ὧν 2
ἐπιτήδειος τοῖς προεστῶσι τῶν Μιλησίων, φθά-
σαι τὰς τε ἀπὸ τῆς Πελοποννήσου ναῦς προσ-
αγαγόμενος αὐτοὺς, καὶ τοῖς Χίοις καὶ ἑαυτῷ καὶ Χαλκιδεῖ
15 καὶ τῷ ἀποστείλαντι Ἐνδίῳ, ὥσπερ ὑπέσχετο, τὸ ἀγώνισμα
προσθεῖναι, ὅτι πλείστας τῶν πόλεων μετὰ τῆς Χίων δυνά-
μεως καὶ Χαλκιδέως ἀποστήσας. λαθόντες οὖν τὸ πλείστον 3
τοῦ πλοῦ, καὶ φθάσαντες οὐ πολὺ τὸν τε Στρομβιχίδην καὶ
τὸν Θρασυκλέα, ὃς ἔτυχεν ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν δώδεκα ναυσὶν
20 ἄρτι παρὼν καὶ ξυνδιώκων, ἀφιστᾶσι τὴν Μίλητον. καὶ οἱ
Ἀθηναῖοι κατὰ πόδας μιᾶς δεούσαις εἴκοσι ναυσὶν ἐπιπλεύ-
σαντες, ὡς αὐτοὺς οὐκ ἐδέχοντο οἱ Μιλήσιοι, ἐν Λάδῃ τῇ

1. αὐτὸ i. αὐτοὶ τε B. Bekk. Goell. 2. οἱ] om. K. πόλεως τὸ πρὸς B.
Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri πόλεως πρὸς. 4. ὁ τάγης A. ὁ τάνης d. ὁ πάγης
L. O. e. k. ὁπάγης C. ὁ γάγης γρ. B. στάγης B. Porpo. Goell. ὁτάγης N.
Bekk. ὁ τάγης corr. G. ὁτάγης E. F. vulgo ὁ Τάγης. 7. σάμου C. τῶν μὲν K.
9. ταύτας ἐκ χίου τε i. 10. ἐς] ὡς K. Q. ἀποστήσαντες C. 12. φθάσας i.
13. τὰς B. Bekk. Goell. ceteri τὰς τε. τῆς] om. i. προσαγόμενος G. L. O. d. i. m.
προσαγαγόμενος e. k. 14. καὶ τοῖς χίοις A. B. C. F. H. K. L. N. O. Q. V. f. g. i. k. m.
Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt articulum. 16. πόλεων] πολεμίων P.
17. χαλκιδέων K. 19. τὸν] om. g. φασικλέα K. 21. δεούσης G. L. O. P. Q.
f. i. k. m. δὲ οὐσας E.

12. φθάσαι τὰς τε—ναῦς, κ. τ. λ.] The
conjunction is misplaced, as we have
often seen it before; the construction
being, φθάσαι τε τὰς ναῦς καὶ τὸ ἀγώ-
νισμα προσθεῖναι.

22. ἐν Λάδῃ τῇ ἐπικειμένη νήσῳ]
“This island, like many others, has
“been joined to the continent by the
“mud of the Mæander; and its place

“is only marked now by a hill, and
“village named *Bautenau*. The mouth
“of the river, according to Chandler,
“is distant about eight miles; the
“plain smooth and level as a bowling-
“green, except certain knolls extant
“in it, near midway before Miletus.”
Cramer’s *Asia Minor*, vol. I. p. 389.

COAST OF ASIA. A. C. 412. Olymp. 91. 4. 92. 1.

4 ἐπικειμένη νήσῳ ἐφώρμουν. καὶ ἡ πρὸς βασιλέα ξυμμαχία
Λακεδαιμονίοις ἡ πρώτη, Μιλησίων εὐθὺς ἀποστάντων, διὰ
Τισσαφέρνης καὶ Χαλκιδέως ἐγένετο ἥδε.

XVIII. “ ΕΠΙ τοῖσδε ξυμμαχίαν ἐποίησαντο πρὸς βα-
“ σιλέα καὶ Τισσαφέρνην Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι. 5
“ ὅπόσῃν χώραν καὶ πόλεις βασιλεὺς ἔχει καὶ
“ οἱ πατέρες οἱ βασιλέως εἶχον, βασιλέως ἔστω
“ καὶ ἐκ τούτων τῶν πόλεων ὅποσα Ἀθηναίοις
“ ἐφοῖτα χρήματα ἢ ἄλλο τι, κωλυνόντων κοινῇ βασιλεὺς καὶ
“ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, ὅπως μήτε χρήματα λαμ- 10
2 “ βάνωσιν Ἀθηναῖοι μήτε ἄλλο μηδέν. καὶ τὸν πόλεμον τὸν
“ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους κοινῇ πολεμοῦντων βασιλεὺς καὶ Λακε-
“ δαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι· καὶ κατάλυσιν τοῦ πολέμου
“ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους μὴ ἐξέστω ποιέισθαι, ἣν μὴ ἀμφοτέροις
3 “ δοκῇ, βασιλεῖ καὶ Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις. ἦν 15
“ δέ τινες ἀφιστῶνται ἀπὸ βασιλέως, πολέμοι ἔστωσαν καὶ
“ Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις. καὶ ἦν τινες ἀφιστῶν-
“ ται ἀπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων, πολέμοι ἔστω-
“ σαν βασιλεῖ κατὰ ταῦτά.”

XIX. Ἡ μὲν ξυμμαχία αὕτη ἐγένετο. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα οἱ 20
Χῖοι εὐθὺς δέκα ἐτέρας πληρώσαντες ναὺς ἔπλευσαν ἐς Ἄναϊα,
βουλόμενοι περὶ τε τῶν ἐν Μιλήτῳ πυθέσθαι
καὶ τὰς πόλεις ἅμα ἀφιστάναι. καὶ ἐλθούσης
παρὰ Χαλκιδέως ἀγγελίας αὐτοῖς ἀποπλεῖν
2 πάλιν, καὶ ὅτι Ἀμόργης παρέσται κατὰ γῆν 25

A Chian squadron de-
feated by an Athenian
one, just sent from
Athena. Revolt of
LEBEDUS & ERÆ.

3. ἐγενένητο B. ἥδη d.i. 4. ξυμμαχίας i. 5. τισσαφέρνην i. 7. πατέρες
βασιλέως c.g. πατέρες οἱ βασιλέων i. 8. ἀθηναίους B.C.e. ἀθηναῖοις ξυμμαχεῖ καὶ
φόρους δίδωσι V.N. sed vulgat. in marg. habet. 9. βασιλεὺς τε καὶ οἱ λακεδαιμό-
νιοι L.O. βασιλεὺς καὶ οἱ λακεδαιμόνιοι e.g.k. 10. λαμβάνωσιν οἱ ἀθηναῖοι L.N.O.g.
11. μήτε ἄλλην ξυμμαχίαν τινα V.N. sed vulgat. in marg. habet. τὸν πρὸς ἀθη-
ναίους] om. c. 14. πρὸς τοὺς (τοὺς πρὸς teste Bekk.) ἀθηναίους B. 15. δοκεῖ Q.
16. ἀπὸ τοῦ βασιλέως N.V. 18. καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων] om. c. ἔστωσαν βασιλεῖ.
κατὰ ταῦτα μὲν ἡ ξυμμαχία N.V. 19. ταῦτα A.B.E.F.K.N.m. 20. ταῦτα
A.C.E.F.G. τοῦτο B. Bekk. 2. 21. ἀναία A.C.F.G.H.K.X.d.f.i. et prima
manu N. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. 2. ἀναί B. ἀναίαν L.O.V.g.m. corr. E. vulgo ἀναίαν.
Conf. III. 19, 2. 32, 2. IV. 75, 1. 23. ἀφιστάναι Q. 25. ἀμόργης f.
παρεστάναι i.

COAST OF CORINTH. A. C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

στρατιᾷ, ἐπλευσαν ἐς Διὸς ἱερόν· καὶ καθορώσιν ἐκκαίδεκα
 ναῦς, ἃς ὕστερον ἔτι Θρασυκλέους Διομέδων ἔχων ἀπ'
 Ἀθηνῶν προσέπλει. καὶ ὡς εἶδον, ἔφευγον μᾶ μὲν νηϊ ἐς 3
 Ἐφεσον, αἱ δὲ λοιπαὶ ἐπὶ τῆς Τέω. καὶ τέσσαρας μὲν κενὰς
 5 οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι λαμβάνουσι, τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἐς τὴν γῆν φθασάν-
 των· αἱ δ' ἄλλαι ἐς τὴν Τηϊῶν πόλιν καταφεύγουσι. καὶ 4
 οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπὶ τῆς Σάμου ἀπέπλευσαν· οἱ δὲ Χῖοι ταῖς
 λοιπαῖς ναυσὶν ἀναγαγόμενοι, καὶ ὁ πεζὸς μετ' αὐτῶν, Λέβε-
 δον ἀπέστησαν καὶ αὐθις Ἐράς. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ἕκαστοι ἐπ'
 10 οἴκου ἀπεκομίσθησαν, καὶ ὁ πεζὸς καὶ αἱ νῆες.

XX. Ὑπὸ δὲ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους αἱ ἐν τῷ Πειραιῷ
 εἴκοσι νῆες τῶν Πελοποννησίων, καταδιωχθεῖσαι τότε καὶ
 ἐφορμούμεναι ἴσφ ἀριθμῷ ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων, ἐπέκ-
 15 πλουν ποιησάμεναι αἰφνιδίον καὶ κρατήσασαι
 ναυμαχίᾳ, τέσσαράς τε ναῦς λαμβάνουσι τῶν
 Ἀθηναίων, καὶ ἀποπλεύσασαι ἐς Κεγχρεῖας
 τὸν ἐς τὴν Χίον καὶ τὴν Ἰωνίαν πλοῦν αὐθις
 παρεσκευάζοντο. καὶ ναύαρχος αὐτοῖς ἐκ Λα-
 κedaίμονος Ἀστύοχος ἐπῆλθεν, ὅπερ ἐγίγνετο
 20 ἡδη πᾶσα ἡ ναυαρχία. ἀναχωρήσαντος δὲ τοῦ ἐκ τῆς Τέω 2

A. C. 412.

Olymp. 92. 1.

COAST OF
CORINTH.

15

The Peloponnesian
 ships blockaded on this
 coast break out, defeat
 the blockading squad-
 ron, and prepare to
 sail for Ionia.

2. αἰς correctus i. ἔχων] om. i.

L. τήου O. τέτταρας B. τέσσαρες d.i.

3. ἀθηναίων b. ἔφευγον i.

L. τήου O. τήνας k. 5. τὴν] om. K. γῆν]

φυγὴν A. 8. ναυσὶν accessit ex B.C.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.X.b.c.d.e.f.g.i.k.

Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀναγόμενοι F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.X.d.e.g.i.k.m.

λεβεδὸν Q. 12. καὶ] om. i. 13. ἐφορμούμεναι e. ἔκπλουν O. 15. τέτ-

ταράς B. 16. κεγχρεάς e. 19. ἀπῆλθεν Q. 20. ἡ ναυαρχία πᾶσα Q.

πᾶσα ἡ ναυμαχία B. ἡ πᾶσα ναυμαχία d.f.i. τήου L.O. qui et mox τήφ.

1. Διὸς ἱερόν] Πολίχνιον Ἰωνίας, με-
 ταξὺ Λεβέδου καὶ Κολοφώνος, Stephan.
 Byzant. A small town grew up pro-
 bably around the temple, as at the
 more famous Διὸς ἱερόν, near the mouth
 of the Bosphorus. The Chians were
 returning from Anæa along the coast,
 and when they saw the Athenian fleet
 coming towards them from the open
 sea, one of their number turned about
 and escaped to Ephesus; the others
 continued their course along the shore,
 and most of them reached Teos in

safety. The "land forces" mentioned
 a little below, were those of the Clazo-
 menians and Erythræans already men-
 tioned in ch. 16, 3. as having been ad-
 mitted into Teos.

20. πᾶσα ἡ ναυαρχία] That is, he was
 to have the command not only over the
 squadron with which he sailed, but
 over all the naval forces of the Lacedæ-
 monians and their allies on the coast of
 Asia, as being the regular ναύαρχος, or
 high admiral, of Sparta.

πεζού, καὶ Τισσαφέρνῃς αὐτὸς στρατιᾷ παραγενόμενος, καὶ ἐπικαθελὼν τὸ ἐν τῇ Τέφῃ τείχος, εἴ τι ὑπελείφθη, ἀνεχώρησε. καὶ Διομέδων ἀπελθόντος αὐτοῦ οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον δέκα ναυσὶν Ἀθηναίων ἀφικόμενος, ἐσπείσατο Τηίοις ὥστε δέχεσθαι καὶ σφᾶς. καὶ παραπλεύσας ἐπὶ Ἐρὰς καὶ προσβαλὼν, ὡς οὐκ ἐλάμβανε τὴν πόλιν, ἀπέπλευσεν.

XXI. Ἐγένετο δὲ κατὰ τὸν χρόνον τοῦτον καὶ ἡ ἐν Σάμῳ ἐπανάστασις [ὑπὸ] τοῦ δήμου τοῖς δυνατοῖς μετὰ Ἀθηναίων, οἳ ἔτυχον ἐν τρισὶ ναυσὶ παρόντες. καὶ ὁ δῆμος ὁ Σαμίων ἐς διακοσίους μὲν τινὰς τοὺς πάντας τῶν δυνατῶν ἀπέκτεινε, τετρακοσίους δὲ φυγῇ ζημιώσαντες, καὶ αὐτοὶ τὴν γῆν αὐτῶν καὶ οἰκίας νειμάμενοι, Ἀθηναίων τε σφίσιν αὐτονομίαν μετὰ ταῦτα ὡς βεβαίοις ἤδη ψηφισαμένων, τὰ λοιπὰ διώκουν τὴν πόλιν, καὶ τοῖς γεωμόροις μετεδίδοσαν οὔτε ἄλλου οὐδενός, 15

1. παραγενόμενος E. 2. ὑπελήφθη H. 4. ἀφίκου. ἀθηναίων N.V.X. τῆις B. 5. ἔρας E. προσλαβὼν R. 8. ὑπὸ] om. F.H.N.V.X. Poppo. 10. ὁ] τῶν d.i. ἐς διακοσίους A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐς διακοσίων i. vulgo omittunt praepositionem. 11. δυνατωτάτων B. ἀπέκτειναν d.i. 13. νειμάμενοι κατεῖχον ἀθηναίων B. 15. γεωμόροις E. οὔτε ἄλλου οὐδενός] καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν Q.

7. ἡ ἐν Σάμῳ ἐπανάστασις, κ. τ. λ.] The preposition ὑπὸ should certainly, I think, be omitted: for the words τοῦ δήμου belong to ἐπανάστασις, not to ἐγένετο, and ἡ ἐπανάστασις ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου cannot be a correct expression.

8. ἐπανάστασις ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου τοῖς δυνατοῖς] Stephanus monet, adnotandum esse, verbale hic retinere casum verbi sui. Hoc crebrum est in Thucydide. VI. 18, 6. διάστασις τοῖς νέοις ἐς τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους. VI. 76, 4. περὶ δὲ οἱ μὲν σφίσιν ἀλλὰ μὴ ἐκείνῳ καταδουλώσεως (τῷ Μήδῳ ἀντέστησαν). Adde quæ ad V. 46, 4. dicta sunt. Duk.

10. ἐς διακοσίους μὲν τινὰς τοὺς πάντας] "Amounting in all to some two "hundred." Compare I. 100, 1. εἶλον τριήρεις—τὰς πάσας ἐς διακοσίους. And III. 68, 4. ἐναντὶν μὲν τινὰ, "about "a year;" and also VII. 34, 5. ἐπτά τινες, "some seven," i. e. about seven.

15. τοῖς γεωμόροις] The γεωμόροι, or "landlords," were the highest class in

all the colonial aristocracies, where the ascendancy of the ruling party was founded on wealth, not on birth. Thus at Syracuse, as at Samos, we read of the γεωμόροι as forming the aristocracy; but in the old constitution of Athens, persons so called formed only the second class; the εὐπατρίδαι, or aristocracy of birth, forming the first class. See Polux, VIII. 111. The term is in itself ambiguous, according to the various relations in which the landholders stood to other parts of the community, in different times and places. In the Suppliants of Æschylus, the citizens of Argos are called γεωμόροι; but the Doric form of the word shews that it refers to a period subsequent to the Dorian conquest; and denotes the allodial proprietors, the free Dorians, who had divided amongst themselves the soil of the conquered country. On the other hand, in Callimachus, Hymn. in Jov. 74, it denotes merely a peasant, "Bauer,"

LESBOS. A. C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

οὔτε ἐκδόναι οὐδ' ἀγαγέσθαι παρ' ἐκείνων οὐδ' ἐς ἐκείνους οὐδενὶ ἐτι τοῦ δήμου ἐξῆν.

XXII. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τοῦ αὐτοῦ θέρους οἱ Χίοι, ὥσπερ ἦρξαντο, οὐδὲν ἀπολείποντες προθυμίας, ἄνευ τε Πελοπον-
 5 **LESBOS.** νησίων πλήθει παρόντες ἀποστῆσαι τὰς πόλεις, καὶ βουλόμενοι ἅμα ὡς πλείστους σφίσι ξυγ-
 A Chian squadron sails to Lesbos, and induces first **METHYMNA** κινδυνεύειν, στρατεύονται αὐτοί τε τρισκαίδεκα
 and then **MYTILENE** ναυσὶν ἐπὶ τὴν Λέσβον, (ὥσπερ εἶρητο ὑπὸ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων δεύτερον ἐπ' αὐτὴν ἰέναι, καὶ
 10 ἐκείθεν ἐπὶ τὸν Ἑλλάσποντον,) καὶ ὁ πεζὸς ἅμα Πελοποννη-
 σίων τε τῶν παρόντων καὶ τῶν αὐτόθεν ξυμμάχων παρῆει ἐπὶ Κλαζομενῶν τε καὶ Κύμης· ἦρχε δ' αὐτοῦ Εὐάλας Σπαρτιά-
 της, τῶν δὲ νεῶν Δεινιάδας περίοικος. καὶ αἱ μὲν νῆες κατα-
 15 πλεύσασαι Μήθυμναν πρῶτον ἀφιστᾶσιν, καὶ καταλείπονται
 ἀφιστᾶσιν. **XXIII.** Ἀστύοχος δὲ ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος ναύ-
ASTYCHUS, αρχος τέσσαρσι ναυσὶν, ὥσπερ ὥρμητο, πλέων
 the Spartan high-admiral, arrives on the coast of Asia to take the command. The
 20 Athenians attack Les-
 bos, and recover the whole island. They also recover Clazomenae.
 bos, and recover the whole island. They also recover Clazomenae.
 ναυσὶ προσεβοήθησεν ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν. ἀνα-

1. οὐδ' ἀγαγέσθαι] οὔτε ἀγαγέσθαι plerique. 3. ὥσπερ οἱ χίοι d.e.i. 4. ἀπο-
 λείποντες K. ἀπολιπόντες i. 7. δέκα καὶ τρισὶ e. 8. λέσαν F. εἶρηται d.i.
 10. ἅμα τῶν πελοποννησίων K. 11. αὐτῶθεν F. περιγίγει g. 12. κύβης B.
 εὐάλας B. βάλας d.i. 13. δεινιάδας e. δεινιάδης d. 14. μήθυμναν Q. καὶ
 καταλείπονται—ἀφιστᾶσιν] Hæc Latine dedit Valla, Græca unus servavit B. qui
 τέτταρες et μυτιλήνην. Habent Poppo. Goell. Bekk. 16. λακεδαιμονίων N.V.
 17. τέτταρσι B. ὥρμητο F.H.T. et prima manu N. 18. τῶν] om. d.i.
 κευχεῶν B. 21. γὰρ] δὲ Q. 22. ἀναγόμενος G.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.d.e.g.k.m.

the mere cultivator of the soil under a noble proprietor. In Egypt the γεω-
 μόροι, or γεωργοί, stood towards the priests in something of the same rela-
 tion as the Dorians to the Heraclidæ in Lacedæmon, in the period following the conquest: that is, they were allodial free proprietors, but not enjoying po-

litical power, because their blood was not sacred. And this seems to have been the relation intended to subsist between the γεωργοί and the φύλακες, in the imaginary commonwealths of the philosophers.

17. ὥρμητο] See ch. 20, 1.

γαγόμενος δὲ καὶ ὁ Ἀστύοχος τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἐς ὄψε, καὶ προσλαβὼν Χίαν ναῦν μίαν, ἔπλει ἐς τὴν Λέσβον, ὅπως ὠφελοίη, εἴ τι δύναίτο. καὶ ἀφικνεῖται ἐς τὴν Πύρραν, ἐκείθεν δὲ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ ἐς Ἑρεσον· ἔνθα πυνθάνεται ὅτι ἡ Μυτιλήνη 3 ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων αὐτοβοεῖ ἐάλωκεν. οἱ γὰρ Ἀθηναῖοι, 5 ὥσπερ ἔπλεον, ἀπροσδόκητοι κατασχόντες ἐς τὸν λιμένα τῶν τε Χίων νεῶν ἐκράτησαν, καὶ ἀποβάντες, τοὺς ἀντιστάνας 4 μάχῃ νικήσαντες, τὴν πόλιν ἔσχον. ἃ πυνθανόμενος ὁ Ἀστύοχος τῶν τε Ἑρεσίων καὶ τῶν ἐκ τῆς Μηθύμνης μετ' Εὐβούλου Χίων νεῶν, αἱ τότε καταλειφθεῖσαι, καὶ ὡς ἡ 10 Μυτιλήνη ἐάλω φεύγουσαι, περιέτυχον αὐτῷ τρεῖς (μία γὰρ ἐάλω ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων), οὐκέτι ἐπὶ τὴν Μυτιλήνην ὥρμησεν, ἀλλὰ τὴν Ἑρεσον ἀποστήσας καὶ ὀπλίσας, καὶ τοὺς ἀπὸ τῶν ἑαυτοῦ νεῶν ὀπλίτας πεζῇ παραπέμπει ἐπὶ τὴν

1. καὶ] om. i. ἀστύμαχος A.C.F.G.R.T.c.i.m. 2. ναῦν] om. Q. post μίαν pronunt B.i. ναυμαχίαν, omisso μίαν, A.E.F.X. γρ. B. ναῦμιαν G. ἐς] ἐπὶ L.O. P.e.k. 4. ἔρεσσον Bekk. 5. ἀπὸ A.E.F.G.X. τῶν] τῆς i. αὐτοβοῇ E. ἐάλω B.Q. 7. νηὼν B. ἀντιστάτας C.K.k. 9. ἀστύμαχος i. ἑρεσίων Bekk. τῶν τε] μετὰ τῶν τε Tusanus. 10. καταλειφθεῖσαι A.B.C.E.F.H.L. O.R.T.V.X.g.i.k.m. N. correct. Taur. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri καταλειφθεῖσαι. 11. μία μὲν Q. 13. ἔρεσσον ut solet Bekk. 14. πεζῇ καὶ ἀρχοντα N. παραπέμπει B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. quod conjectura praecepit Wassius, collato c. 61, 1. et dudum ante Acacius. παράπεμπε τε X. παρέπλει A.C.E.F.G.

13. ἀλλὰ τὴν Ἑρεσον ἀποστήσας, κ. τ. λ.] The whole of this sentence is more or less corrupted in all the MSS., and it seems very doubtful how it should be restored. Ὀπλίσας, however, must refer to Ἑρεσον, and not to τοὺς ἀπὸ τῶν ἑαυτοῦ νεῶν: for the *seamen* of the ships were not sent to Antissa and Methymna by land, as the very next clause shews that they carried their ships thither by sea; and the ἐπιβάται must have had arms already. But τὴν Ἑρεσον ὀπλίσας means, that the inhabitants, who under the Athenian dominion had had little opportunity of serving as heavy armed soldiers, were ill provided with arms, and were glad to get a supply from Astyochus. Compare the conduct of Salæthus at Mytilene, III. 27, 2. The words ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀντισσαν καὶ Μηθύμναν, must be omitted either in the first clause or in the second; it is difficult to say in which, as

one MS. (B.) omits them in the latter; and two others, (N.V.) in the former. The reading of these two last MSS. is possibly the true one, although it offers an incomplete grammatical construction, for the words τοὺς ἀπὸ—ὀπλίτας have nothing to govern them. Yet, as Haack has observed, the verb may be supplied from the context, τοὺς ὀπλίτας πεζῇ—καὶ αὐτὸς ταῖς ναυσὶ παρέπλει, the word παρέπεμψε, or παραπέμπει, or something of a similar meaning, being almost necessarily implied. And thus the reading in B, παραπέμπει, may be only a correction; but as it gives the sense which is wanted, and as undoubtedly this MS. has in many places in the eighth book either preserved or successfully restored the true text, I have thought it best, with Bekker, Poppo, and Götter, to follow it on the present occasion also.

MILETUS, CHIOS. A. C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

**Ἀντισσαν καὶ Μήθυμναν, ἄρχοντα Ἑτεόνικον προστάξας*
καὶ αὐτὸς ταῖς τε μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ ναυσὶ καὶ ταῖς τρισὶ ταῖς Χίαις
παρέπλει [ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀντισσαν καὶ Μήθυμναν,] ἐλπίζων τοὺς
Μηθυμναίους θαρσήσειν τε ἰδόντας σφᾶς, καὶ ἐμμενεῖν τῇ
ἀποστάσει. ὥς δὲ αὐτῷ τὰ ἐν τῇ Λέσβῳ πάντα ἡναντιοῦτο,
ἀπέπλευσε τὸν ἑαυτοῦ στρατὸν ἀναλαβὼν ἐς τὴν Χίον.
ἀπεκομίσθη δὲ πάλιν κατὰ πόλεις καὶ ὁ ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν πεζὸς,
ὃς ἐπὶ τὸν Ἑλλησποντον ἐμέλλησεν ἰέναι. καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν
Κεγχρειᾷ ξυμμαχίδων Πελοποννησίων νεῶν ἀφικνούνται
αὐτοῖς ἐξ μετὰ ταῦτα ἐς τὴν Χίον. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι τὰ τε ἐν
τῇ Λέσβῳ πάλιν κατεστήσαντο, καὶ πλεύσαντες ἐξ αὐτῆς,
Κλαζομενίων τὴν ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ Πολίχναν τειχιζομένην
ἐλόντες, διεκόμισαν πάλιν αὐτοὺς ἐς τὴν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ πόλιν,
πλὴν τῶν αἰτίων τῆς ἀποστάσεως· οὗτοι δὲ ἐς Δαφνούτητα
ἀπῆλθον. καὶ αὖθις Κλαζομεναὶ προσεχώρησαν Ἀθηναίοις.

XXIV. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους οἱ τ' ἐπὶ Μιλήτῳ Ἀθηναῖοι
 ταῖς εἴκοσι ναυσὶν ἐν τῇ Λάδῃ ἐφορμοῦντες, ἀπόβασιν ποιη-
 σάμενοι ἐς Πάνορμον τῆς Μιλησίας, Χαλ-
 κιδέα τε τὸν Λακεδαιμόνιον ἄρχοντα μετ'
 ὀλίγων παραβοηθήσαντα ἀποκτείνουσι, καὶ

1. ἄρχοντα τούτοις ἐτεόνικον προστάξας, αὐτὸς, κ. τ. λ. N.V. ἐτεόνικον L.
 ἐτεόνιον g. τε ξύνικον f. τούτοις N. 2. αὐτοῦ E.F. ταῖς τρισὶ] om. L.
 3. ἐπὶ—μήθυμναν] om. B. Bekk. 2. habent A.C.E.F.G. τὴν accessit ex A.C.E.
 F.G.H.K.L.N.O.Q.T.V.X.f.g.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. 4. θαρσήσειν B. ἐμμέ-
 νειν A.E.K.N.O.T.V. 5. πάντως g. ἡναντιοῦτο i. 6. τὸν αὐτοῦ N.
 στρατὸν] στρατηγὸν i. πεζὸν post στρατὸν B. Bekk. Goell. om. A.C.E.F.G.
 7. ὁ] om. g. 10. τὴν] om. Q.g. τὰς τ' F. ταῦτ' ἐν R. 12. κλαζομε-
 νίων—τειχιζομένην] κλαζομένην E. τὴν τ' ἐν i. πολίχνην g. πολίχνηαν d.i.
 13. διεκομίσαντο e. 14. αἰτίων A.F. τῆς] om. K. 15. ἀθῆναις K.
 16. μιλήτῳ] μυτιλήην d.i. 19. τε] om. L.O.g.k. 20. ὀλίγων i. παρα-
 βοηθήσαντα C.c.

7. ὁ ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν πεζὸς] That is, the forces of the Asiatic cities, τῶν αὐτόθεν ξυμμάχων, who, together with the Peloponnesian land forces, had accompanied the Chian fleet in its expedition to Lesbos. After the failure of this expedition, Astyochus embarked the Peloponnesians on board his ships, and carried them back to Chios, whilst the Asiatics dispersed to their respective

cities. He says, ὁ ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν πεζὸς, because it is clearly implied in the narrative, that the soldiers had been carried over to Lesbos to cooperate with the fleet there, and now after the victory of the Athenians were again carried back to the main land.

17. ταῖς εἴκοσι ναυσὶν] Compare c. 15, i. 17, 3.

Chalcideus, the Lacedaemonian commander, is killed. They attack Chios, defeat the Chians in several battles, shut them up within their walls, and lay waste the whole island.

τροπαῖον τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ ὕστερον διαπλεύσαντες ἔστησαν, ὃ οἱ Μιλήσιοι ὥς οὐ μετὰ κράτους τῆς γῆς σταθὲν ἀνεῖλον. καὶ Λέων καὶ Διομέδων ἔχοντες τὰς ἐκ Λέσβου Ἀθηναίων ναῦς, ἔκ τε Οἰνουσσῶν, τῶν πρὸ Χίου νήσων, καὶ ἐκ Σιδουσίης καὶ ἐκ Πτελεοῦ, ἃ ἐν τῇ Ἐρυθραίᾳ εἶχον τείχη, καὶ ἐκ τῆς Λέσβου ὁρμώμενοι, τὸν πρὸς τοὺς Χίους πόλεμον ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν ἐποιοῦντο· εἶχον δὲ ἐπιβάτας τῶν ὀπλιτῶν ἐκ καταλόγου ἀναγκαστοῦς. καὶ ἐν τε Καρδαμύλῃ ἀποβάντες καὶ ἐν Βολίσσῳ, τοὺς προσβοηθέντας τῶν Χίων μάχῃ νικήσαντες καὶ πολλοὺς διαφθείραντες, ἀνάστατα ἐποίησαν τὰ ταύτῃ χωρία. καὶ ἐν Φάναις αὖθις ἄλλῃ μάχῃ ἐνίκησαν, καὶ τρίτῃ ἐν Λευκωνίῳ. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο οἱ μὲν Χῖοι ἤδη οὐκέτι ἐπεξήρσαν, οἱ δὲ τὴν χώραν, καλῶς κατεσκευασμένην καὶ ἀπαθὴ οὖσαν ἀπὸ τῶν Μηδικῶν μέχρι τότε, διεπόρθησαν. Χῖοι γὰρ μόνοι μετὰ Λακεδαιμονίους ὧν ἐγὼ ἡσθόμην, εὐδαιμονήσαντες ἅμα καὶ ἐσωφρόνησαν, καὶ ὅσῳ ἐπεδίδου ἡ πόλις αὐτοῖς ἐπὶ τὸ μείζον, τόσῳ καὶ ἐκοσμοῦντο ἐχυρώτερον. καὶ οὐδ' αὐτὴν τὴν ἀπόστασιν, εἰ τοῦτο δοκοῦσι παρὰ τὸ ἀσφαλέστερον πράξαι, πρότερον

1. τῇ τρίτῃ Q.R.d.i. 2. ἔστησαν] ὕστερον B. 4. ἐκ τῆς Λέσβου B.
 5. οἰνουσσῶν E. οἰνουσῶν G.g.m. οἰνουσόν V. πρὸς C.T. 6. σιδουσίης
 A.F.H.K.N.T.g.i.k. πτελεοῦ G. πτελεοῦ F.H. 7. εἶχον] καθεῖλον margo i.
 τείχη ἀπῆραν καὶ B. 10. βολίσκῳ B. Θουκυδίδης Βολίσκον αὐτὴν καλεῖ ἐν ὀγδόῃ
 Steph. Byz. 12. ἀναστ.—χωρία] ἀνεχώρησαν Q.i. φάναις A.E.F.H.L.N.
 O.V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo φαναις. 13. νικήσαντες P. Λευκωνία e.
 λευκωνίῳ g. 17. ἡδαιμονήσαν τε B. εὐδαιμονήσαντες R. καὶ ἅμα Q. καὶ
 om. R. 18. ἀπεδίδου V. αὐτοῖς ἡ πόλις Q.R.i. τόσον K. τοσούτῳ B.
 τοσούτῳ e. 19. καὶ] om. d.i. ἐκοσμοῦτο E.N.T.V. et γρ. G. σημείωσαι δὲ
 τοῦτο margo G. καὶ ἰσχυρώτερον T. 20. εἰ] ἐς B. περὶ d. τὸ] om. Q.
 ἀσφαλέστερον A.C.E.F.G. ἀσφαλέστατον B. Bekk.

8. ἐπιβάτας ἐκ καταλόγου ἀναγκαστοῦς] The ἐπιβάται were usually drawn from the fourth class, or Thetes; although on some occasions men of the higher classes seem to have volunteered to serve amongst them. See III. 98, 3. note. Now however the citizens of the higher classes were actually compelled to serve as ἐπιβάται, owing to the peculiar exigency of the crisis.

12. ἀνάστατα—χωρία] Agnoscit Pol-

lux, III. 91. Herodotus, p. 31. I. 76, 2. ἀναστάτους ἐποίησε Συρίους. ἀναστατοῦντας, ἀνατρέποντας Hesych. v. Etymologum et Suidam. Auctor nescio quis πᾶν Μέλαθρον ἄρδην ἐκ βάθρων ἈΝΑΣΤΑΤΟΝ. WASS.

ἐν Φαναῖς] Φάναι, ἀκρωτήριο τῆς Χίου, Stephanus. Vide ibi Holstenium. DUK.

13. ἐν Λευκωνίῳ] Polyænus lib. VIII. cap. 66. Χῖοις πρὸς Ἐρυθραίους πόλεμος ἦν Λευκωνίας πέρι. DUK.

ἐτόλμησαν ποιήσασθαι ἢ μετὰ πολλῶν τε καὶ ἀγαθῶν ζυμμάχων ἔμελλον κινδυνεύσειν, καὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἡσθάνοντο οὐδ' αὐτοὺς ἀντιλέγοντας ἔτι μετὰ τὴν Σικελικὴν ξυμφορὰν ὥς οὐ πάνυ πόνηρα σφῶν βεβαίως τὰ πράγματα εἶη· εἰ δέ 5 τι ἐν τοῖς ἀνθρωπείοις τοῦ βίου παραλόγοις ἐσφάλησαν, μετὰ πολλῶν, οἷς ταῦτα ἔδοξε, τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ταχὺ ξυναίρεθ' ἵσθαι, τὴν ἀμαρτίαν ξυνέγνωσαν. εἰργομένοις οὖν αὐτοῖς τῆς θαλάσσης καὶ κατὰ γῆν πορθουμένοις ἐνεχείρησάν 10 τινες πρὸς Ἀθηναίους ἀγαγεῖν τὴν πόλιν· οὓς αἰσθόμενοι οἱ ἄρχοντες αὐτοὶ μὲν ἡσύχασαν, Ἀστύοχον δὲ ἐξ Ἐρυθρῶν τὸν ναύαρχον μετὰ τεσσάρων νεῶν, αἱ παρήσαν αὐτῷ, κομίσαντες, ἐσκόπουν ὅπως μετριώτατα, ἢ ὁμήρων λήψει ἢ ἄλλω

1. ἀγαθῶν K. Bekk. Poppo. Goell. ζυμμάχων μεθ' ὧν ἔμελλον ξυγκινδυνεύειν B. 2. κινδυνεύσειν A.C.E.F. et corr. G. ξυγκινδυνεύσειν Bekk. 2. 4. ὥς καὶ ὥς i. οὐ] om. g.i. πονηρὰ A.B.H.K.T. Haack. accentu nullo E.F. εἴτ' ἔτι F. δέ τι δ' ἔτι F. teste Bekk. 6. τὰ αὐτὰ A.B.C.F.H.V.d.e.f.g.i.k. Haack. ταῦτα Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ταῦτα. τὰ] om. B. ξυναίρεθ' B. Bekk. Poppo. Goell. [A.C.E.F.G. et Poppo in adnott. p. 659. ξυναίρεθ' ἵσθαι.] 7. εἰργομένων c. γοῦν B. "Quidni δ' οὖν;" Bekk. 2. 8. αὐτῆς c. θαλάττης B. ἐνεχείρισάν A.F.G.H.K. 9. πρὸς τοὺς ἀθηναίους B. αἰσθάνόμενοι Q. 11. τὸν] om. Q. 12. μετριώτατα c.

1. μετὰ πολλῶν τε καὶ ἀγαθῶν] Bekker, Poppo, and Göller, read ἀγαθῶν. It is manifest that the expression καλοὶ ἀγαθοὶ proves nothing, for there the two words have become one, and express together one idea, so that the crasis there is natural enough. But κακῶν τε ἀγαθῶν, II. 41, 4, referred to by Poppo in his remarks on my note on III. 90, 5, is certainly, if the text be correct, an authority in favour of Bekker's correction. However, as even there several MSS. read κακῶν τε καὶ ἀγαθῶν, as all read καὶ ἀγαθῶν in the present case, with one single exception, and as there seems no reason why the crasis should be admitted, as the words πολλοὶ and ἀγαθοὶ are not habitually taken together so as to form one single expression, I have chosen to keep the common reading.

6. ξυναίρεθ' ἵσθαι] The objection to Bekker's reading ξυναίρεθ' ἵσθαι is this, that as ἀναίρεθ' ἵσθαι by itself would signify, "to be destroyed," so with the preposition ἐν it must signify, "to be destroyed together with," as in Lycurgus, (Leocrates, p. 180. Reiske)

τελευτήσαντι συναίρεται πάντα. But ξυναίρειν is, "corripere," "conficere," as II. 51, 5, τὸ νόσημα πάντα ξυνήρει, so that in this place τὰ τῶν Ἀθην. ξυναίρεθ' ἵσθαι seems to signify, "that the power of the Athenians would speedily be cut short or destroyed." See Dion Cassius, XXXVII. 13, where, speaking of Mithridates, he says, τὸ φάρμακον οὐ συνεῖλεν αὐτόν. "Did not dispatch him." Where ἀνείλεν, and συνανείλεν, are both, I think, unnecessary corrections.

7. εἰργομένοις οὖν αὐτοῖς—ἐνεχείρησαν] This use of the dative may be referred to the rule given in the note on III. 98, 1, that it expresses the action spoken of as relating to the feelings or conduct of the party concerned in it. Thus the attempt to surrender the city is spoken of as affecting the Chians, that is, the ruling party in Chios, who are the principal subject of the greater part of the chapter. "While then the Chians were thus situated, their city was attempted to be betrayed to the Athenians; but they discovered it in time," &c.

MILETUS. A. C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

τῷ τρόπῳ, καταπαύσουσι τὴν ἐπιβουλήν. καὶ οἱ μὲν ταῦτα ἔπρασσον.

XXV. Ἐκ δὲ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν τοῦ αὐτοῦ θέρους τελευτῶν-
τος χίλιοι ὀπλῖται Ἀθηναίων, καὶ πεντακόσιοι καὶ χίλιοι
Ἀργείων (τοὺς γὰρ πεντακοσίους τῶν Ἀργείων⁵
ψιλούς ὄντας ὥπλισαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι) καὶ χίλιοι
τῶν ξυμμάχων, ναυσὶ δυοῖν δεούσαις πεντή-
κοντα, ὧν ἦσαν καὶ ὀπλιταγωγοί, Φρυνίχου
καὶ Ὀνομακλέους καὶ Σκιρωνίδου στρατηγούν-
των κατέπλευσαν ἐς Σάμον, καὶ διαβάντες ἐς Μίλητον ἐστρα-
τοπεδεύσαντο. Μιλήσιοι δὲ ἐξελθόντες αὐτοὶ τε, ὀκτακόσιοι
ὀπλῖται, καὶ οἱ μετὰ Χαλκιδέως ἐλθόντες Πελοποννήσιοι καὶ
Τισσαφέρνους τι ξενικὸν ἐπικουρικόν, καὶ αὐτὸς Τισσαφέρνης
παρὼν καὶ ἡ ἵππος αὐτοῦ, ξυνέβαλον τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις καὶ τοῖς
ξυμμάχοις. καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀργεῖοι τῷ σφετέρῳ αὐτῶν κέρα¹⁵
προεξάξαντες καὶ καταφρονήσαντες, ὡς ἐπὶ Ἰωνάς τε καὶ οὐ

1. τῷ] om. c.d.e.i. τῷ g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τῷ. καταπαύ-
σουσι A.B.C.F.H.K.N.V.d.e.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. καταπαύουσι
T. qui mox ἐπιβολήν. vulgo καταπαύουσι. 2. ἐπράττον B. 3. ἀθηναίων
E.F.N.T.V. 4. ὀπλῖται ἀθηναίων A.B.C.F.H.K.L.N.O.Q.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.i.k.m.
Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὀπλῖται τῶν ἀθηναίων. 7. δὲ οὖσαις E.
9. σκιρωνίδου B. σκιρωνίδου c.e. σκινωνίδου i. 11. αὐτοὶ τε καὶ Q. 12. καὶ
τισσαφ.—ἐπικουρικόν] om. G. 13. τισσαφ.—αὐτὸς] om. L.O.P.c.g.k.m. τι
A.B.C.E.F.N.T.V.e.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τό. ξενικόν] Delet Schaefer
ad Bos. Ellips. p. 451. uncis inclusit Bekk. τισσαφέρνης K. 14. καὶ τοῖς

ξυμμάχοις B. Bekker 2. vulgo καὶ ξυμμάχοις. 16. προεξάξαντες B. προεξ-
άξαντες C.G.L.O.P.Q.k. cujus verbi exempla ponit Lobeckius ad Phrynic. p.
287. petita illa a Syntipa et Anna Comnena: προεξέραντες G. προεξάξαντες Bekk.

13. τι ξενικὸν ἐπικουρικόν] The autho-
rity of the best MSS. is in favour of
this reading; but the common text, τὸ
ξενικόν, is intelligible enough in itself,
as there is no reason to suppose that
Tissaphernes' ordinary establishment of
foreign mercenaries was very numerous.
It is a question whether these mer-
cenaries were Greeks or Barbarians;
probably however they were Greeks,—
Arcadians, we may suppose, from Pe-
loponnesus;—and the word ξενικόν de-
scribes them in relation to Tissa-
phernes, and not to the historian him-
self. The "Peloponnesians who came
"with Chalcideus" must have been
too few to offer any effectual resist-
ance to 1000 heavy armed Athenians,

being only the ἐπιβάται of five ships;
but the Peloponnesian mercenaries of
Tissaphernes added considerably to
their strength. Ξενικόν and ἐπικουρικόν
are often used as synonymous; but
here the first expresses that the men
were not Asiatics, i. e. were foreigners
to Tissaphernes; the second describes
the tenure of their service, i. e. that
they were mere mercenaries. Poppo
well refers to III. 109, 2. τὸν μισθοφόρον
ὄχλον τὸν ξενικόν, and to Xenoph. Hel-
len. VI. 1, 4. μισθοφόρους ἔχω ξένους
Perhaps these mercenaries, like those
of Pissuthnes spoken of III. 34, 2. may
have been partly Greek and partly Bar-
barian.

16. προεξάξαντες] Another instance

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δεξομένους ἀτακτότερον χωροῦντες, νικῶνται ὑπὸ τῶν Μιλη-
σίων, καὶ διαφθείρονται αὐτῶν ὀλίγῳ ἐλάσσους τριακοσίαν
ἀνδρῶν· Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ τοὺς τε Πελοποννησίους πρώτους νική-
σαντες, καὶ τοὺς βαρβάρους καὶ τὸν ἄλλον ὄχλον ὡσάμενοι,
5 τοῖς Μιλησίοις οὐ ξυμμίξαντες, ἀλλ' ὑποχωρησάντων αὐτῶν
ἀπὸ τῆς τῶν Ἀργείων τροπῆς ἐς τὴν πόλιν, ὡς ἑώρων τὸ
ἄλλο σφῶν ἡσώμενον, πρὸς αὐτὴν τὴν πόλιν τῶν Μιλη-
σίων κρατοῦντες ἤδη τὰ ὅπλα τίθενται. καὶ ξυνέβη ἐν τῇ⁴
μάχῃ ταύτῃ τοὺς Ἰωνας ἀμφοτέρων τῶν Δωριέων κρατῆσαι·
10 τοὺς τε γὰρ κατὰ σφῶς Πελοποννησίους οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐνίκων,
καὶ τοὺς Ἀργείους οἱ Μιλήσιοι. στήσαντες δὲ τροπαῖον, τὸν 5
περιτειχισμὸν ἰσθμῶδους ὄντος τοῦ χωρίου οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι παρ-
εσκευάζοντο, νομίζοντες, εἰ προσαγάγοντο Μίλητον, ῥαδίως
ἂν σφίσι καὶ τᾶλλα †προσχωρήσειν.†

15 XXVI. Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ περὶ δέιλῃν ἥδη ὄψιαν ἀγγέλλεται
αὐτοῖς τὰς ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου καὶ Σικελίας πέντε καὶ πεν-
τήκοντα ναῦς ὅσον οὐ παρεῖναι. τῶν τε γὰρ
Σικελιωτῶν, Ἑρμοκράτους τοῦ Συρακοσίου
μάλιστα ἐνάγοντος ξυνεπιλαβέσθαι †καὶ† τῆς
ὑπολοίπου Ἀθηναίων καταλύσεως, εἴκοσι νῆες

A large Peloponnesian
and Sicilian fleet ar-
rives just at this time
on the coast, and pre-
pares to relieve Mi-
letus.

1. δεξαμένους P. ἀτακτώτερον T. 2. αὐτῶν] om. N.V. ὀλίγον g. ὀλίγοι
C.E.F.G.K.L.O.T.c.d.e.i.m. ἐλάττους B. τριακοσίαν] τῶν c. 3. οἱ ἀθηναῖοι c.e.
τοὺς πελοποννησίους πρῶτα e. 6. τῶν] τῶν ἐν G. 7. ἡττωμένων K.i. 9. ταύτῃ]
om. c.e. ἀμφοτέρων A.C.E.F.G. ἀμφοτέρωθεν B. Bekk. 2. δωριῶν C. Bekk.
12. ἰσθμῶδους E. οἱ] om. d.i. 13. προσαύγοντο e. 14. τᾶλλα B. Bekk.
τᾶλλα L.O.d.e.k.m. Porpo. Goell. vulgo τὰ ἄλλα. προσχωρήσαι G. προσχωρή-
σαι m. 15. δέιλῃν ὄψιαν d. 16. τὰς ἀπὸ σικελ. καὶ πελοπονν. Bekk. 2. πέντε
καὶ] om. K. 17. οὐ] οὕτω G.L.O.P.Q.c.e.g.m. 19. καὶ accessit ex B. Goell.
Bekk. et uncis inclusum Porpo.

of the first aorist form ἤξα. See II. 97, 3.
προσῆξαν. The sense is "advancing
"from the line before the rest." See
VII. 37, 2. 70, 1.

14. †προσχωρήσειν†] Dobree would
read προσχωρήσαι. Ἄν προσχωρήσειν
occurs however again in II. 80. ad fin.
But the question is merely as to the
truth of the rule, "that ἂν is not to be
"joined with the future tense," on
other grounds: for our MSS. of Thu-
cydides are of very little authority
against it.

16. τὰς—πέντε καὶ πενήκοντα ναῦς]
The article is explained by what fol-
lows, (see III. 22, 8. note,) "the five
"and fifty ships; that is, 22 from Si-
"cily, and 33 which had been got ready
"for sea in Peloponnesus." These 33
are not easily to be accounted for.
Forty had been ordered to be sent from
Peloponnesus, over to the Asiatic coast,
ch. 6, 4; and of these ten were to be
furnished by the Lacedæmonians, but
they afterwards reduced their number
to five, which were sent off with Chal-

Συρακοσίων ἦλθον καὶ Σελωνούνται δύο, αἱ τε ἐκ Πελοποννήσου, ἃς παρεσκευάζοντο, ἐτοίμαι ἤδη οὖσαι· καὶ Θηραμένει τῷ Λακεδαιμονίῳ ξυναμφότεραι ὥς Ἀστύοχον τὸν ναύαρχον προσταχθεῖσαι κομίσαι, κατέπλευσαν ἐς Λέρον πρῶτον, τὴν πρὸ Μιλήτου νῆσον. ἔπειτα ἐκείθεν, αἰσθόμενοι ἐπὶ Μιλήτῳ ὄντας Ἀθηναίους, ἐς τὸν Ἰασικὸν κόλπον πρότερον πλεύσαντες ἐβούλοντο εἰδέναι τὰ περὶ τῆς Μιλήτου. ἐλθόντος δὲ Ἀλκιβιάδου ἵππῳ ἐς Τειχιούσαν τῆς Μηλησίας, οἵπερ τοῦ κόλπου πλεύσαντες ἠύλισαντο, πυνθάνονται τὰ περὶ τῆς μάχης. παρὴν γὰρ ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης καὶ ξυνεμάχετο τοῖς Μηλοσίοις καὶ Τισσαφέρνει, καὶ αὐτοῖς παρῆναι, εἰ μὴ βούλονται τά τε ἐν Ἰωνίᾳ καὶ τὰ ξύμπαντα πράγματα διολέσαι, ὥς τάχιστα βοηθεῖν Μιλήτῳ καὶ μὴ περιδεῖν ἀποτειχισθεῖσαν. XXVII. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἅμα τῇ ἔφ' ἔμελλον βοηθήσειν· Φρύ-

1. σελωνούντιοι B. ἐκ τῆς πελοποννήσου g. 2. ἐτοίμαι A.C.E.F.N.T.V. Poppo. Goell. ἐτοίμαι Bekk. vulgo ἐτοιμοί. θηραμένει] θηραμ. hic omnes. Infra VII. 29, 2. 31, 1. 38, 1. 43, 3. 52. solus B. θηριμ. A. Bekk. consentiente c. 38, 1. F. 3. ξυναμφότερα L.O. ξυναμφότεροι B.G.m. 4. λέρον B. Goell. Bekk. ἔλεον E.H.T. vulgo ἔλεον. 6. ἰασικὸν g. ἰσιακὸν B. 8. τεχιούσαν K.L.N.O.V.g. οἵπερ A.C.E.F.H.K.L.O.P.T.V.d.f.g.i. οἵπερ G.N. Bekker 2. vulgo ἤπερ. οὐ ὑπὲρ B. 10. γὰρ ὁ A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.T.V.c.e.f.i.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo γὰρ καὶ ὁ. 11. τισσαφέρνῃ c. 12. διολέσας c. ὥς τάχιστα] αἰσχιστα A. 14. βοηθήσαι i.

cideus. Thirty would then remain to be sent by the other Peloponnesian states, and to these the Spartans may perhaps have added three of their own, one for every ten of their allies.

4. ἐς Λέρον] Poppo objects to this reading that Lerus is 350 stadia distant from Miletus, and could scarcely therefore be called ἡ πρὸ Μιλήτου νῆσος. And he supposes that Eleus, the old reading, may have been one of the small and unnoticed islands which lie just in front of Miletus. But in defence of Bekker's correction may be urged, first, the passage in the following chapter, §. 1. ὥς ἀπὸ τῆς Λέρου ἐπύθετο, κ. τ. λ.; secondly, the nearness of Lerus to the mouth of the gulf of Iasus; thirdly, that as the Athenians were at Lade, at the mouth of the harbour, the Peloponnesians could not have advanced to any of the small islands close to Lade without being seen by the

whole Athenian armament; whereas the words ὥς ἀπὸ τῆς Λέρου ἐπύθετο, κ. τ. λ. imply that they had not come *within sight* of the Athenians, but had been only *heard of* by them: fourthly, Herodotus describes Lerus as lying sufficiently near to Miletus to furnish the Milesians with a point of refuge, and a point from which they might easily return to their country. (Herodot. V. 125.) The expression then, ἡ πρὸ Μιλήτου νῆσος, must be taken generally, just as the Isle of Man may be called "the Island off Whitehaven," although it be not immediately near to it. It was an island immediately in the way to Miletus; and to a fleet which had crossed over the Ægean from Peloponnesus, an island within sight of the point which it was bound for, might well be considered as "lying before it," even though there was a distance of more than thirty miles between them.

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νυχος δὲ ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγός, ὡς ἀπὸ τῆς Λέρου ἐπύθετο τὰ τῶν νεῶν σαφῶς, βουλομένων τῶν

The Athenians, following the advice of PHRYNICHUS, decline an engagement, 5 embark from Miletus, and retire to Samos.

ξυναρχόντων ὑπομείναντας διαναυμαχεῖν, οὐκ ἔφη οὐτ' αὐτὸς ποιήσειν τοῦτο οὐτ' ἐκείνοις οὐδ' ἄλλω οὐδενὶ ἐς δύναμιν ἐπιτρέψειν. ὅπου

γὰρ ἔξεστιν ἐν ὑστέρω, σαφῶς εἰδότας πρὸς ὅποσας τε ναῦς πολεμίας καὶ ὅσας πρὸς αὐτὰς ταῖς σφετέραις, ἱκανῶς καὶ καθ' ἡσυχίαν παρασκευασαμένοις ἔσται ἀγωνίσασθαι, οὐδέποτε τῷ αἰσχυρῷ ὀνειδεῖ εἰξας ἀλόγως δια- 10 κινδυνεύσειν. οὐ γὰρ αἰσχυρὸν εἶναι Ἀθηναίους ναυτικῷ μετὰ 3

καιροῦ ὑποχωρῆσαι, ἀλλὰ καὶ μετὰ ὅτουοῦν τρόπου αἰσχυὸν ξυμβήσασθαι, ἢν ἡσσηθῶσι· καὶ τὴν πόλιν οὐ μόνον τῷ αἰσχυρῷ ἀλλὰ καὶ τῷ μεγίστῳ κινδύνῳ περιπίπτειν, ἢ μόλις ἐπὶ ταῖς γεγενημέναις ξυμφοραῖς ἐνδέχασθαι μετὰ βεβαίον

1. Λέρου L.P.Q. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. δ. Λέρου B. δέρον F. λίσβου O. vulgo δέρον. 2. βουλευομένων i. 3. ξυνηπαρχόντων e. 5. οὐδ' Goell. Bekk. Libri οὐτ'. οὐθενὶ B. 7. ὅσας] ὅσας G.L.O.f.k.m. 8. καὶ] om. L.O.P.k. παρεσκευασμένοις B.N.V. παρασκευασμένοις K. ἔσται uncis inclusit Bekk. ἐξίσται ἀγωνίσασθαι ὅποι τε βούλονται οὐδέποτε B. 9. ἀλόγως] ὀλίγωι B. om. K. 10. κινδυνεύσειν c. ἀθηναίους] om. K. 11. καιρὸν F.H.T.f.i. et γρ. G. καὶ] om. Q. 12. ἡττασθῶσι B. 13. παραπίπτειν O. ἢ K. μόλις F. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μόγισ. 14. ἐπὶ] περὶ i. ἐνδέχεται d.

5. ὅπου γὰρ ἔξεστιν, κ. τ. λ.] The simplest way of explaining this passage is to suppose, with the Scholiast, that ἔσται is added unnecessarily, the writer having forgotten that ἔξεστιν had already preceded it. So that the sentence would run, ὅπου γὰρ ἔξεστιν ἀγωνίσασθαι, or ὅπου γὰρ ἔσται ἀγωνίσασθαι. Another mode of interpreting it would repeat ἀγωνίσασθαι twice; ὅπου γὰρ ἔξεστιν ἐν ὑστέρω ἀγωνίσασθαι, εἰδότας πρὸς ὅποσας ναῦς ἔσται ἀγωνίσασθαι.

13. ἢ μόλις ἐπὶ ταῖς γεγενημέναις, κ. τ. λ.] "For after its late disasters, the state could hardly venture to act on the offensive of its own free will, even when its force might reasonably promise success; or even when driven to do so from utter necessity: how then could it, without any such necessity, rush upon a self-chosen danger?" Such seems the sense of this passage. The words, μετὰ βεβαίον παρασκευῆς, refer to the actually inferior force of

the Athenians on the present occasion. "They might act on the offensive of their own choice, if they had a force such as could ensure victory; or they might act on the offensive, if they could do no otherwise; but even under such circumstances it was hardly to be thought of: how then could they think of it now, with an inferior force, and when under no necessity of fighting?" The words, ποῦ δὴ, have been variously corrected. Schneider proposes σπουδῇ, in the sense of σχολῇ, that is, "scarcely," "hardly," "it will be long before it happens." (Schneider Ind. Xenoph. Memorab. in σχολῇ.) Two MSS., N. and V., read ποῦ δεῖ, that is, "how can it be made out to be right?" Compare Sophocles, Ajax, v. 1100. ποῦ σὺ στρατηγεὶς τοῦδε; and Hermann's note on v. 1237. of the same play. But then βιαζομένην would be required instead of βιαζομένη. Others correct ἦπου δὴ, an expression

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παρασκευῆς καθ' ἐκούσϊαν, ἣ πάνυ γε ἀνάγκη, προτέρᾳ ποι
ἐπιχειρεῖν· ποῦ δὴ, μὴ βιαζομένη γε, πρὸς αὐθαιρέτους
4 κινδύνους ἵεναι; ὥς τάχιστα δὲ ἐκέλευε τοὺς τε τραυματίας
ἀναλαβόντας καὶ τὸν πεζὸν καὶ τῶν σκευῶν ὅσα ἦλθον
ἔχοντες, ἃ δ' ἐκ τῆς πολεμίας εἰλήφασιν καταλιπόντας, ὅπως 5
κουφῆαι ὥσιν αἱ νῆες, ἀποπλεῖν ἐς Σάμον, ἀκεῖθεν, ἥδη ξυνα-
γαγόντας πάσας τὰς ναῦς, τοὺς ἐπίπλους, ἣν που καιρὸς ἦ,
5 ποιεῖσθαι. ὥς δὲ ἔπεισε, καὶ ἔδρασε ταῦτα· καὶ ἔδοξεν οὐκ
ἐν τῷ αὐτίκα μᾶλλον ἢ ὕστερον, οὐκ ἐς τοῦτο μόνον ἀλλὰ
6 καὶ ἐς ὅσα ἄλλα Φρύνιχος κατέστη, οὐκ ἀξύνετος εἶναι. καὶ 10
οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι ἀφ' ἐσπέρας εὐθὺς τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ ἀτελεῖ
τῇ νίκῃ ἀπὸ τῆς Μιλήτου ἀνέστησαν, καὶ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι κατὰ
τάχος καὶ πρὸς ὀργὴν τῆς ξυμφορᾶς ἀπέπλευσαν ἐκ τῆς
Σάμου ἐπ' οἴκου. XXVIII. οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι ἅμα τῇ

Upon their retreat, ἔφ' ἐκ τῆς Τειχιούσης ἄραυτες ἐπικατάγονται, 15
the Peloponnesians co-
operate with Tissa-
phernes in reducing
Iasus, held by Amor-
ges, a rebel Persian. καὶ μέιναντες ἡμέραν μίαν, τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ καὶ
τὰς Χίᾳς ναῦς προσλαβόντες τὰς μετὰ Χαλκι-
δέως τὸ πρῶτον ξυγκαταδιωχθείσας, ἐβούλοντο

1. καθ'] καὶ καθ' F.H. καθ' ἐκούσϊαν L.O.P.b.g. om. C.K. c.e.f. ἀνάγκη]
om. B. πρότερα E. [ποι] που B. πη N.V. om. b.c.d.f.i. 2. ποῦ δὴ] πῶς δὴ d.
σπουδῇ b.c.f. σπουδῇ Schneiderus indic. Xenophont. Memor. v. σχολῇ. om. pr.
manu N. sed suprascriptum habet, et in marg. ascriptum γρ. ποῦ δεῖ. Mox idem
ἵεναι ex rasura. σπουδῇ T. ποῦ δεῖ V. αὐθαιρέτους E. 4. τῶν πεζῶν C.G.L.O.).
d.e.g.k.m. 7. ἦ B. Goell. Dobræus. Bekk. Poppo. in adnott. p. 666. vulgo εἴη.
8. ἔδοξαν e. 10. φρύνιχος ἄλλα i. 12. καὶ] om. d.i. 13. συμφορᾶς c.
ἐπέπλευσαν i. ἐπ' οἴκου ἐκ τ. σάμου N.V. 15. τειχιούσης V. k. 16. ἡμέρα
μιά i. 17. χαλκιδέας F.

used by Thucydides in other places, I. 142, 3. VI. 37, 2. If we retain ποῦ δὴ, we must repeat ἐνδέχσθαι, "how" then can it be shewn to be allowable "to incur self-chosen dangers, without "necessity?" Compare Herodot. II. 11, 5. κού γε δὴ—οὐκ ἂν χωσθεῖη κόλπος; where Reizius and Valckenaer propose to read ἦ κού γε δὴ, but Bähr, in his recent edition, rightly retains the old reading. And so, I think, we may safely do in the present passage of Thucydides.

7. ἣν που καιρὸς ἦ] Hermann defends the optative after ἣν, where the words are another's sentiments, expressed in the oratio obliqua. See his notes on

Viger, 256, 291. And so Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 144. But the language throughout this speech of Phrynichus is suited to the oratio recta, rather than obliqua. We have ἔστιν, ἔσται,—ὅσα ἦλθον ἔχοντες,—εἰλήφασιν, and above all, ἣν ἡσσηθῶσι, not ἡσσηθείεν. So that Hermann's rule, whether true or not, does not seem applicable to the present case; and I have therefore followed Bekker and Dobree in reading ἦ.

15. ἐπικατάγονται] Post protectionem Atheniensium ad Miletum appellunt. PORTUS.

18. τὰς—ξυγκαταδιωχθείσας] See ch. 17, 3.

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They then establish
their head quarters at
Miletus.

πλεῦσαι ἐπὶ τὰ σκεύη ἃ ἐξείλοντο ἐς Τειχιούσ-
σαν πάλιν. καὶ ὡς ἦλθον, Τισσαφέρνης τῷ²
πεζῷ παρελθὼν πείθει αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ Ἰασον, ἐν ᾗ Ἀμόργης
πολέμιος ὢν κατείχε, πλεῦσαι. καὶ προσβαλόντες τῇ Ἰάσφ
5 αἰφνίδιοι, καὶ οὐ προσδεχομένων ἄλλ' ἢ Ἀττικὰς τὰς ναὺς
εἶναι, αἰροῦσι· καὶ μάλιστα ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐπη-
νέθησαν. καὶ τὸν τε Ἀμόργην ζῶντα λαβόντες, Πισσοῦθνου³
νόθον υἱὸν, ἀφεστῶτα δὲ βασιλέως, παραδιδόασιν οἱ Πελο-
ποννήσιοι Τισσαφέρνει ἀπαγαγεῖν, εἰ βούλεται, βασιλεῖ,
10 ὥσπερ αὐτῷ προσέταξε· καὶ τὴν Ἰασον διεπόρθησαν, καὶ
χρήματα πάνυ πολλὰ ἢ στρατιὰ ἔλαβε· παλαιόπλουτον γὰρ
ἦν τὸ χωρίον. τοὺς τ' ἐπικούρους τοὺς περὶ τὸν Ἀμόργην⁴
παρὰ σφῶς αὐτοὺς κομίσαντες καὶ οὐκ ἀδικήσαντες ξυνέτα-
ξαν, ὅτι ἦσαν οἱ πλείστοι ἐκ Πελοποννήσου· τό τε πόλισμα
15 Τισσαφέρνει παραδόντες καὶ τὰ ἀνδράποδα πάντα, καὶ δοῦλα
καὶ ἐλεύθερα, ὧν καθ' ἕκαστον στατήρα Δαρεικὸν παρ' αὐτοῦ
ξυνέβησαν λαβεῖν, ἔπειτα ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν Μίλητον. καὶ⁵
Πεδάριτόν τε τὸν Λέοντος ἐς τὴν Χίον ἄρχοντα Λακεδαιμο-
νίων πεμφάντων, ἀποστέλλουσι πεζῇ μέχρι Ἐρυθρῶν, ἔχοντα
20 τὸ παρὰ Ἀμόργου ἐπικουρικὸν, καὶ ἐς τὴν Μίλητον αὐτοῦ
Φίλιππον καθιστᾶσι. καὶ τὸ θέρος ἐτελεύτα.

2. πόλιν Q. om. d.i.k. 3. ἐπὶ τὴν ἰάσον N. τὴν ἰασον V. ἀμοργίς d.
5. ἀττικὰς τὰς ναὺς B. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἀττικὰς ναὺς. 6. εἶναι καὶ
αἰροῦσι c. 7. λαβόντες ζῶντα Q.R.f. 9. βούλοιο i. 12. ἀμόργην τὸν πισ-
σοῦθνον B. 13. περὶ i. 15. τισσαφέρην E.K. παραδιδόντες A. 16. ὧν
ἕκαστα c. ὧν ἕκαστον e. στατήρα c. στρατήρα g. δαρικὸν E. δαρειακὸν c. δωρικὸν
A.F.H.T. παρ' αὐτοῦ δωρικὸν N.V. 17. τὴν] om. Q. 18. παιδάριτον c. πεδά-
ρητον E. τὸν] om. H. 19. πεμφάντες N.V. ἐρυθραίων P. 20. παρὰ] om. Q.

1. ἐπὶ τὰ σκεύη] That is, the masts, sails, and rigging, which as usual had been left on shore, when the fleet sailed in expectation of going into action. Compare Xenoph. Hellen. I. 1, 13. VI. 2, 27.

3. ἐν ᾗ—κατείχε] This is an unusual expression: ἦν κατείχε, on the other hand, would be common enough. It means, however, "kept or main-
"tained himself," "kept his ground," like ὁ λόγος κατέχει, I. 10, 1. Τῶν σεισμῶν κατεχόντων, III. 89, 2. Com-

pare also IV. 32, 2. VIII. 100, 2. and Theognis, 261. Or is ἐν ᾗ κατείχε the same in meaning with ἐν ᾗ καταστὰς κατείχευ αὐτήν?

16. στατήρα Δαρεικὸν] Εἰσὶ μὲν χρυσοὶ στατήρες οἱ Δαρεικοί. Λέγουσι δὲ τινες δύνασθαι τὸν δαρεικὸν ἀργυρᾶς δραχμᾶς εἴκοσι. Harpocration in Δαρεικός. That the Daric stater was equivalent to twenty Attic drachmæ appears also from Xenoph. Anab. I. 7, 18.

20. ἐς τὴν Μίλητον αὐτοῦ] Compare V. 83, 1. note. The word αὐτοῦ is

XXIX. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος, ἐπειδὴ τὴν Ἰασον κατεστήσατο ὁ Τισσαφέρνης ἐς φυλακὴν, παρήλθεν ἐς τὴν Μίλητον, καὶ μηνὸς μὲν τροφὴν, ὥσπερ ὑπέστη ἐν τῇ Λακεδαίμονι, ἐς δραχμὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐκάστω πάσαις ταῖς ναυσὶ διέδωκε, τοῦ δὲ λοιποῦ χρόνου ἐβούλετο τριώβολον διδόναι, ἕως ἂν βασιλέα ἐπέρηται· ἣν δὲ κελεύῃ, δώσειν ἔφη ἐντελὴ τὴν δραχμὴν. Ἑρμοκράτους δὲ ἀντειπόντος τοῦ Συρακοσίου στρατηγοῦ (ὁ γὰρ Θηραμένης οὐ ναύαρχος ὦν, ἀλλ' Ἀστυόχῳ παραδοῦναι τὰς ναῦς ξυμπλέων, 10 μαλακὸς ἦν περὶ τοῦ μισθοῦ) ὅμως δὲ παρὰ πέντε ναῦς πλέον

2. κατεστήσατο E.F. 4. ἐς] καὶ e. 5. δέδωκε V.c.d. 6. τριώβ. ἐβούλετο e. 7. βασιλέως P. δώσειν ἔφη B. Bekk. 2. ceteri ἔφη δώσειν. 9. οὐκέτι B. οὐ om. R. 11. παρὰ πέντε] παραπέμπεται A. παραπέπετε F. παρὰ πέντε ναῦς ex rasura N. qui olim πενήτηντα habuisse videtur.

in contrast with ἀποστέλλουσι, "they appoint Philippos to remain on the spot as governor of Miletus."

11. παρὰ πέντε ναῦς, κ. τ. λ.] Palmer, who is followed by Dobree, retains the words καὶ πενήτηντα, and reads τριώβοντα instead of τρία. "Nevertheless he agreed to give over and above five ships' pay for every fifty-five;" i. e. to pay for fifty-five as if they were sixty; for thirty talents a month were the regular pay for sixty ships, reckoning the pay of each seaman at three oboli a day. To this it may be objected, over and above the alteration of the text, that the proportion of reckoning every eleven ships as twelve does not seem a very obvious one to adopt as a general standard, neither eleven, nor any of its multiples, except fifty-five, being a number of ships likely to be often fixed on to form a fleet. Nor do I see how the words παρὰ πέντε ναῦς can signify either in themselves, or considering their position in the sentence, "five ships' pay." I prefer therefore Göl-ler's interpretation, who follows Bekker and others in inclosing the words καὶ πενήτηντα in brackets, supposing the copyists to have bethought themselves unseasonably of the total amount of the fleet, instead of that portion of it which was considered in fixing the rate

of pay. The sense then will be, "for every five ships the pay was fixed at something more than after the rate of three oboli a man per day. For whereas, according to that rate, five ships should have received 2½ talents per month, Tissaphernes agreed to give them three talents a month; and he agreed further to give according to this advanced rate to every squadron of more than five ships that might hereafter be put to sea by the Peloponnesians." But still the question remains, why the ships should be taken in divisions of five, and what is meant by τοῖς ἄλλοις ὅσα πλείους νῆες ἦσαν τούτου τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ? Was it intended to exclude any state from the higher rate of pay, whose contingent fell short of five ships, in order to encourage the allies to greater exertions? And does τοῖς ἄλλοις refer to those other states who had no ships at the present moment afloat, but who might at any instant be supposed ready to send some. Nor is it very easy to find instances in which παρὰ bears the signification here attached to it. It is true that we have in Schäfer's edition of Herodotus, VII. 103. 5. πλείους παρὰ ἓνα ἕκαστον γινόμεθα ἢ χιλιοι; but all the MSS. read περὶ ἓνα, and such is the reading in Schweighæuser's edition.

SAMOS, &c. A. C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

ἀνδρὶ ἐκάστω ἢ τρεῖς ὀβολοὶ ὠμολογήθησαν. ἐς γὰρ πέντε ναῦς [καὶ πεντήκοντα] τρία τάλαντα ἐδίδου τοῦ μηνός· καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις, ὅσῳ πλείους νῆες ἦσαν τούτου τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ, κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον τοῦτον ἐδίδοδο.

5 XXX. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος τοῖς ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ Ἀθηναίοις, προσαφικγμέναι γὰρ ἦσαν καὶ οἰκοθεν ἄλλαι νῆες

SAMOS, &c.

The Athenians divide their forces, and send one part of them to carry on hostilities against Chios, while the other remains at Samos to watch the enemy in Miletus.

πέντε καὶ τριάκοντα καὶ στρατηγοὶ Χαρμῖνος καὶ Στρομβιχίδης καὶ Εὐκτῆμων, καὶ τὰς ἀπὸ Χίου καὶ τὰς ἄλλας πάσας ξυναγαγόντες, ἐβούλοντο διακληρωσάμενοι ἐπὶ μὲν τῇ Μιλήτῳ τῷ ναυτικῷ ἐφορμεῖν, πρὸς δὲ τὴν Χίον καὶ ναυτικὸν καὶ πεζὸν πέμψαι. καὶ ἐποίησαν

1. ἡ] ol i. 2. ναῦς καὶ πεντήκοντα codices. καὶ πεντήκοντα] om. Bekk. 2. τρία] om. B. 4. ἐδίδοντο c.f. 5. τοῖς—ἀθηναίοις] οἱ—ἀθηναῖοι B.N.V. 6. προσαφικγμέναι A.B.c.e. 8. στρομβιχίδης B. ἀπὸ τῆς χίου f. τε χίου R. 9. καὶ τὰς ἄλλας πάσας B. Bekk. 2. ceteri πάσας καὶ τὰς ἄλλας. 10. ἐβουλεύοντο c. 11. χίον ναυτικὸν Q.

But however I do not doubt that the interpretation "for every five ships" may be sufficiently defended; the notion being, "accompanying," or "along with five ships." On the other hand, the words *τούτου τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ* would certainly be expected to refer to the whole actual fleet; and so far the reading *ἐς πέντε καὶ πεντήκοντα* seems the preferable one. Nor is it impossible to retain them, and yet not to adopt the correction *τριάκοντα* for *τρία*. The sense may be this, "for every five ships" a higher rate per man was fixed on; "for up to fifty-five ships, (the actual number of the fleet,) he was to give" for every five ships three talents a month; and to the seamen generally, "in proportion as the ships at sea exceeded the present number, the same rate was to be allowed also."

[Hermann's explanation of this passage, as given by Poppe, is as follows: The sum of three talents a month paid to five ships, would have made each man receive an awkward fraction. Accordingly, four ships drew their pay at the old rate, i. e. each man received $\frac{3}{4}$ a drachma per day; and the fifth thus received a whole talent per month;

which gives 1 drachma per day to each seaman. Παρὰ πέντε ναῦς Hermann interprets, "for every fifth ship," and he supposes that each of the five ships drew this higher rate of pay by turns.]

5. τοῖς ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ Ἀθηναίοις] The construction is again confused between τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις—ἐδοξεν ἐφορμεῖν, and οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι—ἐβούλοντο. See I. 72, 2. The step here resolved on had been recommended by Phrynichus, ἀποπλεῖν ἐς Σάμον, κακεῖθεν, ἥδη ξυναγαγόντας πάσας τὰς ναῦς, τοὺς ἐπίπλους ποιείσθαι, 27, 4. With regard to the number of ships here mentioned, 104 in all, it appears that nineteen (ch. 17, 3.) or twenty ships (ch. 24, 1.) were first employed against Miletus; and had been afterwards joined by forty-eight from Athens. (ch. 25, 1.) Twenty-five had been recalled from Chios, (ch. 23, 1. 24, 2. 30, 1.) and thirty-five had just arrived from Athens. This gives a sum total of 128 ships. But some of these are described as being only troop-ships, (25, 1.) and some must have been detached to carry home the Argive auxiliaries; (27. 6.) so that only 104 were left disposable; and of these, thirty were sent to Chios, and seventy-four were left at Samos.

SAMOS. CLAZOMENÆ. A. C. 412. Olymp. 92.1.

οὕτω. Στρομβιχίδης μὲν γὰρ καὶ Ὀνομακλῆς καὶ Εὐκτῆμων
 τριάκοντα ναὺς ἔχοντες, καὶ τῶν ἐς Μίλητον ἐλθόντων χιλίων
 ὀπλιτῶν μέρος ἀγαγόντες ἐν ναυσὶν ὀπλιταγωγοῖς, ἐπὶ Χίον
 λαχόντες ἔπλεον· οἱ δ' ἄλλοι ἐν Σάμῳ μένοντες τέσσαρσι
 καὶ ἐβδομήκοντα ναυσὶν ἐθαλασσοκράτουν, καὶ ἐπίπλουν τῇ
 Μιλήτῳ ἐποιοῦντο.

XXXI. Ὁ δ' Ἀστύοχος, ὡς τότε ἐν τῇ Χίῳ ἔτυχε διὰ
 τὴν προδοσίαν τοὺς ὁμήρους καταλεγόμενος, τούτου μὲν
 ἐπέσχευ, ἐπειδὴ ἤσθετο τὰς τε μετὰ Θηραμέ-
 νους ναὺς ἠκούσας καὶ τὰ περὶ τὴν ξυμμαχίαν
 βελτίῳ ὄντα, λαβὼν δὲ ναὺς, τὰς τε Πελοπον-
 νησίων δέκα καὶ Χίας δέκα, ἀνάγεται, καὶ προσβαλὼν Πτε-
 λεῶ καὶ οὐχ ἔλων παρέπλευσεν ἐπὶ Κλαζομενὰς, καὶ ἐκέλευεν
 αὐτῶν τοὺς τὰ Ἀθηναίων φρονούντας ἀνοικίεσθαι ἐς τὸν
 Δαφνούντα καὶ προσχωρεῖν σφίσι· ξυνεκέλευε δὲ καὶ Ταμῶς,
 Ἰωνίας ὑπαρχος ὢν. ὡς δ' οὐκ ἐσήκουον, ἐσβολὴν ποιη-
 σάμενος τῇ πόλει οὐσῃ ἀτειχίστῳ, καὶ οὐ δυνάμενος ἐλεῖν,
 ἀπέπλευσεν ἀνέμῳ μεγάλῳ, αὐτὸς μὲν ἐς Φώκαιαν καὶ
 Κύμην, αἱ δὲ ἄλλαι νῆες κατῆραν ἐς τὰς ἐπικειμένας ταῖς

1. οὕτως C.F.H.N.V.g.m. γὰρ ὀνομακλῆς i. 2. χιλίων ἐλθόντων c. 3. ἀπο-
 λιπόντες ναυσὶν B. 4. λαβόντες B.Q.f. μελλόντες d.i. τέτταρσι B. qui et
 ποx ἐθαλαττοκράτουν. 5. ἐπίπλουν] ἐπίπλους cap. 38, 5. et 44, 3. BEKK. 7. ἐτύγ-
 χανεν ἐν τῇ χίῳ Q. ἔτυχε ἐν τῇ χίῳ R. 9. ἐπεὶ δὲ K.e. ἐπειδὴ δὲ Q. τὰς τε]
 τότε K. μετὰ] μὲν B.C. θηριμένους Bekk. 11. δέ] om. E. 12. χίων d.
 δέκα χίας V. προσλαβὼν G.g.m. πτελέῳ F.H.T. 13. ἐκέλευσεν A.F.H.P.Q.T.

Poppo. Goell. 14. αὐτοὺς T. ἐνοικίεσθαι e. 15. ταμῶς E. Haack. Poppo. Goell.
 Bekk. ταμὸς T. vulgo τάμω. 17. οὐκ ἀτειχίστῳ R. 19 ἐπικειμένας κατῆραν N.V.

7. ὡς τότε—ἔτυχε] Compare ch. 24, 6.

11. τὰς τε Πελοποννησίων δέκα] That is, four which he had brought with him from Erythræ, (24, 6.) and six others which had sailed from Cenchræ, and made their way over to Chios, 23, 5.

14. ἀνοικίεσθαι ἐς τὸν Δαφνούντα] Daphnus was probably, as Dr. Cramer thinks, the place mentioned by Strabo, (XIV. 1, 36. p. 645.) as a "temple" of Apollo. Even if it were at no great distance from the sea, still as being on the main land, and therefore

much more within the power of the Persians, and out of the reach of the naval force of Athens, the term ἀνοικίεσθαι implying, "a removal inland," may properly be used, to describe the change of abode from Clazomenæ.

16. ἐσβολὴν] I agree with Poppo that we should rather expect προσβολὴν. It can hardly be Greek to say ἐσβαλὼν τῇ πόλει, or ἐσβολὴν ποιησάμενος τῇ πόλει. Ἐσβολή, in Thucydides, always signifies either "a pass into a country," or, "an inroad," "an invasion," and never "an attack or assault."

CLAZOMENÆ, CHIOS, &c. A. C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

Κλαζομεναῖς νήσους, Μαράθουσσαν καὶ Πήλην καὶ Δρύ-
 μουσσαν. καὶ ὅσα ὑπεξέκειτο αὐτόθι τῶν Κλαζομενίων, ἡμέ- 3
 ρας ἐμμέναντες διὰ τοὺς ἀνέμους ὀκτῶ, τὰ μὲν διήρπασαν
 καὶ ἀνάλωσαν, τὰ δὲ ἐσβαλόμενοι ἀπέπλευσαν ἐς Φώκαιαν
 5 καὶ Κύμην ὡς Ἀστύοχον. XXXII. ὄντος δ' αὐτοῦ ἐνταῦθα,

The Lesbians apply to him for aid, wishing again to revolt from Athens. But finding the allies unwilling to risk another attempt, after the failure of the
 10 first, he goes to Miletus, and there assumes the command of the grand Peloponnesian fleet.

(32, 33.)

Λεσβίων ἀφικνούνται πρέσβεις βουλόμενοι αὐ-
 θις ἀποστῆναι· καὶ αὐτὸν μὲν πείθουσιν, ὡς δ'
 οἱ τε Κορίνθιοι καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ξύμμαχοι ἀπρό-
 θυμοι ἦσαν διὰ τὸ πρότερον σφάλμα, ἄρας
 10 ἔπλει ἐπὶ τῆς Χίου. καὶ χειμασθεισῶν τῶν
 νεῶν ὕστερον ἀφικνούνται ἄλλαι ἄλλοθεν ἐς
 τὴν Χίον. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο Πεδάριτος, τότε 2
 παριὼν πεζῇ ἐκ τῆς Μιλήτου, γενόμενος ἐν
 Ἐρυθραῖς διαπεραιοῦται αὐτός τε καὶ ἡ στρατιὰ ἐς Χίον·
 15 ὑπῆρχον δὲ αὐτῷ καὶ ἐκ τῶν πέντε νεῶν στρατιῶται ὑπὸ
 Χαλκιδέως ὡς ἐς πεντακοσίους ξὺν ὅπλοις καταλειφθέντες.
 ἐπαγγελλομένων δέ τινων Λεσβίων τὴν ἀπόστασιν, προσ- 3
 φέρει τῷ τε Πεδαρίτῳ καὶ τοῖς Χίοις Ἀστύοχος λόγον ὡς
 χρὴ παραγενομένους ταῖς ναυσὶν ἀποστῆσαι τὴν Λέσβον· ἡ
 20 γὰρ ξυμμάχους πλείους σφᾶς ἔξειν, ἢ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ἦν τι

1. μαράθουσσαν A.C.F.H.Q. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μαράθουσσαν.
 πύλην H.Q.T. πέλην c. δρύμουσσαν Porpo. Goell. Bekk. δρύμουσαν B. δρί-

μυσαν c. δρύμυσαν N. δρύμυσσαν A.E.F.H.N.Q.T.V. vulgo δρίμυσσαν. 2. κλα-
 ζομενῶν K. 4. τὰς F.g. ἐσβαλόμενοι A.C.E.F.H.K.N.T.i.k.m. Haack.

Porpo. Goell. Bekk. τὰς δὲ F. ceteri ἐσβαλλόμενοι. ἐπέπλευσαν i. ἐς τὴν

φώκαιαν Q. 5. ὡς] καὶ L.O.P.T. 6. ἀφικνούνται πρέσβεις B. Goell. Bekk.

ceteri πρέσβεις ἀφικνούνται. αὐθις accessit ex B. Bekk. Porpo. Goell. 7. μὲν]

om. Q. 8. οἱ ξύμμαχοι οἱ ἄλλοι N.V. 10. χειμ. καὶ πλαηθεισῶν τῶν B.

11. ἀφικνούνται post ἄλλοθεν ponit c. ἄλλοι B. αἱ ἄλλαι K. 12. τὴν] om. O.

τότε] τε i. 13. ἐν] om. e. 14. διαπεραιοῦται K.c.e. 16. χαλκιδέως B.

Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo χαλκιδέων. ὡς] om. B. ἐς] om. T.i.

17. ἐπαγγελλομένων L.O.g. 18. τε] om. H. χίους δ' ἀστυόχος τὸν λόγον B.

Bekk. 2. λόγους N. 19. παραγενομένοις F.H. ταῖς] om. Q.

20. "Immo σφεῖς" Bekk. 2.

12. τότε παριὼν, κ. τ. λ.] See ch. 28, 5; and a little below, with regard to the soldiers left on shore at Chios by Chalcideus, see ch. 17, 1. The number of men left on shore must have exceeded 500, as it consisted of the entire crews of five ships, ἐκ μὲν τῶν νεῶν τοὺς

ναύτας ὀπλίσαντες, not simply ναύτας: but several must have fallen in the various defeats sustained by the Chians from the Athenians, ch. 24, 3.

15. στρατιῶται] See ch. 17, 1.

20. τοὺς Ἀθηναίους—κακώσειν] Compare I. 33, 3. VI. 18, 4. ἦν τι σφάλλονται.

σφάλλονται, κακώσκειν. οἱ δ' οὐκ ἐσήκουον, οὐδὲ τὰς ναῦς ὁ Πεδάριτος ἔφη τῶν Χίων αὐτῷ προήσειν, XXXIII. κακείνος λαβὼν τὰς τε τῶν Κορινθίων πέντε καὶ ἕκτην Μεγαρίδα καὶ μίαν Ἑρμιονίδα καὶ ἄς αὐτὸς Λακωνικὰς ἦλθεν ἔχων, ἐπλεῖ ἐπὶ τῆς Μιλήτου πρὸς τὴν ναυαρχίαν, πολλὰ ἀπειλήσας τοῖς 5 Χίοις, ἢ μὴν μὴ ἐπιβοηθήσειν, ἣν τι δέονται. καὶ προσβαλὼν 2 Κωρύκῃ τῆς Ἑρυθραίας ἐνηλίσατο. οἱ δ' ἀπὸ τῆς Σάμου Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπὶ τὴν Χίον πλέοντες τῇ στρατιᾷ, καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐκ τοῦ ἐπὶ θάτερα λόφου διείργοντο· καὶ καθωρμίσαντο, καὶ 3 ἐλελήθεσαν ἀλλήλους. ἐλθούσης δὲ παρὰ Πεδαρίτου ὑπὸ 10 νύκτα ἐπιστολῆς, ὡς Ἑρυθραίων ἄνδρες αἰχμάλωτοι ἐκ Σάμου ἐπὶ προδοσίᾳ ἐς Ἑρυθρὰς ἤκουσιν ἀφειμένοι, ἀνάγεται ὁ Ἀστύοχος εὐθύς ἐς τὰς Ἑρυθρὰς πάλιν, καὶ παρὰ τοσοῦτον 4 ἐγένετο αὐτῷ μὴ περιπεσεῖν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. διαπλεύσας δὲ καὶ ὁ Πεδάριτος παρ' αὐτὸν, καὶ ἀναζητήσαντες τὰ περὶ τῶν 15

1. σφάλλονται i.m. καὶ κακώσκειν K. 2. πεδαρητος E. προσήκειν Q.
3. τῶν] om. B.c.e. πέντε] om. d.i. πέντε ναῦς c. 4. ἄς] om. P. ἔχων
ἦλθεν B. 5. πρὸς] ἐς i. ναυμαχίαν B. 7. κορύκῃ T. ἐνηλίσαντο F.H.
K.T.c. 8. πλεύσαντες Q. ἐκ τοῦ] om. L. 9. διείργοντο ἐλθόντες καὶ N.V.
10. ἐληλύθεσαν A. ὑπὸ νύκτα accessit ex B. Bekker. Poppo. Goell. 12. ἦκον Q.
ἀφειμένοι L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e. ἀφειμένοι G. ἀφειμένοι k. et prima manu C.
ὁ] δὲ Q. 13. εὐθύς] om. K. et prima manu N. εὐθύς ὁ ἀστύοχος V.
15. παρ' αὐτὸν N.R.V. recens A.G.H.m. Haack. Poppo. πρὸς αὐτὸν B. Bekk.
Goell. vulgo et pr. A.G. παρ' αὐτῶν. τᾷ] om. B. παρὰ B.

"Should they fail in their attempt to "recover Lesbos," still they might do the Athenians a mischief at little risk to themselves. Dobree proposes to read ἦν τι καὶ σφάλλονται, which would be clearer and more emphatic; but the language in this eighth book is often careless and disjointed, and the fault cannot always be ascribed to the copyists.

3. τὰς τε τῶν Κορινθίων, κ. τ. λ.] He alludes to the six ships already mentioned as having run across from Cenchrea to Chios, 23, 5. The ship of Hermione had perhaps been sent over singly, so that her arrival on the coast of Asia had not been previously noticed.

8. καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐκ τοῦ ἐπὶ θάτερα λόφου, κ. τ. λ.] There seems to me no such inversion of the order of the words in this passage as Göller supposes. "The Athenians also were only parted from

"them by being on the other side of a hill; and they took up their stations "for the night, and neither party ob- "served the other." Ἐκ τοῦ—διείργοντο, if put out at length would be, καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐκ τοῦ ἐπὶ θάτερα λόφου ὄντες οὕτω διείργοντο. The variation of the tenses shews that καθωρμίσαντο resumes, as it were, the narrative from ἐνηλίσατο, the intermediate sentence with the imperfect tense being almost parenthetical, "now the Athenians were "only parted from them by a hill;" and καθωρμίσαντο, as well as ἐλελήθεσαν, seems to refer equally to both parties.

13. παρὰ τοσοῦτον ἐγένετο] See note on IV. 106, 3.

15. παρ' αὐτῶν] Non dubitem præferre αὐτὸν, quemadmodum alios hic legisse scribit Portus, et emendatum erat in Cass. (H.) DUKER.

CHIOS. A. C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

δοκούντων προδιδόναι, ὡς εὖρον ἅπαν ἐπὶ σωτηρίᾳ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐκ τῆς Σάμου προφασισθὲν, ἀπολύσαντες τῆς αἰτίας ἀπέπλευσαν, ὁ μὲν ἐς τὴν Χίον, ὁ δὲ ἐς τὴν Μίλητον ἐκομίσθη, ὥσπερ διανοεῖτο.

5 XXXIV. Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ καὶ ἡ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατιὰ ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐκ τοῦ Κωρύκου περιπλέουσα κατ' Ἀργίνων ἐπι-
 CHIOS. *τυγχάνει* τρισὶ ναυσὶ τῶν Χίων μακραῖς, καὶ
 An Athenian squadron loses some ships, which
 are driven by a storm into the harbour of
 10 Chios. *ὡς εἶδον ἐδίωκον· καὶ χειμῶν τε μέγας ἐπιγιγνεται, καὶ αἱ μὲν τῶν Χίων μόλις καταφεύγουσιν ἐς τὸν λιμένα, αἱ δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, αἱ μὲν μάλιστα ὀρμήσασαι τρεῖς διαφθείρονται καὶ ἐκπίπτουσι πρὸς τὴν πόλιν τῶν Χίων, καὶ ἄνδρες οἱ μὲν ἀλίσκονται οἱ δ' ἀποθνήσκουσιν, αἱ δ' ἄλλαι καταφεύγουσιν ἐς τὸν ὑπὸ τῷ Μίμαντι λιμένα, Φοινικοῦντα καλούμενον. ἐντεῦθεν δ' ὕστε-*
 15 *ρον ἐς τὴν Λέσβον καθορμισάμενοι παρεσκευάζοντο ἐς τὸν τειχισμὸν.*

2. προφασισθῆναι d.e. ἀπολύσαντες τοὺς κρατηθέντας τῆς N.V. 3. δ] καὶ δ i. οἱ μὲν R. τὴν] om. g. 4. διανοήθη L. 6. πλέουσα L.O.P.g. κατὰ ῥήγινον A.B. καταργεῖν c. κατ' Ἀργίνων E.F.H.L.O.P.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. κατ' Ἀργινὸν V. vulgo κατ' Ἀργίνων. 7. τισὶ d. 8. ὡς εἶδον B. Bekk. 2. vulgo ὥσπερ ἰδόντες. ἐδίωκον B. Bekk. 2. ἐπέδιωκον A.C.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. Haack.

Poppo. Goell. ἐπέδιωκον G. vulgo αὐτὰς ἐπέδιωκον. 9. μόλις A.E.F. 11. ὀρμίσασαι A.E.F.H.L.P.T.e.g.m. ἐσπίπτουσι Q. 12. τῶν] om. Q. 13. ἐπὶ d.e. τὸν μίμαντα L.O.d.i. τὸν μίδα P.k. 14. καλούμενον] om. B. 15. καθορμισάμεναι g.

6. περιπλέουσα] "Vel παραπλέουσα" vel πλέουσα." DOBREE. Both conjectures are alike unnecessary; it need hardly be said that περιπλέουσα refers to the sailing round or doubling the headland of Arginus.

κατ' Ἀργίνων] "Αργεννον, Strabon XIV. 644. μετὰ δὲ Κώρυκον Ἀλόννησος ἡσιόν· εἴτα τὸ Ἀργεννον, ἄκρα τῆς Ἐρυθραίας, πλησιάζουσα μάλιστα τῷ Χίων Ποσειδίῳ. Stephanus quoque τὸ Ἀργεννον ἀκρωτήριον. Et Ptolemæus p. 118. Κλαζομεναί, Ἀργεννον ἄκρον. DUKER.

14. Φοινικοῦντα] Livius XXXVI. 45. apud Pinedo: *Romani Chium petentes Phœnicuntem primum portum Erythrææ terræ prætervecti*. Add. XXXVII. 16. DUKER.

15. ἐς τὸν τειχισμὸν] "Quem τειχισμὸν? nam Lesbo potiebantur. Lege

"ἐς τὴν Χίον, nisi forte oportet ὡς ἐς Χίον." DOBREE. It is strange that Dobree should have been in doubt as to the meaning of τειχισμὸν, for it appears from ch. 38, 2. that the first operation of the Athenians in Chios was to fortify Delphinium: and the "preparations for the work of fortification" here spoken of were such as were mentioned in IV. 69, 2. σιδηρὸς τε καὶ λιθοῦργοι καὶ πᾶλλα ἐπιτήδεια.

[Bishop Thirlwall observes, "It is far from clear why the Athenians should have gone to Lesbos for building tools, instead of bringing them from Samos." Vol. IV. p. 22. note. Supposing that they were to be had equally well at Lesbos, there would be the advantage of not encumbering their ships with any superfluous weight before it was absolutely necessary.]

XXXV. Ἐκ δὲ τῆς Πελοποννήσου τοῦ αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος

Ἱπποκράτης ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος ἐκπλεύσας δέκα μὲν Θουρίαις

COAST OF CNIDUS. ναυσὶν, ὧν ἦρχε Δωριεὺς ὁ Διαγόρου τρίτος

A Peloponnesian αὐτὸς, μιᾷ δὲ Λακωνικῇ, μιᾷ δὲ Συρακοσίᾳ,

squadron, cruising off καταπλεῖ ἐς Κνίδον· ἡ δ' ἀφειστήκει ἤδη ὑπὸ 5

2 the Athenians. Τισσαφέρνους. καὶ αὐτοὺς οἱ ἐν τῇ Μιλήτῳ,

ὡς ἦσθοντο, ἐκέλευον ταῖς μὲν ἡμισείαις τῶν νεῶν Κνίδον

φυλάσσειν, ταῖς δὲ περὶ Τριόπιον οὔσαις τὰς ἀπ' Αἰγύπτου

ὀλκάδας προσβαλλούσας ξυλλαμβάνειν· ἔστι δὲ τὸ Τριόπιον

3 ἄκρα τῆς Κνιδίας προῦχουσα, Ἀπόλλωνος ἱερόν. πυθόμενοι 10

δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ πλεύσαντες ἐκ τῆς Σάμου, λαμβάνουσι

τὰς ἐπὶ τῷ Τριοπίῳ φρουρούσας ἑξ ναῦς· οἱ δ' ἄνδρες ἀπο-

φεύγουσιν ἐξ αὐτῶν. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ἐς τὴν Κνίδον κατα-

πλεύσαντες, καὶ προσβαλόντες τῇ πόλει ἀτειχίστῳ οὔσῃ,

4 ὀλίγου εἶλον. τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ αὐθις προσέβαλλον, καὶ ὡς, 15

ἄμεινον φραξαμένων αὐτῶν ὑπὸ νύκτα, καὶ ἐπεισελθόντων

αὐτοῖς τῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ Τριοπίου ἐκ τῶν νεῶν διαφυγόντων,

οὐκέθ' ὁμοίως ἐβλαπτον, ἀπελθόντες καὶ δηώσαντες τὴν τῶν

Κνιδίων γῆν ἐς τὴν Σάμον ἀπέπλευσαν.

5. ἀφειστήκει B.Q.T. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀφιστήκει F. ceteri ἀφειστήκει. ὑπὸ Palmerius. Poppo. Dobree. Bekk. vulgo ἀπό. 6. τῇ] om. H. 8. φυλάττειν B. οὔσαις—τριοπίον] om. P. ἐπ' e. 9. προσβαλούσας B.C.G.c.d.

e.k.m. 11. καὶ πλεύσαντες] κατέπλευσαν H. 12. ἐπὶ τῷ τριοπίῳ B. Bekk. 2. vulgo ἐπὶ τριοπίῳ. 14. καὶ προσβαλόντες] om. Q. 15. ὀλίγον Q. προσέβαλον K.N.Q.V.e.f. 16. ἐπεισελθόντων Bekk. 17. τοῦ] om. Q. 18. ἀπελθόντες B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπελθόντες. καὶ] δὲ καὶ Q.c.d.e.

5. ὑπὸ Τισσαφέρνους] This is a necessary correction of the old reading ἀπό, as the meaning is, not that Cnidus had revolted from Tissaphernes, but that it had revolted from the Athenians owing to Tissaphernes. In another place also, VII. 78. fin., the old reading was ἀποχωρεῖν ἀπὸ τῶν ἱππέων, where all the later editions rightly read ὑπὸ τῶν ἱππέων.

7. ταῖς ἡμισείαις τῶν νεῶν] Vid. cap. 8. DUKER.

8. τὰς ἀπ' Αἰγύπτου ὀλκάδας] The Athenian corn ships are probably meant, Egypt being one of the principal countries from which the Athenians imported their corn. It was at this time

either wholly or in part in a state of revolt from the Persian king; and two years later, A. C. 410, we read of a "king of the Egyptians," powerful enough to threaten the Persians with an invasion of Phœnicia. See Diodorus, XIII. p. 355.

15. ὀλίγου] Sic ἱππεῖς ὀλίγου ἐς χιλίους alibi. vid. Priscianum p. 1192. Plutarch. Pomp. ὥστε ἀπαξ ΜΙΚΡΟΥ συντρίβηται. WASS. Aristophanes Nubibus v. 720. ὀλίγον φρούδος γεγένηται. Vesp. v. 825. ὡς ὀλίγου μ' ἀπώλεσας. Lucianus Tim. p. 79. καὶ αὐτὸς ὀλίγον δεῖν συνετρίβη. Et sæpe apud omnes. DUKER.

ὀλίγον εἶλον] Compare IV. 124, 1. note.

MILETUS. A. C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

XXXVI. Ὑπὸ δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον Ἀστυόχου ἥκοντος ἐς τὴν Μίλητον ἐπὶ τὸ ναυτικόν, οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι εὐπόρως

MILETUS.

A second treaty is concluded between the 5 king of Persia and the Peloponnesians.

ἔτι εἶχον ἅπαντα τὰ κατὰ τὸ στρατόπεδον. καὶ

γὰρ μισθὸς ἐδίδото ἀρκούντως, καὶ τὰ ἐκ τῆς

Ἰάσου μεγάλα χρήματα διαρπασθέντα ὑπὴν

τοῖς στρατιώταις, οἳ τε Μιλήσιοι προθύμως τὰ

τοῦ πολέμου ἔφερον. πρὸς δὲ τὸν Τισσαφέρην ἐδόκουν ὁμως

τοῖς Πελοποννησίοις αἱ πρῶται ξυνθήκαι, αἱ πρὸς Χαλκιδέα

γενόμεναι, ἔνδεεις εἶναι καὶ οὐ πρὸς σφῶν μᾶλλον, καὶ ἄλλας

10 ἔτι Θηραμένους παρόντος ἐποιοῦν· καὶ εἰσὶν αἶδε.

XXXVII. “ΞΥΝΘΗΚΑΙ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ τῶν ξυμ-

“μάχων πρὸς βασιλέα Δαρεῖον καὶ τοὺς παῖδας τοὺς βασι-

“λέως καὶ Τισσαφέρην, σπονδὰς εἶναι καὶ

“φιλίαν κατὰ τάδε. ὅποση χώρα καὶ πόλεις

15 “βασιλέως εἰσὶ Δαρείου ἢ τοῦ πατρὸς ἦσαν ἢ τῶν προγό-

“νων, ἐπὶ ταύτας μὴ ἰέναι ἐπὶ πολέμῳ μηδὲ κακῷ μηδενὶ

“μήτε Λακεδαιμονίους μήτε τοὺς ξυμμάχους τοὺς Λακεδαι-

1. δέ] om. L.O.P.k. 2. ἐς B.c. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. εἰς e. ceteri ὡς. ἔτι εὐπόρως ἔτι f. 3. τὰ] om. d.i. 4. ἐδίδото e. 5. ἰάσου L. 6. Insignem varietatem scripturæ hoc loco præbet codex N. quam tamen corrector quædam delendo, et nova quædam adscribendo, obscuriorem reddidit. Fuerat autem quantum videtur prima libri scriptura hujusmodi τοῖς στρατιώταις. αἱ δὲ ξυνθήκαι, αἱ πρὸς Χαλκιδέα καὶ οὐ πρὸς σφῶν μᾶλλον, δειλίαν αὐτοῖς παρέχον μὴ ἔνδεεις εἶναι· διὸ καὶ ἄλλας, κ. τ. λ. 7. ὁμοίως-f. 9. γινόμεναι e. καὶ οὐ—μᾶλλον] om. V. 10. ἔτι B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπὶ. 12. πρὸς παῖδας N.V. τοὺς βασιλέως Bekk. 2. Libri τοῦ βασιλέως. 14. ὅποσαι χώραι c.e. βασιλέως καὶ πόλεις L.O.P. καὶ πόλις βασιλέως F. 17. μήτε λακεδ.—λακεδαιμονίων] om. T. τοὺς λακ.] τῶν λακ. F.H.K.N.P.V.g. Haack. λακεδαιμονίους E.

12. τοὺς παῖδας τοὺς βασιλέως] “The “sons of the king” must be Artaxerxes and Cyrus, and as Cyrus was sent five years afterwards to hold a high command in Western Asia, he, and still more his elder brother, may have been grown up at this time. Artaxerxes died about fifty years later, and was then a very old man, so that he must have been above twenty now. “The king’s “sons” were probably named in the treaty in order to make them parties to it, and so bound by it after their father’s death; for it appears that a new king was not thought to be bound by his predecessor’s acts, unless he had

himself accepted them; and thus the treaties concluded with Philip and Antiochus were solemnly renewed with their successors, as if they were not necessarily binding in themselves. See Livy, XL. 58. XLII. 6. Bekker, in his last edition, reads τοὺς παῖδας τοὺς βασιλέως instead of τοῦ βασιλέως, because βασιλεὺς, when it signifies the king of Persia, is usually found without the article. And so zealous is Bekker in enforcing this rule, that in Demosth. de Rhodior. Libert. p. 193, where every MS. reads ἀφεστῶτα τοῦ βασιλέως, he omits the article.

- “μονίων, μηδὲ φόρους πράσσεσθαι ἐκ τῶν πόλεων τούτων
 “μήτε Λακεδαιμονίους μήτε τοὺς ξυμμάχους τῶν Λακεδαι-
 “μονίων· μηδὲ Δαρεῖον βασιλέα, μηδὲ ὦν βασιλεὺς ἄρχει,
 “ἐπὶ Λακεδαιμονίους μηδὲ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἰέναι ἐπὶ πολέμῳ
 3 “μηδὲ κακῶ μηδενί. ἦν δέ τι δέωνται Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἢ οἱ 5
 “ξύμμαχοι βασιλέως, ἢ βασιλεὺς Λακεδαιμονίων ἢ τῶν
 “ξυμμάχων, ὃ τι ἂν πείθωσιν ἀλλήλους, τοῦτο ποιούσι
 4 “καλῶς ἔχειν. τὸν δὲ πόλεμον τὸν πρὸς Ἀθηναίους καὶ τοὺς
 “ξυμμάχους κοινῇ ἀμφοτέρους πολεμεῖν· ἦν δὲ κατάλυσιν
 “ποιῶνται, κοινῇ ἀμφοτέρους ποιεῖσθαι. ὅποση δ’ ἂν στρα- 10
 “τιά ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ τῇ βασιλέως ἢ μεταπεμφαμένου βασιλέως,
 5 “τὴν δαπάνην βασιλέα παρέχειν. ἦν δέ τις τῶν πόλεων,
 “ὅποσαι ξυνέθεντο βασιλεῖ, ἐπὶ τὴν βασιλέως ἤν χώραν, τοὺς
 “ἄλλους κωλύειν καὶ ἀμύνειν βασιλεῖ κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν. καὶ
 “ἦν τις τῶν ἐν τῇ βασιλέως χώρᾳ, ἢ ὅσης βασιλεὺς ἄρχει, 15
 “ἐπὶ τὴν Λακεδαιμονίων ἤν ἢ τῶν ξυμμάχων, βασιλεὺς κω-
 “λυέτω καὶ ἀμυνέτω κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν.”

XXXVIII. Μετὰ δὲ ταύτας τὰς ξυνθήκας Θηραμένης
 μὲν, παραδοὺς Ἀστυόχῳ τὰς ναῦς, ἀποπλέων ἐν κέλητι
 2 CHIOS. ἀφανίζεται. οἱ δ’ ἐκ τῆς Λέσβου Ἀθηναῖοι ἦδη 20
 The Athenians reduce the Chians to great
 distress by overrunning their island. The
 Chians apply to Astyochus for aid, which
 he refuses. διαβεβηκότες ἐς τὴν Χίον τῇ στρατιᾷ, καὶ κρα-
 τοῦντες γῆς καὶ θαλάσσης, Δελφίνιον ἐτείχι-
 ζον, χωρίον ἄλλως τε ἐκ γῆς καρτερόν καὶ λι-
 μένας ἔχον καὶ τῆς τῶν Χίων πόλεως οὐ πολὺ

1. μηδὲ Poppo. Goell. Bekk. Libri μήτε. πράττεσθαι B. 2. μήτε—λακε-
 δαιμονίων] om. H. λακεδαιμονίους—μηδὲ] om. B. τῶν] om. L. 3. μήτε ὦν B.
 βασιλεὺς B.N.Q. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ὁ βασιλεὺς. 4. μήτε ante τοὺς B.Q. τοὺς]
 om. L.O.P. ἰέναι] om. d.i. 5. μηθενὶ B. δέ τι] om. A. δέωνται οἱ
 λακεδαιμόνιοι B. 6. ξύμμαχοι] om. R. ἢ τῶν] καὶ τῶν K. 8. πρὸς τοὺς ἀθη-
 ναίους K. 11. τῇ βασιλέως A.B.C.E.F.H.L.N.O.Q.T.V.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo.
 Goell. Bekk. vulgo τοῦ βασιλέως. 12. βασιλέα] βασιλέως f. 13. ὅποσαι
 λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις ξυνέθεντο ἐπὶ N.V. εἷν i. 14. ἄλλους]
 ἐκείνους N.V. 16. ἤν ἐπὶ N.V. ἢ F. ἢ T. 18. δέ] om. B. 19. μὲν]
 om. C.e. ἐν] om. H. ἐν μέλλῃτι Q. 21. διαβεβηκότες i. διαβεβληκότες
 margo i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Præpositionem addidit Dukerus. 22. γῆς
 A.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.d.f.g. Poppo. Goell. καὶ γῆς B. Bekk. 2. vulgo τῆς
 γῆς. θαλάττης B. 23. ἐκ τῆς γῆς B. om. i. 24. οὐ πολὺ] om. Q.

20. ἀφανίζεται] This surely is a strange no more than that Theramenes “dis-
 expression, signifying, as it seems to do, “appeared from the scene of action.”

CHIOS. A. C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

ἀπέχον. οἱ δὲ Χίοι ἐν πολλαῖς ταῖς πρὶν μάχαις πεπληγμένοι, 3
καὶ ἄλλως ἐν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς οὐ πάντῃ εὖ διακείμενοι, ἀλλὰ καὶ
τῶν μετὰ Τυδέως τοῦ Ἰωνος ἤδη ὑπὸ Πεδαρίτου ἐπ' ἀπτι-
κισμῷ τεθνεώτων, καὶ τῆς ἄλλης πόλεως κατ' ἀνάγκην ἐς
5 ὀλίγον κατεχομένης, ὑπόπτως διακείμενοι ἀλλήλοις ἡσύχαζον,
καὶ οὐτ' αὐτοὶ διὰ ταῦτα οὐτε οἱ μετὰ Πεδαρίτου ἐπικούροι
ἀξιομαχοὶ αὐτοῖς ἐφαίνοντο. ἐς μέντοι τὴν Μίλητον ἔπεμπον, 4
κελεύοντες σφίσιν τὸν Ἀστυόχον βοηθεῖν ὥς δ' οὐκ ἐσήκουεν,
ἐπιστέλλει περὶ αὐτοῦ ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα ὁ Πεδάριτος ὥς
10 ἀδικούντος. καὶ τὰ μὲν ἐν τῇ Χίῳ ἐς τοῦτο καθεστήκει τοῖς 5
'Αθηναίοις· αἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς Σάμου νῆες αὐτοῖς ἐπίπλους μὲν

1. ἀπέχον F.H. μάχαις ταῖς πρὶν Q. ἐκπεπληγμένοι f. (2. ἐν)
om. c. 3. τυδέως A.B.E.F.H.K.N.Q.T.V.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. (τοῦδε.
ὡς E. teste Bekk.) vulgo τοῦ τυδέως. 4. τῶν τεθνεώτων T. 9. δ) A.E.
F.G. om. B. Bekk. 2. 10. ἐν τούτῳ N.V. καθεστήκει B.Q.i. Goell. Bekk.
καθεστήκει E.F.T. vulgo καθεστήκει. 11. αἱ] om. d. ἐκ δὲ τῆς d.i.

The word is used to express retirement from public life, or shunning the eyes of the world, as in Xenophon's Agesilaus, quoted by Dr. Bloomfield, IX. 1. νομίζων αἰσχουργία μὲν τὸ ἀφανίζεσθαι πρέπειν. Possibly, as it has been suggested to me, Theramenes was afraid of being called to account at Sparta for his undue compliance with Tissaphernes in the matter of the pay; and therefore Thucydides may mean to say, that he "disappeared," or went off, in the course of his voyage home, (ἀποπλέων not ἀποπλεύσας,) without ever returning to Lacedæmon. Compare VI. 61, 6, where the term οὐ φανεροὶ ἦσαν is applied to the flight of Alcibiades and his friends when on their way home to take their trial. Compare Plato, de Legibus, IX. 855, where, speaking of a citizen banished for incurable wickedness, he calls him, ἀκλεῆς καὶ ὑπὲρ τοὺς τῆς χώρας ὅρους ἀφανισθείς.

["He was lost at sea." Thirlwall, vol. IV. p. 22. It is added in a note, "ἀφανίζω is the word commonly used "on such occasions, meaning simply "to sink or drown." So Xenoph. Hellen. I. 6, 33. and Ælian, Var. Hist. XII. 61.]

3. Ἰωνος] Ion Chius poëta non incelebris, de quo Suidas in v. Ἀθηναῖος

agit, cœpit docere tragœdium Olymp. LXXXII. ut Idem tradit in Ἰων. Itaque ætas quidem non obstat, quo minus hujus Tydei pater esse potuerit. Sed fortassis nullum aliud est hujus rei argumentum. DUKER.

4. ἐς ὀλίγον κατεχομένης] The expression ἐς ὀλίγους κατεχομένης would offer no difficulty, as again V. 81, 2. τὰ ἐν Σικυῶνι ἐς ὀλίγους κατέστησαν. But the singular number is remarkable, and especially without the article. It seems that τὸ ὀλίγον was properly opposed to τὸ πλῆθος, as in Plato, Politicus, p. 303. a. ἐνὸς καὶ πλῆθους τὸ ὀλίγον μέσον. And thus ὀλίγον, coming to be synonymous with ὀλιγαρχία, and πλῆθος with δημοκρατία, ἐς ὀλίγον κατεχομένης, signifies merely, "being reduced to an oligarchy."

11. αἱ — νῆες αὐτοῖς, κ. τ. λ.] Here again is a good instance of the use of the dative noticed III. 98, 1, and elsewhere. It makes the dative the real subject of the sentence, and therefore ἀναχωροῦντες follows naturally in the next clause, referring to the Athenians themselves, and not to their ships. Had the genitive been used, αἱ νῆες αὐτῶν, the effect would not have been the same; and the change of the nominative in the following lines would have been less justifiable.

CHIOS. A. C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

ἐποιοῦντο ταῖς ἐν τῇ Μιλήτῳ, ἐπεὶ δὲ μὴ ἀντανάγοιεν, ἀναχωροῦντες πάλιν ἐς τὴν Σάμον ἡσύχαζον.

XXXIX. Ἐκ δὲ τῆς Πελοποννήσου ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ χειμῶνι αἱ τῷ Φαρναβάζῳ ὑπὸ Καλλιγείτου τοῦ Μεγαρέως καὶ Τιμαγόρου τοῦ Κυζικηνοῦ πρασσόντων παρασκευασθεῖσαι ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων ἑπτὰ καὶ εἰκοσι νῆες ἄρασαι ἔπλεον ἐπὶ Ἰωνίας, περὶ ἡλίου τροπᾶς καὶ ἄρχων ἐπέπλει αὐτῶν Ἀντισθένης Σπαρτιάτης. ξυνέπεμψαν δὲ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ ἔνδεκα ἄνδρας Σπαρτιατῶν ξυμβούλους Ἰοῦ Ἀστυόχῳ, ὃν εἰς ἦν Λίχας ὁ Ἀρκεσιλαῦ. καὶ εἶρητο αὐτοῖς, ἐς Μίλητον ἀφικομένους τῶν τε ἄλλων ξυνεπιμελεῖσθαι, ἣ μέλλει ἄριστα ἔξειν, καὶ τὰς ναῦς ταύτας ἢ αὐτὰς ἢ πλείους ἢ καὶ ἐλάσσους ἐς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον ὡς Φαρναβάζον, ἦν δοκῇ, ἀποπέμπειν, Κλέαρχον τὸν Ῥαμφίου, ὃς ξυνέπλει, ἄρχοντα προστάξαντας, καὶ Ἀστυόχον, ἦν δοκῇ τοῖς ἔνδεκα ἀνδράσι, παύειν τῆς ναυαρχίας, Ἀντισθένην δὲ καθιστάναι πρὸς γὰρ τὰς τοῦ Πεδαρίτου ἐπιστολὰς ὑπώπτευον αὐτόν. πλέουσαι οὖν αἱ νῆες ἀπὸ Μαλέας πελάγαι Μήλῳ προσέβαλον, καὶ περιτυχόντες ναυσὶ δέκα Ἀθηναίων τὰς τρεῖς λαμβάνουσι κενὰ καὶ κατακαίουσι. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο δεδιότες μὴ αἱ διαφυγοῦσαι τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐκ τῆς Μήλου νῆες, ὅπερ ἐγένετο, μηνύσωσι τοῖς ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ τὸν ἐπίπλουν αὐτῶν, πρὸς τὴν Κρήτην πλεύ-

1. ταῖς] τοὺς c. 4. καλλιγείτονος e. 5. πραττόντων B. 6. ὑπὸ τῶν λακεδαιμονίων L.O. 8. ἐπέπλει B. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἔπλει. 9. δὲ καὶ οἱ c.f. 10. λακεδαιμόνιοι ἔνδεκα c. 11. ἦν] om. c.e. 12. ἦλ. H.T. 13. Λίχας G.L.O.P.R.c.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. 14. ἔχειν f. 15. ἢ αὐτὰς] om. K. 16. ἐλάττους B. 17. ἐπὶ τὴν μίλητον d. 18. ἔπλεον c. 19. ἀποπέμπειν c. 20. πέμπειν d.i. 21. ναυμαχίας B.g. 22. ὑπώπτευον N.T.V. 23. μαλέου N. sed γρ. μαλέας. 24. μαλέου Q. 25. πλάγαι A. 26. πλάγαι B. 27. πελάγαι F. 28. προσέβαλλον B.O. 29. κενὰς] om. B. 30. αἱ] om. B. 31. διαφυγοῦσαι F. 32. φυγοῦσαι g. 33. σάμῳ B. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo νήσῳ. 34. ἐκπλουν L.O.P.d.e.f.g.k.m. 35. αὐτόν A.

4. αἱ τῷ Φαρναβάζῳ, κ. τ. λ.] See had been done before in the case of ch. 8, 1. Cnemus, II. 85, 1, of Alcidas, III. 76, 1,

10. ἔνδεκα ἄνδρας—ξυμβούλους] This and again of Agis, V. 63, 4.

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σαντες καὶ πλείω τὸν πλοῦν διὰ φυλακῆς ποιησάμενοι, ἐς τὴν Καῦνον τῆς Ἀσίας κατήραν. ἐντεῦθεν δὴ, ὡς ἐν ἀσφαλείᾳ ὄντες, ἀγγελίαν ἔπεμπον ἐπὶ τὰς ἐν τῇ Μιλήτῳ ναῦς τοῦ ξυμπαρακομισθῆναι.

- 5 XL. Οἱ δὲ Χῖοι καὶ Πεδάριτος κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον οὐδὲν ἦσσαν, καίπερ διαμέλλοντα, τὸν Ἀστυόχον πέμποντες ἀγγέλους ἡξίουσιν σφίσι πολιορκουμένοις βοηθῆσαι ἀπάσαις ταῖς ναυσὶ, καὶ μὴ περιδεῖν τὴν μεγίστην τῶν ἐν Ἰωνίᾳ ξυμμαχίδων πόλεων ἔκ τε θαλάσσης εἰργομένην καὶ κατὰ γῆν ληστεiais πορθουμένην. οἱ γὰρ οἰκέται τοῖς Χίοις πολλοὶ ὄντες, καὶ μᾶ γε πόλει πλήν Λακεδαιμονίων πλείστοι γενόμενοι, καὶ ἅμα διὰ τὸ πλήθος χαλεπωτέως ἐν ταῖς ἀδικίαις κολαζόμενοι, ὡς ἡ στρατιὰ τῶν
- 15 Ἀθηναίων βεβαίως ἔδοξε μετὰ τείχους ἰδρῦσθαι, εὐθὺς αὐτο-

2. κατήρον A.C.E.F.G.H.K.T.c.f.m. δὴ] δ' K. Conf. c. 56. extr. et 67; 3.
 3. μιλῆτῳ] νήσῳ B. ναὺς χάριν τοῦ B. 6. οὐθεν ἦττον B. πέμψαντες B.
 πέμποντας E F. 7. ξυμπολιορκουμένοις f. βοηθήσειν C.c.d.e.f.i.k.m. 9. πρὸς
 τὴν μεγίστην R. 11. ἰκέται P. 15. ἰδρύσασθαι L.O.P.g.

1. καὶ πλείω τὸν πλοῦν διὰ φυλακῆς ποιησάμενοι] Καὶ μακρότερον τὸν πλοῦν ποιησάμενοι ὑπὲρ ἀσφαλείας. SCHOL.

πλείω τὸν πλοῦν διὰ φυλακῆς ποιησάμενοι] "Having lengthened their voyage in guarding against the enemy."

3. τοῦ ξυμπαρακομισθῆναι] "About being convoyed safely along the coast to the end of their voyage," i. e. in order to be convoyed. The genitive is properly explanatory of the words ἔπεμπον ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς, and it does not seem right to say that ἔνεκα or any other such word is understood.

12. μᾶ γε πόλει—πλείστοι γενόμενοι] The Chians had been a trading people from very early times; they traded with Egypt in the reign of Amasis, (Herodot. II. 178, 2.) and an unusually large proportion of their citizens was habitually engaged in maritime commerce. (Aristot. Politic. IV. 4, 21.) They are charged with the infamy of being the first Greek people who were regular slave dealers; buying Barbarian slaves

from the adjacent continent of Asia, to labour on their lands, the bulk of their own free population being employed, as has been observed, in commerce. (Theopompus, Hist. XVII. apud Athenæum, VI. p. 265.) The severe treatment of these slaves often drove them to run away from their masters; and they then occupied the fastnesses of the interior of the island, and continually harassed their masters by their depredations. (Nymphodorus, Asiæ Peripl. apud Athenæum, VI. 265.) It appears that the Chian slaves were peculiarly called *θεράποντες*, (Eustathius on Dionys. 533.) an evidence of the antiquity of slavery in the island; for *θεράπων* is the Homeric word for one who waits on another, whether bond or free; and the name had been so long familiar in Chios, as describing a class of persons who were there so numerous, that it remained in use without ever being exchanged for the more common term *δοῦλος*.

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μολία τε ἐχώρησαν οἱ πολλοὶ πρὸς αὐτοὺς, καὶ τὰ πλείστα
 3 κακὰ ἐπιστάμενοι τὴν χώραν οὗτοι ἔδρασαν. ἔφασαν οὖν
 χρῆναι οἱ Χῖοι, ἕως ἔτι ἐλπίς καὶ δυνατὸν κωλύσαι, τειχι-
 ζομένου τοῦ Δελφινίου καὶ ἀτελοῦς ὄντος, καὶ στρατοπέδῳ
 καὶ ναυσὶν ἐρύματος μείζονος προσπεριβαλλομένου, βοηθῆσαι 5
 σφίσιν. ὁ δὲ Ἀστύοχος, καίπερ οὐ διανοούμενος διὰ τὴν τότε
 ἀπειλήν, ὥς ἑώρα καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους προθύμους ὄντας,
 ὥρμητο ἐς τὸ βοηθεῖν. XLI. Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ ἐκ τῆς Καύνου
 COAST OF CNIDUS. παραγίγνεται ἀγγελία ὅτι αἱ ἐπτὰ καὶ εἴκοσι
 On his way he falls in νῆες καὶ οἱ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ξύμβουλοι 10
 with and defeats an πάρεισι. καὶ νομίσας πάντα ὕστερα εἶναι
 Athenian fleet, sent τὰλλα πρὸς τὸ ναῦς τε, ὅπως θαλασσοκρα-
 for the enemy's fleet τοῖεν μᾶλλον, τοσαύτας ξυμπακομίσαι, καὶ
 coming from Pelopon- τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους, οἳ ἦκον κατὰσκοποι αὐ-
 neus. He then effects τοῦ, ἀσφαλῶς περαιωθῆναι, εὐθὺς ἀφείς τὸ ἐς 15
 his junction with the τὴν Χίον ἔπλει ἐς τὴν Καύνον. καὶ ἐς Κῶν
 fleet at Caunus, and 2
 they all proceed to-
 gether to Cnidus.
 (41, 42.) τὴν Μεροπίδα ἐν τῷ παράπλῳ ἀποβάς τὴν τε
 πόλιν, ἀτείχιστον οὖσαν καὶ ὑπὸ σεισμοῦ, ὃς αὐτοῖς ἔτυχε
 μέγιστός γε δὴ ὦν μεμνήμεθα γενόμενος, ξυμπεπτωκυῖαν,
 ἐκπορθεῖ, τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐς τὰ ὄρη πεφευγόντων, καὶ τὴν 20
 χώραν καταδρομαῖς λείαν ἐποιεῖτο, πλὴν τῶν ἐλευθέρων·

1. ἐχώρησαν οἱ A.B.F.H.N.T.V.d.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐχώρησαντο E. ἐχρήσαντο
 G. vulgo ἐχρήσαντο. πλείστα κατὰ V. 2. κακὰ καὶ G. 8. καυσου d.i.
 9. ὅτι ἐπτὰ N. 10. ξύμβουλοι A.F. ξύμμαχοι T. 12. τὰλλα B. Goell. Bekk.
 vulgo τὰ ἄλλα. θαλαττοκρατοῖεν B. 16. κῶν d.i. κῶ N.V. 18. καὶ om. d.
 ἀπὸ Q. ὥς αὐτοῖς E.F.T. αὐτὸς e. 19. γέ] τε L.O.f.g. om. e. 21. λείαν
 A.E.H.K. τῶν] om. Q.

5. ἐρύματος μείζονος προσπεριβαλλομέ-
 νου] It is not certain whether the word
 μείζονος refers to height or circumfer-
 ence; whether the meaning be, that the
 wall of the naval camp, (compare I. 117, 1.)
 was being raised in height, or enlarged
 in extent. Τὸ μέγα τεῖχος, in II. 76, 3,
 means, "the high or raised wall," as τοῦ
 βραγέος τεῖχος is, "the original low wall,"
 and perhaps the fortification having been
 first carried, ἐς τὸ ἀναγκαϊότατον ὕψος,
 (I. 90, 3.) was afterwards completed to
 its proper height, when the Athenians
 found themselves more at leisure.

6. τὴν τότε ἀπειλήν] See VIII. 33, 1.
 16. Κῶν τὴν Μεροπίδα] According to
 the old mythical language, "Cos first
 "settled by the hero Merops." See
 Stephan. Byzant. Hesychius, &c. Ac-
 cording to the interpretation now given
 to this language, "Cos first settled by
 "the people called Meropes."
 20. τὴν χώραν—λείαν ἐποιεῖτο] "He
 "made the country his spoil," or, "his
 "prize;" i. e. he made spoil of all that
 it contained. Compare ch. 62, 2. σκεύη
 καὶ ἀνδράποδα ἀρπαγὴν ποιησάμενος. and
 Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 413. obs. 5.

τούτους δὲ ἀφίει. ἐκ δὲ τῆς Κῶ ἀφικόμενος ἐς τὴν Κνίδον 3
 νυκτὸς ἀναγκάζεται ὑπὸ τῶν Κνιδίων παραινούντων μὴ ἐκβι-
 βάσαι τοὺς ναύτας, ἀλλ' ὥσπερ εἶχε πλεῖν εὐθὺς ἐπὶ τὰς τῶν
 Ἀθηναίων ναὺς εἵκοσιν, ἃς ἔχων Χαρμῖνος, εἰς τῶν ἐκ Σάμου
 5 στρατηγῶν, ἐφύλασσε ταύτας τὰς ἐπτά καὶ εἵκοσι ναὺς ἐκ
 τῆς Πελοποννήσου προσπλεύσας, ἐφ' ὅσπερ καὶ ὁ Ἀστύ-
 οχος παρέπλει. ἐπύθοντο δὲ οἱ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ ἐκ τῆς Μήλου 4
 τὸν ἐπίπλου ἀυτῶν, καὶ ἡ φυλακὴ τῇ Χαρμίνῳ περὶ τὴν
 Σύμην καὶ Χάλκην καὶ Ῥόδον καὶ περὶ τὴν Λυκίαν ἦν· ἥδη
 10 γὰρ ἦσθάνετο καὶ ἐν τῇ Καύνῳ οὖσας αὐτάς. XLII. ἐπέ-
 πλει οὖν, ὥσπερ εἶχε, πρὸς τὴν Σύμην ὁ Ἀστύοχος, πρὶν
 ἔκπυστος γενέσθαι, εἴ πως περιλάβοι που μετεώρους τὰς
 ναὺς. καὶ αὐτῷ ὑετός τε καὶ τὰ ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ξυννέφελο
 ὄντα πλάνησιν τῶν νεῶν ἐν τῷ σκοτει καὶ ταραχὴν παρέσχε.
 15 καὶ ἅμα τῇ ἔφ, διεσπασμένον τοῦ ναυτικοῦ, καὶ τοῦ μὲν φα- 2
 νεροῦ ἥδη ὄντος τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τοῦ εὐωνύμου κέρως, τοῦ δὲ
 ἄλλου περὶ τὴν νῆσον ἔτι πλανωμένου, ἐπανάγονται κατὰ
 τάχος ὁ Χαρμῖνος καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐλάσσοσιν ἢ ταῖς εἵκοσι
 ναυσὶ, νομίσαντες, ὥσπερ ἐφύλασσαν ναὺς, τὰς ἀπὸ τῆς
 20 Καύνου, ταύτας εἶναι. καὶ προσπεσόντες εὐθὺς κατέδυσάν τε 3
 τρεῖς καὶ κατετραυμάτισαν ἄλλας, καὶ ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ ἐπεκρά-
 τουν, μέχρι οὗ ἐπεφάνησαν αὐτοῖς παρὰ δόξαν αἱ πλείους

1. τῆς κῶ] κῶ b. τῶν κῶων e. 3. εὐθὺς] om. e. 4. ναὺς] om. K. ἐκ τῆς
 σάμου g. 5. ἐφύλαττε B. τὰς] καὶ P. 6. προσπλεύσας L.O. ἄπερ F.H.T.
 7. ἐπύθοντο γὰρ N.V. μήλου V. corr. N. recens. A. Haack. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. 2.
 ceteri μλήτου. 9. σύμην e. χάλκην Q. χάλκην L. 10. ἔπλει K.O. περὶ N.V.
 11. οὖν] om. c.e. 12. εἴ που Q. 13. αὐτὸς L. ἐκ τοῦ] om. E. ξυννέ-
 φαλα Q.V. ξυννέφελα F.H.K.i. 14. καὶ ταραχὴν ἐν τῷ σκοτει c.e. παρέσχε K.
 παρέσχον R. 15. καὶ τοῦ μὲν] om. Q. 16. ὄντος ἥδη B. 18. ἐλάττοσιν B.
 ταῖς] om. Q. 19. ἃς παρεφύλασσαν K.g. ἐφύλαττον B. 20. τε] om. V.
 22. ἐφάνησαν L.c.

7. ἐκ τῆς Μήλου] This reading, which
 had been rightly restored by the later
 editors on conjecture, is now confirmed
 by the Venetian MS. V, and is also the
 corrected reading of the Cambridge
 MS. N. Its correctness is proved by
 a reference to ch. 39, 3. *dediotes mē ai*
diaphugousai tōn Athēnaiōn ek tēs Mēlou

nēs, ōper ēgēneto, mēnūsōsi tois en tē
Sāmō.

13. τὰ ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ] "The state of the
 "atmosphere;" literally, "the things or
 "appearances proceeding or arising from
 "the atmosphere." Compare IV. 81, 2.
 τὰ ἐκ Σικελίας. II. 87, 2. τὰ ἀπὸ τῆς τύχης.
 III. 37, 4. τῇ ἐξ ἑαυτῶν ξυνέσει.

4 τῶν νεῶν καὶ πανταχόθεν ἀπεκλήοντο. ἔπειτα δὲ ἐς φυγὴν
καταστάντες ἐξ μὲν ναῦς ἀπολλύασι, ταῖς δὲ λοιπαῖς κατα-
φεύγουσιν ἐς τὴν Τεύτλουσαν νῆσον, ἐντεῦθεν δὲ ἐς Ἀλι-
5 καρνασσόν. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο οἱ μὲν Πελοποννήσιοι ἐς Κνίδον
κατάραντες, καὶ ξυμμιγιστῶν τῶν ἐκ τῆς Κανύνου ἑπτὰ καὶ 5
εἴκοσι νεῶν αὐτοῖς, ξυμπάσαις πλεύσαντες καὶ τροπαῖον ἐν
τῇ Σύμῃ στήσαντες πάλιν ἐς τὴν Κνίδον καθωρμίσαντο.
XLIII. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ταῖς ἐκ τῆς Σάμου ναυσὶ πάσαις, ὥς
ἦσθοντο τὰ τῆς ναυμαχίας, πλεύσαντες ἐς τὴν Σύμην, καὶ
ἐπὶ μὲν τὸ ἐν τῇ Κνίδῳ ναυτικὸν οὐχ ὀρμήσαν- 10
τες, οὐδ' ἐκείνοι ἐπ' ἐκείνους, λαβόντες δὲ τὰ ἐν
τῇ Σύμῃ σκευὴ τῶν νεῶν, καὶ Λωρύμοις τοῖς
ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ προσβαλόντες, ἀπέπλευσαν ἐς
τὴν Σάμον. ἅπασαι δ' ἤδη οὖσαι ἐν τῇ Κνίδῳ
αἱ τῶν Πελοποννησίων νῆες ἐπεσκευάζοντό τε, εἴ τι ἔδει, καὶ 15
πρὸς τὸν Τισσαφέρην (παρεγένετο γὰρ) λόγους ἐποιοῦντο
οἱ ἔνδεκα ἄνδρες τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων περὶ τε τῶν ἤδη πε-
πραγμένων, εἴ τι μὴ ἤρεσκεν αὐτοῖς, καὶ περὶ τοῦ μέλλοντος
πολέμου, ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ἄριστα καὶ ξυμφορώτατα ἀμφοτέροις

The newly arrived
Lacedæmonian com-
missioners object to
the terms of the late
treaties with Persia.
Their dispute with
Tissaphernes on this
subject.

1. ἀπεκλήοντο F.H. Bekk. ἀπεκλήοντο T. Porpo. Goell. vulgo ἀπεκλείοντο.
2. ἀπολλύουσι V. c.d.e.g. ἀπόλλυσι F.H. ἀπολύσι Q.T. 3. τεύγλουσαν B. τεύ-
γλουσαν L.O.V.g. τεύτλουσαν Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τεύγλουσαν. "Vid.
"Hemsterhusium ad Luc. Jud. Voc. 8." Bekker. ἀλικαρνασσόν N.Q.V.c.f.g.i.k.m.
correctus C. "Quod præferimus." Porpo. 4. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο N.V. μὲν om. d.i.
8. ταῖς] om. K.k. 10. ναυτικῶ e. ναυτικῶν g. ὀρμίσαντες A.C.E.F.H.K.O.
P.T.c.d.e.g.i.k.m. 12. λωρύμοις A.B.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.g.m. Haack. Porpo.
Goell. Bekk. λωρίμοις c.i. λορίμοις d. vulgo λορύμοις. 13. προσβάλλοντες i.
προσπλεύσαντες B. 14. 8] om. K. οὖσαι ἅμα ἐν B. κνίδη R. 15. ἐπε-
σκευάζον Q. 16. γὰρ] δὲ c. γὰρ καὶ e. post λόγους ponunt A.F. om. E. ποι-
οῦνται e. 17. δὲ A.C.E.F.K.L.O.T.f.g.k. om. V. et corr. G. 18. εἴ] ἡ E.
ἤρεσεν Q. 19. πολέμῳ C.K.b.k.m. πολέμῳ G. οὕτω F. ξυμφορώτατα g.

3. Τεύγλουσαν] Quidam MSS. Τεύ-
γλουσαν. cum editis Cl. Gr. At Ste-
phanus Τεύτλουσσα, τὸ ἐθνικὸν Τευ-
τλουσσαῖος, ἡ Τευτλούσσιοι. Plinio est
Seutiusa. Ἐν Σεύθλῳ, Anna Comnena.
Wass. Harduinus ad Plin. V. Hist.
Nat. ult. putat, in exemplaribus Thu-
cydidis mendose legi Τεύγλουσαν, pro
Τεύτλουσαν. DUKER.

Τεύτλουσαν νῆσον] "Beet island;"
so called from the quantity of beet
(τεῦτλον or τευτλίον) which grew in it.

11. τὰ ἐν τῇ Σύμῃ σκευὴ τῶν νεῶν]
i. e. the masts and sails of Charminus'
squadron, which, according to custom,
had been left on shore at Syme, when
the ships put to sea suddenly to attack
the fleet of Astyochus. See ch. 42, 2.

COAST OF CNIDUS. RHODES. A. C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

πολεμήσεται. μάλιστα δὲ ὁ Λίχας ἐσκόπει τὰ ποιούμενα, καὶ 3
τὰς σπονδὰς οὐδετέρας, οὔτε τὰς Χαλκιδέως οὔτε τὰς Θηρα-
μένους, ἔφη καλῶς ξυγκεῖσθαι, ἀλλὰ δεινὸν εἶναι εἰ χώρας
δοσης βασιλεὺς καὶ οἱ πρόγονοι ἥρξαν πρότερον, ταύτης καὶ
5 νῦν ἀξιώσει κρατεῖν· ἐνεῖναι γὰρ καὶ νήσους ἀπάσας πάλιν
δουλεύειν καὶ Θεσσαλίαν καὶ Λοκροὺς καὶ τὰ μέχρι Βοιωτῶν,
καὶ αὐτ' ἐλευθερίας ἂν Μηδικὴν ἀρχὴν τοῖς Ἑλλησι τοὺς
Λακεδαιμονίους περιθεῖναι. ἐτέρας οὖν ἐκέλευε βελτίους 4
σπένδεσθαι, ἢ ταύταις γε οὐ χρήσεσθαι, οὐδὲ τῆς τροφῆς ἐπὶ
10 τοῦτοις δεῖσθαι οὐδέν. ἀγανακτῶν δὲ ὁ μὲν Τισσαφέρνης
ἀπεχώρησεν ἀπ' αὐτῶν δι' ὀργῆς καὶ ἄπρακτος.

XLIV. Οἱ δ' ἐς τὴν Ῥόδον, ἐπικηρυκευομένων ἀπὸ τῶν
δυνατωτάτων ἀνδρῶν, τὴν γνώμην εἶχον πλεῖν, ἐλπίζοντες
νῆσόν τε οὐκ ἀδύνατον καὶ ναυβατῶν πλήθει
15 καὶ πεζῷ προσάξασθαι, καὶ ἅμα ἡγούμενοι αὐ-
τοὶ ἀπὸ τῆς ὑπαρχούσης ξυμμαχίας δυνατοὶ
ἔσσεσθαι, Τισσαφέρνην μὴ αἰτοῦντες χρήματα,
τρέφειν τὰς ναῦς. πλεύσαντες οὖν εὐθὺς ἐν τῷ 2
αὐτῷ χειμῶνι ἐκ τῆς Κνίδου, καὶ προσβαλόντες Καμίρῳ τῆς
20 Ῥοδίας πρώτη ναυσὶ τέσσαρσι καὶ ἐνεήκοντα, ἐξεφόβησαν
μὲν τοὺς πολλοὺς, οὐκ εἰδότας τὰ πρασσόμενα, καὶ ἔφυγον
ἄλλως τε καὶ ἀτειχίστου οὔσης τῆς πόλεως· εἶτα ξυγκαλέ-

1. πολεμηθήσεται Q. 2. οὔτε τὰς χαλκιδέως οὔτε τὰς θηρ. ἔφη B.N.V. Porro. Goell. Bekk. οὔτε τὰς θ. ἔφη οὔτε τὰς χ. Q vulgo omittunt illa οὔτε τὰς χαλκιδέως.

3. συγκεῖσθαι F.H.N.d.k. 4. δοσης G. δοσης ἦς L.O.P. ἦς A.E.F.H.N.T.V. οδοσης R. 5. ἐνεῖναι Bekk. 2. Libri ἐνν. 6. θετταλίαν B. λωκροὺς T. 8. ἐκέλευσε d.i. 9. σπένδεσθαι ξυνθήκας ἢ B. 10. οὐθέν B. 11. καὶ] om. N.V. 12. ἐπικη-
ρυκευόμενοι B. 14. ναυτῶν L.Q.e. prima manu N. ναυατῶν K.R.T.d.g. 15. πεζῷ] om. d.i. πεζῶν g. προσάξασθαι Q. 17. τισσαφέρνη C.G.m. 19. καμίρῳ A.C.G.H.K.N.V.d.e.f.g.k.m.Porro. καμῖρῳ F. τῇ καμῖρῳ c. vulgo et Bekk. καμῖρῳ. 20. πρώτῃ] πρώτων B.V. πρότερον d. πρὸς c.e.i. πρὸς τὴν A.C.F. (et teste Bekk. E.G.) H.K.L.O.R.T.b.k.m. πρὸς γῆν g. πρὸς τὴν γῆν G. πρὸς τὴν ἄκραν P. πρὸς τῇ E. ταῖς ναυσὶ i. 21. παρτόμενα καὶ ἔφυγον B. Goell. καὶ om. K. vulgo et Bekk. ἔφευγον. 22. συγκαλέσαντες K.

12. ἐπικηρυκευομένων—ἀνδρῶν] "Some of the most powerful men opening a communication with them," or, more literally, "some communicating with them—from the chief men." Ἐπικηρυ-

κευομένων is equivalent to ἐλθόντων ἀγγέλων. Compare 1. 3, 2. ἐπαγομένων αὐτοὺς—ἐς τὰς ἄλλας πόλεις. Dobree proposes to join ἀνδρῶν with ἐπικηρυκευομένων instead of taking it with δυνατωτάτων.

RHODES. IONIA. A. C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

σαντες οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τούτους τε καὶ τοὺς ἐκ τοῖν δυοῖν
πολέοιν, Λίνδου [τε] καὶ Ἰηλυσοῦ, Ῥοδίους ἔπεισαν ἀπο-
στῆναι Ἀθηναίων. καὶ προσεχώρησε Ῥόδος Πελοποννησίοις.
3 οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι κατὰ τὸν καιρὸν τοῦτον ταῖς ἐκ τῆς Σάμου
ναυσὶν αἰσθόμενοι ἔπλευσαν μὲν βουλόμενοι φθάσαι, καὶ 5
ἐφάνησαν πελάγιοι, ὕστερήσαντες δὲ οὐ πολλῶ τὸ μὲν
παραχρῆμα ἀπέπλευσαν ἐς Χάλκην, ἐντεῦθεν δ' ἐς Σάμον,
ὕστερον δὲ ἐκ τῆς Χάλκης καὶ ἐκ τῆς Κῷ καὶ ἐκ τῆς Σάμου
4 τοὺς ἐπίπλους ποιούμενοι ἐπὶ τὴν Ῥόδον ἐπολέμουν. οἱ δὲ
χρήματα μὲν ἐξέλεξαν ἐς δύο καὶ τριάκοντα τάλαντα οἱ 10
Πελοποννήσιοι παρὰ τῶν Ῥοδίων, τὰ δ' ἄλλα ἡσύχαζον
ἡμέρας ὀγδοήκοντα, ἀνεγκύσαντες τὰς ναῦς.

XLV. Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ καὶ ἔτι πρότερον, πρὶν ἐς τὴν Ῥόδον
αὐτοὺς ἀναστῆναι, τάδε ἐπράσσετο. Ἀλκιβιάδης μετὰ τὸν

IONIA.

Alcibiades leaves the
Peloponnesians, and
taking refuge with Tis-
saphernes, persuades
him to lower his subsidy
to them;

Χαλκιδέως θάνατον καὶ τὴν ἐν Μιλήτῳ μάχην 15
τοῖς Πελοποννησίοις ὑποπτος ὢν, καὶ ἀπ' αὐ-
τῶν ἀφικομένης ἐπιστολῆς πρὸς Ἀστύοχον ἐκ
Λακεδαιμόνος ὥστ' ἀποκτεῖναι (ἦν γὰρ καὶ τῷ
Ἀγιδι ἐχθρὸς καὶ ἄλλως ἄπιστος ἐφαίνετο),
πρῶτον μὲν ὑποχωρεῖ δέισας παρὰ Τισσαφέρην, ἔπειτα 20

1. τοῖτους] τοιστούς F. τοῖν A.B.E.F.L.N.O.T.V.g.i.k.m. Haack. Porpo.
Goell. Bekk. vulgo τῶν. 2. πολέοιν A.B.N.T.V. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. πόλεων
c. vulgo πόλειον. διηλίου προ λίνδου E.F. τε om. B. Bekk. 2. ιηλύσου A.F.G.m.
ιηλυσοῦ P. λύσου T. ροδίοις F.T. 3. τῶν ἀθηναίων K. 6. ἐπεφάνησαν B.
ἐφάνισαν. ὕστερήσαντες A.B.C.E.H.K.L.N.O.Q.T.c.d.e.f.g.k.m. Haack. Porpo.
Goell. Bekk. 7. ἐπέπλευσαν i. 9. τῆς ρόδου L.O.P. 10. μὲν] om. K. ἐξελέξ-
αντες δύο K. 11. περὶ c. 12. ὀγδοήκοντα] δις τεσσαράκοντα c. 13. ταῦτα e.
14. ἐπράττετο B. ἐπράσσοντο d. αλκιβιάδης τε μετὰ B. 16. ἐπ' C.K. 18. καὶ
τῷ Ἀγιδι B. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ om. 19. ἄλλος G.

1. τοῖν δυοῖν πολέοιν] The article is
rightly added, because there were in all
three states in the island, Camirus,
Lindus, and Ialysus. See Herodot. I.
144, 4. Strabo, XIV. 2, 6. The city
Rhodes was not built till four years
after this period, being founded jointly
by the three states to serve as the com-
mon capital of the island. See Diodorus,
XIII. 75. p. 196. ed. Rhodom. For the
masculine form τοῖν with the feminine

substantive πολέοιν, see Matth. Gr. Gr. §.
64. obs. 2. and §. 436. Jelf, 388. 2. b.

2. πολέοιν] Sic V. 29, 2. ἀμφὸν τοῖν
πολέοιν. DUKER.

8. καὶ ἐκ τῆς Σάμου] Krüger proposes
to read ἐκ τῆς Σύμης, that island being
mentioned together with Chalcæ in ch.
41, 4. But it appears that the Athenians
sailed to observe or attack Rhodes no
less from Samos than from the nearer
points of Cos and Chalcæ. See ch. 55, 1.

IONIA. A. C. 412—1. Olymp. 92. 1.

ἐκάκου πρὸς αὐτὸν, ὅσον ἐδύνατο μάλιστα, τῶν Πελοποννη-
σίων τὰ πράγματα. καὶ διδάσκαλος πάντων γιγνόμενος τήν
τε μισθοφορὰν ξυνέτεμεν, ἀντὶ δραχμῆς Ἀττικῆς ὥστε τριώ-
βολον, καὶ τοῦτο μὴ ξυνεχῶς, δίδοσθαι, λέγειν κελεύων τὸν
Β. Τισσαφέρην πρὸς αὐτοὺς ὡς Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐκ πλείονος χρόνου
ἐπιστήμονες ὄντες τοῦ ναυτικοῦ, τριώβολον τοῖς ἑαυτῶν διδό-
ασιν, οὐ τοσοῦτον πενία ὅσον ἵνα αὐτῶν μὴ οἱ ναῦται, ἐκ
περιουσίας ὑβρίζοντες, οἱ μὲν τὰ σώματα χεῖρῳ ἔχωσι, δαπα-
νῶντες ἐς τοιαῦτα ἀφ' ὧν ἡ ἀσθένεια ξυμβαίνει, οἱ δὲ τὰς
10 ναῦς ἀπολείπωσιν ὑπολιπόντες ἐς ὁμηρείαν τὸν προσοφει-
λόμενον μισθόν· καὶ τοὺς τριηράρχους καὶ τοὺς στρατηγούς 3
τῶν πόλεων ἐδίδασκεν ὥστε δόντα χρήματα αὐτὸν πείσαι,
ὥστε συγχωρῆσαι τὰτα ἑαυτῷ, πλὴν τῶν Συρακοσίων·
τούτων δὲ Ἑρμοκράτης [τε] ἡναντιοῦτο μόνος ὑπὲρ τοῦ

1. ἐδύνατο τὰ τῶν πελοποννησίων πράγματα Q. 2. γενόμενος d.i. 3. μ-
ισθοφορίαν E. 4. συνεχῶς d. 9. ἐς τὰ τοιαῦτα Q. οἱ δὲ μὴ τὰς ναῦς Parm.
10. ἀπολείπωσιν ὑπολιπόντες margo A. ἀπολείπωσιν ὑπολείποντες V. ἀπολείπωσιν
οὐχ ὑπολιπόντες B. Bekk. Goell. Poppo. Sed hic negativ. οὐκ uncis inclusit.
Prima libri N. scriptura hæc fuit τὰς ναῦς ἀπολιπόντες τὸν προσοφειλόμενον μισθόν.
Deinde corrector, ἀπολιπόντες in ἀπολείπωσιν mutato, voces ὑπολείποντες ἐς ὁμη-
ρείαν in margine adscripsit. idem tamen, ut videtur, infra ad calcem paginæ sub-
jecit γρ. οὐχ. ὑπολείποντες. vulgo ἀπολιπόντες. ὁμηρίαν A.E.F.H.Q.V. τοῦ
προσοφειλόμενου L.O. προσοφιλόμενον F. 11. μισθοῦ O. τριηράρχας L.O.
d.g.i.k. 12. τῶν τε πόλεων E. ὥστε delet Reiskius. δίδοντα L.O.g.
διδόντας f. αὐτὸν] om. d.i. 13. ὥστε] om. B. συγχωρῆσαι F.H.N.V.g.
αὐτῷ d. αὐτῷ V. 14. τε] στρατηγός ὧν B. omisso mox μόνος.

9. οἱ δὲ τὰς ναῦς, κ. τ. λ.] The variety of readings in this passage seems to indicate some corruption in the text. I have followed the reading of the Venetian MS. V., which is also the marginal reading of the MS. A., except that the former MS., whether by oversight or design, reads ὑπολείποντες, instead of the aorist ὑπολιπόντες. The sense seems to be, "lest others of the seamen should leave their ships, leaving behind them their arrears of pay as a pledge." That is, that the larger pay was looked upon as a security for the men's returning to their duty, and that therefore leave of absence was too often given, and other irregularities were connived at, such as the substitution of inferior seamen by those who wished to get liberty to attend to their own af-

fairs, (see VII. 13. ad fin.) the officers trusting that the high pay would always induce the men to return to their duty when they might be called for.

12. ἐδίδασκεν ὥστε πείσαι] Compare I. 119, 2. δειθύντες—ὥστε νηφίσασθαι τὸν πόλεμον. VIII. 79, 1. δόξαν αὐτοῖς—ὥστε διαναιμαχεῖν, and VIII. 86, 8. ἐπαγγελλόμενοι τῷ—δήμῳ ὥστε βοηθεῖν. In all these cases, ὥστε merely explains the preceding verb or participle; "he instructs him, namely, to bribe them "over by money." Compare also Herodot. III. 14, 7. συνήκειε ὥστε—παρίεναι. A little below, ὑπὲρ τοῦ ξύμ-
παντος ξυμμαχικοῦ, in the behalf of the whole united confederacy. I know not why Bekker should have preferred the reading, παντός.

4 ξύμπαντος ξυμμαχικοῦ. τὰς τε πόλεις δεομένας χρημάτων ἀπῆλασεν, αὐτὸς ἀντιλέγων ὑπὲρ τοῦ Τισσαφέρνου ὡς οἱ μὲν Χίοι ἀναίσχυντοι εἶεν, πλουσιώτατοι ὄντες τῶν Ἑλλήνων, ἐπικουρία δὲ ὅμως σωζόμενοι ἀξιοῦσι καὶ τοῖς σώμασι καὶ τοῖς χρήμασιν ἄλλους ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐκείνων ἐλευθερίας κιν- 5 δυνεύειν· τὰς δ' ἄλλας πόλεις ἔφη ἀδικεῖν, αἱ ἐς Ἀθηναίους πρότερον ἢ ἀποστῆναι ἀνάλουν, εἰ μὴ καὶ νῦν καὶ τοσαῦτα καὶ ἔτι πλείω ὑπὲρ σφῶν αὐτῶν ἐβέλησουσιν ἐσφέρειν. τὸν τε Τισσαφέρην ἀπέβαινε νῦν μὲν, τοῖς ἰδίῳις χρήμασι πολε- μῶντα, εἰκότως φειδόμενον, ἦν δέ ποτε τροφή καταβῆ παρὰ το βασιλέως, ἐντελὴ αὐτοῖς ἀποδώσειν τὸν μισθὸν καὶ τὰς πόλεις τὰ εἰκότα ὠφελήσειν. XLVI. παρῆναι δὲ καὶ τῷ Τισσα- φέρνῳ μὴ ἄγαν ἐπείγεσθαι τὸν πόλεμον διαλυ- 15 σαι, μηδὲ βουλευθῆναι κομίσαντα ἢ ναῦς Φοινίσσας ἄσπερ παρεσκευάζετο, ἢ Ἑλλησι πλείοσι μισθὸν πορίζοντα, τοῖς αὐτοῖς τῆς τε γῆς καὶ τῆς θαλάσσης τὸ κράτος δοῦναι, ἔχειν δ' ἀμφοτέρους ἔαν δίχα τὴν ἀρχὴν, καὶ βασιλεῖ

and shews him that it was more for the king's interest to hold the balance between the two contending parties, than to aid either of them in completely humbling the other.

1. ξύμπαντος A.E.F.G. παντός B. Bekker. 2. τοῦ] om. Q.g. 3. εἶεν] om. g. 4. καὶ—σώμασι] om. R. 5. καὶ τοῖς χρήμασιν] om. c.e. ante illa καὶ τοῖς σώμασι ponit f. ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐκείνων B.L.O.Q.b.c.d.e.f.g.i.k. Haack. Poppo.

Goell. Bekk. ceteri om. articulum. κινδυνεύουσαι B. 6. αἱ] ἂ N. om. K. 7. ἢ accessit ex B.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀναλουν A.K. ἀναλῶνται c. ἀνέλουν δ. καὶ νῦν καὶ A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.R.T.V.i.k. δ. Haack. Poppo. vulgo, Bekk. Goell. καὶ νῦν τοσαῦτα. 8. καὶ ἔτι] ἔτι Q. αὐτῶν] om. f.g. 10. ἦν] εἰ e. 11. ἀποδίδωσι i. 12. τῷ] om. P. ante καὶ ponit B. τισσαφέρην c. 13. τὸν πολ. διαλύσαι A.E.F.G. διαλύσαι τὸν πόλεμον B. Bekk. 2. 15. ἄς, omisso περ, L.O.P. ἄπερ R. ἢ ἔλλησι B.V.d. recens A. et correct. N. cum Tusano: Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἢ μελλήσει i. καὶ μελλήσει Q.R. vulgo μελλήσει. 16. πλείονι μισθῷ g. 17. θαλάττης B. δοῦναι] om. e.

2. ἀπῆλασεν] This aorist occurs in the midst of various instances of the imperfect. The aorist is so naturally the tense of history, that it is not surprising to see it introduced as here in the midst of other tenses. Besides, as Göller has observed, the aorist expresses an act which would be soon over, whereas the other verbs in the imperfect express a continued act or habit.

7. πρότερον ἀποστῆναι] Quæro loca aliorum Scriptorum, qui πρότερον pro πρότερον ἢ dixerint. Quamdiu ea non suppetent, potius credam, hic excidisse ἢ post πρότερον, quod propter figuram litterarum N et H non multum dissimilem facile fieri potuit. Thucydides, VI. 58, 1. πρότερον ἢ αἰσθῆσθαι αὐτούς. Adde VII. 24, 5. et ad VII. 63, 1. Duk.

IONIA. A. C. 412—1. Olymp. 92. 1.

ἐξεῖναι [ἀεὶ] ἐπὶ τοὺς ταύτου† λυπηροὺς τοὺς ἐτέρους ἐπά-
 γειν. γενομένης δ' ἂν καθ' ἐν τῆς ἐς γῆν καὶ θάλασσαν 2
 ἀρχῆς, ἀπορεῖν ἂν αὐτὸν οἷς τοὺς κρατοῦντας ξυγκαθαιρήσει,
 ἢν μὴ αὐτὸς βούληται μεγάλη δαπάνη καὶ κινδύνῳ ἀναστάς 3
 5 ποτε διαγωνίσασθαι. εὐτελέστερα δὲ τὰ δεινὰ, βραχεῖ μορίῳ 3
 τῆς δαπάνης καὶ ἅμα μετὰ τῆς ἑαυτοῦ ἀσφαλείας αὐτοῦς
 περὶ ἑαυτοὺς τοὺς Ἑλλήνας κατατρίψαι ἐπιτηδειότερους τε
 ἔφη τοὺς Ἀθηναίους εἶναι κοινωνοὺς αὐτῷ τῆς ἀρχῆς· ἦσσαν
 γὰρ τῶν κατὰ γῆν ἐφίεσθαι, τὸν λόγον τε ξυμφορώτατον
 10 καὶ τὸ ἔργον ἔχοντας πολεμεῖν· τοὺς μὲν γὰρ ξυγκαταδο-
 λοῦν ἂν σφίσι τε αὐτοῖς τὸ τῆς θαλάσσης μέρος, καὶ ἐκείνῳ,
 ὅσοι ἐν τῇ βασιλείῳς Ἑλλήνες οἰκοῦσι, τοὺς δὲ τούναντιον
 ἐλευθερώσαντας ἦκειν. καὶ οὐκ εἰκὸς εἶναι Λακεδαιμονίους
 ἀπὸ μὲν σφῶν τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐλευθεροῦν νῦν τοὺς Ἑλλήνας,
 15 ἀπὸ δ' ἐκείνων τῶν βαρβάρων, †ἢν μὴ ποτε αὐτοὺς μὴ

1. ἀεὶ accessit ex B. Bekker. Poppo. Goell. αὐτοῦ A.B.F.H.N.P.T.V.b.i.m.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. αὐτῷ a. Haack. ceteri αὐτοῦς. "Fortassis αὐτῷ, ut VI. 18, 1.
 " τοῖς ἐκεῖ ἐχθροῖς ἡμῶν λυπηροὶ ὄντες." DUK. ἀπάγειν i. 2. καθ' ἐν] om. O.
 ἐν γῇ f. θάλατταν B. 3. ξυγκαθαιρήσειν B. 4. αὐτοὺς d. καὶ κινδύνῳ]
 ἀκινδύνῳ c. 5. διαγωνίσασθαι i. 6. αὐτοῦ B. 7. αὐτοὺς B.i. δὲ ἔφη C.
 8. ἀθηναίους] ἔλληνας K. εἶναι] om. B. ἦττον B. 9. ξυμφορώτατα Q. ξυμ-
 φερώτατον e. 11. τε] om. B. θαλάττης B. ἐκείνων G.L.O.P.c.d.e.f.g.i.k.m.
 ἐκεῖνο A.E.F.N.V. ἐκεῖνος B. 12. βασιλεία c. 13. ἐλευθερώσαντας A.F.H.Q.
 14. μὲν] om. g. τῶν ἐλλήνων] unciis inclusit Bekk. νῦν] om. Q. 15. τῶν
 βαρβάρων] om. B. unciis inclusit Bekk. "vide Valckenar. ad Herodot. V. 92, 33."
 Bekk. ἢν ποτε αὐτοὺς ἐξέλωσιν Æm. Portus.

1. τοὺς ταύτου† λυπηροὺς] Οἱ λυπηροί, according to Poppo, is used as a substantive, like οἱ ἐχθροί, and οἱ πολέμοι. (Prolegom. I. p. 122.) "Against his 'annoyers.'" See Xenophon. Mem. I. 5, 3. κακοῦργος μὲν τῶν ἄλλων. Compare also Matth. Gr. Gr. §. 322. Yet still I agree with Duker, that αὐτῷ would be the better reading, and this was also a conjecture of Dobree, and is found in one of the Thenford MSS.

5. εὐτελέστερα δὲ τὰ δεινὰ κ. τ. λ.] "But it was a cheaper way of dispelling 'the danger, to wear out the Greeks 'in their intestine quarrels, at a small 'proportion of the expense incurred in 'the other way of acting, and without 'any risk to himself.'" The construction seems confused, for either τὰ δεινὰ

should have been omitted, so that κατατρίψαι should have depended immediately on εὐτελέστερα, or else it should have been, εὐτελέστερα δὲ ἔσεσθαι τὰ δεινὰ, εἰ βούλεται βραχεῖ μορίῳ, κ. τ. λ., τοὺς Ἑλλήνας κατατρίψαι.

9. τὸν λόγον τε, κ. τ. λ.] "And they 'the Athenians conducted the war on 'principles, and with a practice that 'best suited the interests of the king.'"

14. σφῶν τῶν Ἑλλήνων—ἐκείνων τῶν βαρβάρων] Compare I. 144, 2. σφίσι τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις. See Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 205.

15. †ἢν μὴ ποτε, κ. τ. λ.] These words seem to be corrupt, and I do not know what correction of them is satisfactory. So far is clear, that the words are a sort of contrast to the word νῦν, nor

4 ἐξέλωσι,† μὴ ἐλευθερῶσαι. τρίβειν οὖν ἐκέλευε πρῶτον
 ἀμφοτέρους, καὶ ἀποτεμόμενον ὡς μέγιστα ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθη-
 ναίων ἔπειτ' ἤδη τοὺς Πελοποννησίους ἀπαλλάξαι ἐκ τῆς
 5 χώρας. καὶ διενοεῖτο τὸ πλεόν οὕτως ὁ Τισσαφέρνης, ὅσα
 γε ἀπὸ τῶν ποιουμένων ἦν εἰκάσαι. τῷ γὰρ Ἀλκιβιάδῃ διὰ 5
 ταῦτα, ὡς εὖ περὶ τούτων παραινοῦντι, προσθεῖς ἑαυτὸν ἐς
 πίστιν, τὴν τε τροφὴν κακῶς ἐπόριζε τοῖς Πελοποννησίοις
 καὶ ναυμαχεῖν οὐκ εἶα, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰς Φοινίσσας ναῦς φάσκων
 ἤξειν καὶ ἐκ περιόντος ἀγωνιεῖσθαι ἔφθειρε τὰ πράγματα, καὶ
 τὴν ἀκμὴν τοῦ ναυτικοῦ αὐτῶν ἀφείλετο, γενομένην καὶ πάνυ 10
 ἰσχυρὰν, τὰ τε ἄλλα καταφανέστερον, ἢ ὥστε λανθάνειν, οὐ
 προθύμως ξυνεπολέμει.

XLVII. Ὁ δὲ Ἀλκιβιάδης ταῦτα ἅμα μὲν τῷ Τισσα-
 φέρνει καὶ βασιλεῖ, ὦν παρ' ἐκείνοις, ἄριστα εἶναι νομίζων
 παρῆναι, ἅμα δὲ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ κάθοδον ἐς τὴν 15
 πατρίδα ἐπιθεραπεύων, εἰδὼς, εἰ μὴ διαφθερεῖ
 αὐτὴν, ὅτι ἔσται ποτὲ αὐτῷ πείσαντι κατελ-
 θεῖν' πείσαι δ' ἂν ἐνόμιζε μάλιστα ἐκ τοῦ
 τοιούτου, εἰ Τισσαφέρνης φαίνοιτο αὐτῷ ἐπι-

5. γε] om. i. 6. ὥς] om. c.e. 8. ναῦς] om. L.c.e. ante φοινίσσας ponit K.
 post φάσκων B. Bekk. 2. ναῦς φάσκων A.E.F.G. 9. ἤξειν B.P.c.e.i.k.m. ἐκ
 περιόντος A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.T.V.b.c.e.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo
 ἐκ τοῦ περιόντος. ἀγωνίσασθαι c.e. 12. ξυνεπολέμει accessit ex B. Poppo. Goell.
 Bekk. Valla se non libenter illis sociis gerere bellum. 13. ταῦτα] om. d.
 ἅμα] om. c. 14. βασιλεῖ Q. Bekk. Goell. ceteri τῷ βασιλεῖ. ὦν A.F.H.Q.T.
 ἐκείνους A.F. 16. ἐθεραπεύων D. 17. ὅτι οὐκ ἔσται g. αὐτῷ ποτε c.

can I suggest any better alteration than that of Portus, who omits the negative both before ποτε, and before ἐξέλωσι, making the sense to be, "should they" "ever conquer or get rid of the Athenians."

[Poppo follows Haack's interpretation of these words, "nisi si quando eos" "(Athenienses) non everterint;" and he adds, "unde sententia aptissima" "oritur, quum Lacedæmonii hac sola" "re a liberanda Ionia retineri posse" "dicantur, si ab Atheniensibus non" "eversis metus iis relinquatur." Hermann thinks that the word μὴ only adds to the strength of the negative, and

he translates, "nisi hi barbari Græcos, "quos sub ditione sua tenerent, etiam" "delevissent."]

9. ἐκ τοῦ περιόντος ἀγωνιεῖσθαι] Stephanus non male sententiam ita expressit: *instructos ex abundanti fore navibus ad certandum*: id est, pluribus, quam opus esset ad dimicandum et superandos hostes. Eadem significatione ἀπὸ περιουσίας videtur dicere Thucydides, V. 103, 1. τοὺς ἀπὸ περιουσίας χρωμένους αὐτῇ, nempe τῇ ἐλπίδι. Et ἐκ περιουσίας Lucianus Reviviscentib. pag. 394. τοσοῦτον ὑπερφέρω τοῖς δικαίοις, καὶ ἐκ περιουσίας ἀπολογήσασθαι ὑπολαμβάνω. DUKER.

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fluence with Tisaphernes, he might persuade the Athenians to recall him from exile, and to change their form of government.

τῆδεῖος ᾧν. ὅπερ καὶ ἐγένετο· ἐπειδὴ γὰρ ἥσθοντο αὐτὸν ἰσχύοντα παρ' αὐτῷ οἱ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ Ἀθηναίων στρατιῶται, τὰ μὲν καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδου προσπέμψαντος λόγους ἐς τοὺς δυνατωτάτους αὐτῶν ἄνδρας, ὥστε μνησθῆναι περὶ αὐτοῦ ἐς τοὺς βελτίστους τῶν ἀνθρώπων, ὅτι ἐπ' ὀλιγαρχία βούλεται, καὶ οὐ πονηρία οὐδὲ δημοκρατία τῇ ἑαυτὸν ἐκβαλούσῃ, κατελθὼν καὶ παρασχὼν Τισσαφέρην φίλον αὐτοῖς ξυμπολιτεύειν, τὸ δὲ πλεόν καὶ ἀπὸ σφῶν αὐτῶν οἱ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ τριήραρχοί τε τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ δυνατώτατοι ὥρμητο ἐς τὸ καταλύσαι τὴν δημοκρατίαν. XLVIII. καὶ ἐκινήθη πρότερον ἐν τῷ

SAMOS.

Origin and progress of a conspiracy among the chief officers at Samos to this effect.

15 Phrynichus strongly opposes it.

στρατοπέδῳ τούτῳ, καὶ ἐς τὴν πόλιν ἐντεῦθεν ὕστερον. τῷ τε Ἀλκιβιάδῃ διαβάντες τινὲς ἐκ τῆς Σάμου ἐς λόγους ἦλθον, καὶ ὑποτείνοντος αὐτοῦ Τισσαφέρην μὲν πρῶτον, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ βασιλέα φίλον ποιήσιν, εἰ μὴ δημοκρατοῖντο (οὕτω γὰρ ἂν πιστεῦσαι μᾶλλον βασιλέα), πολλὰς ἐλπίδας εἶχον αὐτοὶ θ' ἑαυτοῖς οἱ δυνατοὶ τῶν πολιτῶν τὰ πράγματα,

4. προσέμψαντος B.T.i. 5. μεμνήσθαι T. περὶ] τε Q. 7. αὐτὸν B. ἑαυτῶν O.Q.T.g.i. ἐκβαλούσῃ E.O. 8. τισσαφέρην παρασχὼν f. φίλον] om. e. 12. τούτω A.C.E.F.G.H.K.N.T.V.g.m. (τούτωι F. teste Bekk.) 13. ὕστερον ἦλθε B. Bekker. Goell. τε] om. e. 15. τισσαφέρην B. Goell. Bekk. καὶ τῆς σαφέρην F. ceteri καὶ τισσαφέρην. Conjunctionem uncis inclusit Poppo. τὸ πρῶτον i. 17. μᾶλλον πιστεῦσαι c. 18. ἑαυτοῖς B. Bekk. 2. αὐτοῖς V.g. Haack. vulgo αὐτοῖς. δυνατώτατοι B. πολιτῶν καὶ ἐνόμζον τὰ N.V.

2. οἱ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ—στρατιῶται—οἱ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ τριήραρχοί τε καὶ δυνατώτατοι] What is said in the first instance generally of "the armament at Samos," (for the news of Alcibiades' influence with Tisaphernes was likely to excite general interest, from the hope, however vague, that he might employ that influence for the relief of Athens, since his open breach with the Peloponnesians,) becomes limited to "the trierarchs and "principal men in the armament," when mention is made of a regular design on mere political grounds to overthrow the constitution of their country; for to this the armament at large had no sort of inclination.

12. ἐς τὴν πόλιν—ὕστερον] Bekker

inserts ἦλθε, which seems to me a mere correction. Ἐκινήθη ἐς τὴν πόλιν is one of those condensed expressions, so common in Greek, which if put out at length would be, ἐλθὼν ἐς τὴν πόλιν ἐκινήθη ἐν αὐτῇ. Compare Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 179.

18. αὐτοὶ θ' ἑαυτοῖς, κ. τ. λ.] Two difficulties occur in the common reading of this passage, the meaning of αὐτοῖς, and the use of the conjunction τε, with nothing obvious to which it can be referred. For the first, αὐτοῖς must undoubtedly, as Gøller explains it, mean, τοῖς ἐκ τῆς Σάμου Ἀθηναίοις. Compare particularly I. 6, 3. καὶ οἱ πρεσβύτεροι αὐτοῖς τῶν εὐδαιμόνων, where αὐτοῖς in like manner means, τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις.

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οἷπερ καὶ ταλαιπωροῦνται μάλιστα, ἐς αὐτοὺς περιποιήσιν
καὶ τῶν πολεμίων ἐπικρατήσιν· ἐς τε τὴν Σάμον ἐλθόντες
ξυνίστασάν τε τῶν ἀνθρώπων τοὺς ἐπιτηδέιους ἐς ξυνωμο-
σίαν, καὶ ἐς τοὺς πολλοὺς φανερώς ἔλεγον ὅτι βασιλεὺς
σφίσι φίλος ἔσοιτο καὶ χρήματα παρέξει· Ἀλκιβιάδου τε 5
κατελθόντος καὶ μὴ δημοκρατουμένων. καὶ ὁ μὲν ὄχλος, εἰ
καί τι παραυτίκα ἤχθητο τοῖς πρassoμένοις, διὰ τὸ εὖπορον
τῆς ἐλπίδος τοῦ [παρὰ] βασιλέως μισθοῦ ἡσύχαζεν· οἱ δὲ
ξυνιστάντες τὴν ὀλιγαρχίαν, ἐπειδὴ τῷ πλήθει ἐκοίνωσαν,
αὐθις †καὶ† σφίσιν αὐτοῖς καὶ τοῦ ἐταιρικοῦ τῷ πλέονι τὰ 10
ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου ἐσκόπουν. καὶ τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις ἐφαίνετο
εὖπορα καὶ πιστὰ, Φρυνίχῳ δὲ στρατηγῷ ἔτι ὄντι οὐδὲν
ἤρεσκεν, ἀλλ' ὁ τε Ἀλκιβιάδης, ὅπερ καὶ ἦν, οὐδὲν μᾶλλον
ὀλιγαρχίας ἢ δημοκρατίας δεῖσθαι ἐδόκει αὐτῷ, †ἦ† ἄλλο τι

1. ἀπερ d.i. αὐτοὺς B.N. Goell. Bekk. αὐτοὺς F.H.K.Q.T.a. vulgo ἐαυτούς.
2. καὶ τῶν πολ. ἐπικρατ.] om. L. 3. ξυνίσταν. in G. τε] om. N. V. τοὺς
ἀνθρώπους K. 4. καὶ τοὺς A.C.E.F.H.K.N.P.R.T.V.a.b.m. omissa ἐς. 5. παρέξει
K.Q.R.T.i. 6. μὴ] om. c.k. 7. πρattoμένοις B. 8. παρὰ accessit ex B.
Goell. Bekk. 9. ἐπειδὴ—ἐκοίνωσαν rec. E. pr. enim om. ἐκοίνωσαν autem etiam G.
ἐκοίνωσαν A.B.F.H.K.N.T.V.g. Bekk. Goell. 10. πλείονι g. 12. ἔτι] om. N.V.
οὐθέν B. 13. καὶ ἦν καὶ A.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.R.T.V.b.c.e.f.g.i.k. 14. ἐδόκει τε
αὐτῷ οὐκ ἄλλο Q. ἐδόκει αὐτῷ οὐδ' ἄλλο B. Bekk. ἄλλως L. ἄλλος O. τι] om. k.

But then the general force of this dative is to make the persons expressed by it the real subject of the proposition; and accordingly it would signify in this case, that as the Athenians who had gone over to the interview with Alcibiades had some of their number, those namely of the richer class, who hoped to secure their own political ascendancy, and at the same time triumph over their foreign enemies, so on their return to Samos they all acted on these views, and began to labour at the overthrow of the constitution. Thus the words ἐς τὴν Σάμον ἐλθόντες do not refer to οἱ δυνατοὶ τῶν πολιτῶν, but to the ἐκ τῆς Σάμου spoken of before, who are also intended by the pronoun αὐτοῖς, and thus τινὲς ἐκ τῆς Σάμου are the real subject of all three clauses. The conjunction τε, in the words αὐτοὶ τε αὐτοῖς, would then be answered by the τε in the following clause, ἐς τε τὴν Σάμον ἐλθόντες. But I have preferred the reading of the Vatican MS. B, which

Bekker has followed in his last edition, αὐτοὶ θ' ἐαυτοῖς οἱ δυνατοί, and I suppose that ἐαυτοῖς was intended to express what is afterwards again repeated in the words ἐς αὐτοὺς, those words being added again on account of the insertion of the parenthetical clause οἷπερ—μάλιστα.

9. ἐκοίνωσαν] "Imparted their design." See chap. 8, 1. ἐκοίνωσαν would signify, "were partakers together with the multitude,"—a meaning foreign to the purpose.

10. †καὶ† σφίσιν αὐτοῖς] Dobree proposes to read, κἀν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς. Gölter and Poppo also approve of the insertion of the preposition ἐν, nor does the passage seem fairly intelligible without it.

14. †ἦ† ἄλλο τι σκοπεῖσθαι] Dobree proposes to read οὐδὲ ἄλλο τι, and Poppo approves of the same reading. It would be the better Greek, but perhaps Thucydides wrote ἦ, confusing οὐδὲν μᾶλλον, with οὐκ ἐδόκει ὀλιγαρχίας μᾶλλον ἢ δημοκρατίας δεῖσθαι.

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σκοπεῖσθαι ἢ ὅτῳ τρόπῳ, ἐκ τοῦ παρόντος κόσμου τὴν πόλιν μεταστήσας, ὑπὸ τῶν ἐταίρων παρακληθεὶς κάτεισι, σφίσι δὲ περιοπτέον εἶναι τοῦτο μάλιστα, ὅπως μὴ στασιάσωσι [τῷ] βασιλεῖ τε οὐκ εὖπορον εἶναι καὶ Πελοποννησίων ἥδη 5 ὁμοίως ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ ὄντων, καὶ πόλεις ἐχόντων ἐν τῇ αὐτοῦ ἀρχῇ οὐ τὰς ἐλαχίστας, Ἀθηναίοις προσθέμενον, οἷς οὐ πιστεύει, πράγματα ἔχειν, ἐξὸν Πελοποννησίου, ὑφ' ὧν κακὸν οὐδὲν [πῶ] πέπονθε, φίλους ποιήσασθαι. τὰς τε 4 ξυμμαχίδας πόλεις, αἷς ὑπεσχῆσθαι δὴ σφᾶς ὀλιγαρχίαν, 10 ὅτι δὴ καὶ αὐτοὶ οὐ δημοκρατήσονται, εὖ εἰδέναι ἔφη ὅτι οὐδὲν μᾶλλον σφίσιν οὐθ' αἱ ἀφεστηκυῖαι προσχωρήσονται οὐθ' αἱ ὑπάρχουσαι βεβαιότεραι ἔσονται· οὐ γὰρ βουλήσθαι αὐτοὺς μετ' ὀλιγαρχίας ἢ δημοκρατίας δουλεύειν μᾶλλον, ἢ μεθ' ὁποτέρου ἂν τύχῃσι τούτων ἐλευθέρους εἶναι. 15 τούς τε καλοὺς καγαθοὺς ὀνομαζομένους οὐκ ἐλάσσω αὐτοὺς 5 νομίζειν σφίσι πράγματα παρέξειν τοῦ δήμου, ποριστὰς ὄντας καὶ ἐσηγητὰς τῶν κακῶν τῷ δήμῳ, ἐξ ὧν τὰ πλείω αὐτοὺς ὠφελεῖσθαι· καὶ τὸ μὲν ἐπ' ἐκείνοις εἶναι, καὶ ἄκριτοι

2. ἐτέρων A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.T.V.

οὐ περιοπτέον B. διαστήσωσι g.

includit Bekk.) τῷ τε βασιλεῖ B. Porpo. τῷ βασιλεῖ καὶ L.O.P.g. τῷ βασιλεῖ δὲ

N.V. vulgo τῷ βασιλεῖ. εἶναι καὶ A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.e.f.g.i.k.m.

Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri εἶναι λέγων καί. 6. αὐτοῦ] om. c.d. οὐ τὰς

ἐλαχίστας B. Bekk. Goell. ceteri οὐκ ἐλαχίστας. 7. ἔξων R.f. ἀφ' d.i.k.

8. οὐδὲν κακὸν G.L.O.Q.R.d.f.g.i.k.m. οὐδὲν κακὸν ἢ δεινὸν N.V. οὐθέν πῶ

κακὸν B. οὐδὲν [πῶ] κακὸν Porpo. κακὸν οὐδὲν πῶ Bekk. 2. πῶ] om. A.E.F.G.

12. βούλεσθαι L. 14. τούτων A.B.E.F.H.N.T.V.c. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo

τούτων. 15. τούς τε γὰρ καλοὺς d. τούτους γὰρ καλοὺς i. ἐλάττω B.

16. νομίζειν A.B.E.F.H.K.N.Q.T.V.e.f.g. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo νομίσαι.

τὰ πράγματα g. 18. ὠφελεῖσθαι i. ἐκείνους A.E.F.H.N.T.V. ἄκριτον P.

3. περιοπτέον] Περισκεπτέον est glos-

sema, quod, expulsa vera scriptura, in

contextum venit. Περιοπτέον habet et-

iam Thomas Magister in περιωρ. DUK.

5. ὁμοίως ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ ὄντων] "Being on an equality at sea." For

this use of the adverb as the predicate

of a proposition, see Matthiae, Gr. Gr.

§. 308. §. 604. Jelf, 375. 3.

15. τούς τε καλοὺς καγαθοὺς ὀνομαζο-

μένους] Compare Aristot. Politic. IV. 8,

4. δοκοῦσιν ἔχειν οἱ εὖποροι ὧν ἕνεκεν οἱ

ἀδικοῦντες ἀδικοῦσιν· ὅθεν καὶ καλοὺς

3. δὲ] δὲ οὐ B. περισκεπτέον K.L.

4. τῷ βασιλεῖ τε f. Goell. Bekk. (τῷ uncis

includit Bekk.) τῷ βασιλεῖ καὶ L.O.P.g. τῷ βασιλεῖ δὲ

N.V. vulgo τῷ βασιλεῖ. εἶναι καὶ A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.e.f.g.i.k.m.

Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri εἶναι λέγων καί. 6. αὐτοῦ] om. c.d. οὐ τὰς

ἐλαχίστας B. Bekk. Goell. ceteri οὐκ ἐλαχίστας. 7. ἔξων R.f. ἀφ' d.i.k.

8. οὐδὲν κακὸν G.L.O.Q.R.d.f.g.i.k.m. οὐδὲν κακὸν ἢ δεινὸν N.V. οὐθέν πῶ

κακὸν B. οὐδὲν [πῶ] κακὸν Porpo. κακὸν οὐδὲν πῶ Bekk. 2. πῶ] om. A.E.F.G.

12. βούλεσθαι L. 14. τούτων A.B.E.F.H.N.T.V.c. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo

τούτων. 15. τούς τε γὰρ καλοὺς d. τούτους γὰρ καλοὺς i. ἐλάττω B.

16. νομίζειν A.B.E.F.H.K.N.Q.T.V.e.f.g. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo νομίσαι.

τὰ πράγματα g. 18. ὠφελεῖσθαι i. ἐκείνους A.E.F.H.N.T.V. ἄκριτον P.

3. περιοπτέον] Περισκεπτέον est glos-

sema, quod, expulsa vera scriptura, in

contextum venit. Περιοπτέον habet et-

iam Thomas Magister in περιωρ. DUK.

5. ὁμοίως ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ ὄντων] "Being on an equality at sea." For

this use of the adverb as the predicate

of a proposition, see Matthiae, Gr. Gr.

§. 308. §. 604. Jelf, 375. 3.

15. τούς τε καλοὺς καγαθοὺς ὀνομαζο-

μένους] Compare Aristot. Politic. IV. 8,

4. δοκοῦσιν ἔχειν οἱ εὖποροι ὧν ἕνεκεν οἱ

ἀδικοῦντες ἀδικοῦσιν· ὅθεν καὶ καλοὺς

καγαθοὺς καὶ γνωρίμους τούτους προσα-

γορεύουσιν.

18. καὶ τὸ μὲν ἐπ' ἐκείνοις εἶναι] Vide

ad IV. 28, 1. DUK. "As far as the

"aristocracy were concerned," "if

"there was nothing but the aristocracy

"in the commonwealth." See Matthiae,

Gr. Gr. §. 282. Jelf, 679. 2. I believe

that the accusative is to be preferred to

the dative, τὸ ἐπ' ἐκείνους εἶναι, as in IV.

28, 1. τὸ ἐπὶ σφᾶς εἶναι, and many of

the best MSS. read ἐκείνους in this pas-

sage.

ἀν καὶ βιαίτερον ἀποθνήσκειν, τὸν δὲ δῆμον σφῶν τε κατα-
 6 φυγὴν εἶναι καὶ ἐκείνων σωφρονιστήν. καὶ ταῦτα παρ' αὐτῶν
 τῶν ἔργων ἐπισταμένας τὰς πόλεις σαφῶς αὐτὸς εἰδέναι, ὅτι
 οὕτω νομίζουσιν. οὐκ οὐκ ἐαυτῶ γε τῶν ἀπὸ Ἀλκιβιάδου καὶ
 ἐν τῷ παρόντι πρᾶσσομένων ἀρέσκειν οὐδέν. XLIX. οἱ δὲ 5

The conspirators pre-
 pare to send some of
 their number to A-
 thens, to carry into
 effect their proposed
 revolution.

ξύλλεγέντες τῶν ἐν τῇ † ξυνωμοσίᾳ,† ὥσπερ
 καὶ τὸ πρῶτον αὐτοῖς ἐδόκει, τὰ τε παρόντα
 ἐδέχοντο καὶ ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας πρέσβεις Πεί-
 σανδρον καὶ ἄλλους παρεσκευάζοντο πέμπειν,
 ὅπως περὶ τε τῆς τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου καθόδου πρᾶσσοιεν καὶ 10
 τῆς τοῦ ἐκεῖ δῆμου καταλύσεως, καὶ τὸν Τισσαφέρην φίλον
 τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ποιήσειαν. L. γνοὺς δὲ ὁ Φρύνιχος ὅτι

Phrynichus informs
 Astyochus of what was
 going on. He betrays
 the information to Tis-
 saphernes and Alci-
 biades, who write to
 the colleagues of Phry-
 nichus to acquaint
 them with his treason.

ἔσοιτο περὶ τῆς τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου καθόδου λόγος
 καὶ ὅτι Ἀθηναῖοι ἐνδέχονται αὐτήν, δέισας
 πρὸς τὴν ἐναντίωσιν τῶν λεχθέντων ὑφ' αὐτοῦ, 15
 μὴ ἦν κατέλθῃ ὥς κωλυτὴν ὄντα κακῶς δρᾶ,
 τρέπεται ἐπὶ τοιόνδε τι. πέμπει ὥς τὸν Ἀστυ-
 2 οχον τὸν Λακεδαιμονίων ναύαρχον, ἔτι τότε
 ὄντα περὶ τὴν Μίλητον, κρύφα ἐπιστείλας ὅτι Ἀλκιβιάδης

1. ἀν] om. Gregor. Cor. p. 74. ed. Schaefer. βεβαιότερον B.P. βιαιότεροι
 Gregorii codices plerique. ἀποθνήσκειν Greg. 2. αὐτῶν τῶν A.B.C.F.
 H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.f.g.i.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. αὐτῶν c. vulgo αὐτῶν γε τῶν.
 3. αὐτὸς] om. i. 4. νομίζουσιν οικεῖν C.T. sed ille ultimam τοῦ οικεῖν syllabam
 ex emendatione. οὐκ οὐκ A.E.F.K. γε] om. C. G.K.c.e. 5. πρᾶττομέ-
 νων B. 6. ξύλλεχθέντες d. ξυνωμοσίᾳ] Hoc Bekkero, Dobræo, aliisque pro-
 batum recepi. Libri ξυμμαχία. 7. τὸ πρότερον f. τε] om. C. 8. πίσσαν-
 δρον K. 10. πρᾶττοειν B. 12. ὅ] om. C.K.e. 13. τῆς ἀλκιβιάδου καθόδου O.
 τῆς καθόδου τοῦ ἀλκιβιάδου f. 14. ὅτι οἱ ἀθηναῖοι Q. ἀθηναῖοι] ἀθηναῖον E.F.
 15. λεχθέντων ὑφ' αὐτοῦ A.E.F.G. ὑφ' αὐτοῦ λεχθέντων B. Bekk. 2. ὑπ' αὐτοῦ
 N.R. sed γρ. ὑφ' αὐτοῦ V. 16. ἦν] ἢ ἂν B. καταβέλῃ i. 17. τοιόνδε E.m.
 18. τὸν λακεδαιμονίων B.L.O. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τῶν λακεδαιμονίων. τότε]
 om. N. 19. ὄντα] om. c. post τότε ponit B. ὄντα τότε Bekk. 2.

6. † ξυνωμοσίᾳ†] This is clearly the
 true reading, which Haack, Göller,
 Krüger, Bekker, and Dobree, have
 agreed in preferring. Compare 48, 1.
 ξυνίστασαν τῶν ἀνθρώπων τοὺς ἐπιτη-
 δείους ἐς ξυνωμοσίαν.

12. ὅτι ἔσοιτο—ὅτι ἐνδέχονται] As the
 indicative and optative-subjunctive are
 used in this oratio obliqua with equal
 correctness, and with entire sameness

of meaning, we need not be surprised
 at finding the construction varied from
 one to the other. See Matthiæ, Gr.
 Gr. §. 507. 3. and Poppo, Prolegom. I.
 p. 137. Jelf, 802. 5. γ.

19. κρύφα ἐπιστείλας—σαφῶς ἐγγρά-
 φας] No opposition is intended, I
 think, between κρύφα and σαφῶς, but
 the first is said with reference to the
 Athenians, the second with reference

SAMOS. A. C. 412—1. Olymp. 92. 1.

αὐτῶν τὰ πράγματα φθείρει Τισσαφέρην Ἀθηναίοις φίλον
 ποιῶν, καὶ τᾶλλα σαφῶς ἐγγράψας· ξυγγνώμην δὲ εἶναι
 ἑαυτῷ περὶ ἀνδρὸς πολεμίου καὶ μετὰ τοῦ τῆς πόλεως ἄξυμ-
 φόρου κακόν τι βουλεύειν. ὁ δὲ Ἀστύοχος τὸν μὲν Ἀλκι-3
 5 βιάδην, ἄλλως τε καὶ οὐκέτι ὁμοίως ἐς χεῖρας ἰόντα, οὐδὲ
 διανοεῖτο τιμωρεῖσθαι, ἀνελθὼν δὲ παρ' αὐτὸν ἐς Μαγνησίαν
 καὶ παρὰ Τισσαφέρην ἅμα λέγει τε αὐτοῖς τὰ ἐπισταλέντα
 ἐκ τῆς Σάμου, καὶ γίνεταί αὐτοῖς μηνυτῆς, προσέθηκέ τε, ὡς
 ἐλέγετο, ἐπὶ ἰδίους κέρδεσι Τισσαφέρνει ἑαυτὸν, καὶ περὶ
 10 τούτων καὶ περὶ τῶν ἄλλων· διόπερ καὶ περὶ τῆς μισθοφορᾶς
 οὐκ ἐντελοῦς οὔσης μαλακωτέρως ἀνθήπτετο. ὁ δὲ Ἀλκι-4
 βιάδης εὐθὺς πέμπει κατὰ Φρυνίχου γράμματα ἐς τὴν Σάμον
 πρὸς τοὺς ἐν τέλει ὄντας, οἷα δέδρακε, καὶ ἄξίων αὐτὸν ἀπο-
 θνήσκειν. θορυβούμενος δὲ ὁ Φρύνιχος, καὶ πάννυ ἐν τῷ5
 15 μεγίστῳ κινδύνῳ ὧν διὰ τὸ μήνυμα, ἀποστέλλει αὐθις πρὸς
 τὸν Ἀστύοχον, τά τε πρότερα μεμφόμενος ὅτι οὐ καλῶς
 ἐκρύφθη, καὶ νῦν ὅτι ὅλον τὸ στράτευμα τὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων

1. τισσαφέρην C.E.F.G.H.g.k.m. 2. τᾶλλα πάντα σαφῶς B. συγγνώμην
 C.V.e.g. 3. αὐτῷ B.K. τοῦ] om. C.Q.c.e.f. ξυμφόρου i. 5. οὐδὲ]
 οὐ i. 6. ἀνελθὼν A.E.F.H.L.N.O.T.V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἀπελθὼν.
 αὐτῶν F.T. 7. λέγει] ἀγγέλλει L.O.P.R.f.g.k. ἀπαγγέλλει d.i. 8. αὐτοῖς]
 Non valde grata est repetitio τοῦ αὐτοῖς. Si per MSS. liceret, mallet αὐτός. DUK.
 αὐτός E. Valla. 9. τοῖς ἰδίους R. 10. τούτων A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.T.V.
 b.e.f.i.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. τοῦτο g. vulgo τοῦτου. κοινοῦσθαι post ἄλλων B.
 Bekk. et uncis notatum Poppo. et Goell. ed. 2. περὶ] om. B.V. 12. εὐθὺς
 πέμπει A.B.E.F.H.N.Q.T.V.f. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. πέμπει c. vulgo πέμπει εὐθύς.
 13. ἐν τέλει E.F. 15. ἀποστέλει c. 16. κακῶς c. 17. ὅτι] om. B.
 στράτευμα τῶν L.O.f.

to Astyochus. The whole fact of Phrynichus' communicating with the enemy's commander was to be a *secret* to the Athenians; the particulars of Alcibiades' conduct were to be stated *clearly* to Astyochus.

5. οὐκέτι—ἰόντα] The Scholiast interprets this to mean, ἐς δεξιῶσιν φιλικήν. But is not the sense rather, "no longer coming within his reach as before," i. e. being now out of his power?

8. προσέθηκε—Τισσαφέρνει ἑαυτὸν] Bekker adds κοινοῦσθαι, on the authority of the MS. B. The addition is, I

think, most unlucky. The middle form κοινοῦσθαι is nowhere used by Thucydides to express "imparting information;" it is always κοινῶν in the active: and again Thucydides is not speaking here of information in particular, as appears from the next clause; but of a general leaning to the interests of Tissaphernes. Προστίθεναι ἑαυτὸν is equivalent to προστίθεσθαι, "accedere ad partes," "favere alicui, et voluntati ejus obsequi." So Herodot. II. 160, 5. οὐδεμίαν εἶναι μηχανὴν ὅπως οὐ τῷ ἀσπῷ ἀγωνιζομένῳ προσθήσονται ἀδικήοντες τὸν ξείνον.

έτοιμος εἶη, τὸ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ, παρασχεῖν αὐτοῖς διαφθεῖραι, γράψας καθ' ἕκαστα, ἀτειχίστου οὔσης Σάμου, ᾧ ἂν τρόπῳ αὐτὰ πράξειε, καὶ ὅτι ἀνεπίφθονόν οἱ ἦδη εἶη, περὶ τῆς ψυχῆς δι' ἐκείνους κινδυνεύοντι, καὶ τοῦτο καὶ ἄλλο πᾶν δρᾶσαι μᾶλλον ἢ ὑπὸ τῶν ἐχθίστων αὐτὸν διαφθαρήναι· ὁ δὲ Ἰ. Ἀστύοχος μνηύει καὶ ταῦτα τῷ Ἀλκιβιάδῃ. LI. καὶ ὡς

Danger of Phrynichus, and the address with which he saved himself from it.

προήσθητο αὐτὸν ὁ Φρύνιχος ἀδικοῦντα καὶ ὅσον οὐ παροῦσαν ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου περὶ τούτων ἐπιστολὴν, αὐτὸς προφθάσας τῷ στρατεύματι ἐξάγγελος γίγνεται ὡς οἱ πολέμοι μέλλουσιν, ἀτειχίστου οὔσης τῆς Σάμου καὶ ἅμα τῶν νεῶν οὐ πασῶν ἔνδον ὁρμουσῶν, ἐπιθήσεσθαι τῷ στρατοπέδῳ, καὶ ταῦτα σαφῶς πεπυσμένος εἶη, καὶ χρῆναι τειχίζειν τε Σάμον ὡς τάχιστα καὶ τᾶλλα ἐν φυλακῇ ἔχειν· ἐστρατήγει δὲ καὶ κύριος ἦν αὐτὸς πρᾶσσω ταῦτα. καὶ οἱ μὲν τὸν τειχισμόν τε παρεσκευάζοντο, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ τοιούτου, καὶ ὡς μέλλουσα, Σάμος θᾶσσον ἐτειχίσθη· αἱ δὲ παρὰ τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου ἐπιστολαὶ οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον ἦκον, ὅτι προδίδοταί τε τὸ στράτευμα ὑπὸ

1. ἔτοιμον d.i. τῷ ἐν d. 2. οὔσης τῆς σάμου Q.R.c.f. 3. εἶη οἱ ἦδη c. εἶη om. T. ψυχικῆς R. 4. ἐκείνου c.d. κινδυνεύοντα d.i. πᾶν δρᾶσαι B.F.H.f. Bekk. Porpo. Goell. τι πᾶν δρᾶσαι A.L.O. τι (τὸ G. teste Bekk.) πᾶν ἂν δρᾶσαι P.g.k.m. τι δρᾶσαι ἂν K. τι ἂν πᾶν δρᾶσαι T. πᾶν δρᾶσαι ἄλλο N.V. vulgo τι ἂν δρᾶσαι. 5. αὐτὸν] αὐτῶν H.T. αὐτὰ f. om. K. 9. φθάσας d.i. 10. ἄγγελος L.c.d.e. ὡς] καὶ i. 11. καὶ ἅμα] om. A.F.H.N.V. ἅμα καὶ L. 13. πεπεισμένος B.N.Q.V. τειχίζειν σάμον τε N.V. τε] τὴν c.e. om. d.i. 15. πρᾶττων B. 16. καὶ ὡς Haack. Porpo. Goell. Dobræus. Bekk. 17. θᾶσσον] om. e. παρ' ἀλκιβιάδου K. 18. προδίδοταί B.F.H.N.T.V.d.i. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. παραδέδοται c. vulgo παραδίδοται. τε] om. A.F.H.N.T.d.

10. ἐξάγγελος] Ammon. ἄγγελος. ἦσαν γάρ τινες τῷ Νικίᾳ δι' ἀγγέλους, pro ἐξάγγελους. Hesych. ἐξάγγελος, ὁ τὰ ἔσω γενομένα τοῖς ἔξω ἀγγέλλων. Apud Sophoclem Trachin. valet index. Apud Demosth. ἐξαγγέλλειν τὰ ἀπόρρητα, Philip. I. Wass.

14. κύριος ἦν—πρᾶσσω] Göller well compares V. 34. 2. μήτε πριαμένους τι κυρίους εἶναι. So needless is Dobree's proposed alteration πρᾶσσειν.

16. καὶ ὡς μέλλουσα] "As under any circumstances it was going to be fortified." The expression is elliptical, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ τοιούτου, καὶ τοῦ τοιούτου μὴ

γενομένου καὶ ὡς μέλλουσα τειχίζεσθαι. "It was fortified, both owing to this circumstance, and because, supposing this circumstance not to have happened, even then, (or, even thus,) it was going to be fortified." And wherever the expression καὶ ὡς occurs, it always retains its proper meaning "even thus," whether the word "thus" refers to a state of things actually expressed, or, as in the present instance, to one arising from the implied denial of a circumstance or condition previously mentioned. Compare I. 44. 2. III. 33. 2. VII. 81. 4. VIII. 56. 3.

IONIA. A. C. 412—1. Olymp. 92. 1.

Φρυνιχου καὶ οἱ πολέμοι μέλλουσιν ἐπιθήσεται. δόξας δὲ ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης οὐ πιστὸς εἶναι, ἀλλὰ τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων προειδὼς τῷ Φρυνίχῳ ὥς ξυνειδότε κατ' ἔχθραν ἀνατιθέναι, οὐδὲν ἔβλαψεν αὐτὸν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ξυνεμαρτύρησε μᾶλλον 5 ταῦτα ἑσαγγείλας.

LII. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο Ἀλκιβιάδης μὲν Τισσαφέρην παρεσκεύαζε καὶ ἀνέπειθεν ὅπως φίλος ἔσται τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις,

IONIA.

Alcibiades labours to win over Tissaphernes to the interest of Athens.

δεδιότα μὲν τοὺς Πελοποννησίους, ὅτι πλείοσι

ναυσὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων παρήσαν, βουλόμενον δὲ

ὅμως, εἰ δύναιτό πως, πεισθῆναι, ἄλλως τε καὶ

ἐπειδὴ τὴν ἐν τῇ Κνίδῳ διαφορὰν περὶ τῶν

Θηραμένους σπουδῶν ἦσθετο τῶν Πελοποννησίων, (ἥδη γὰρ κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν καιρὸν ἐν τῇ Ῥόδῳ ὄντων αὐτῶν ἐγεγένητο,)

2. δ] om. L.O.k.

εἶναι] om. i.

ὑπὸ d.

4. οὐθέν B.

καὶ] om. g.

5. ταῦτα Heilm. Poppo. Goell.

ἑσαγγείλας B. Goell. Bekk. ἀπαγγείλας A.E.

F.H.N.R.T.V. Poppo. vulgo ἑξαγγείλας.

6. ὁ ἀλκιβιάδης g. μὲν] om. i.

8. δεδεϊότα E.F.

9. παρήσαν τῶν ἀθηναίων N.

10. δύναιθ' ὅπως A.

πιστευθῆναι G.K.L.O.P.R.T.c.d.e.f.g.i.k.m.

καὶ] om. L.

11. τῇ] om. e.

12. θηραμένους Bekk.

13. ὄντων] om. f.

αὐτῷ A.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.T.g.k.m.

5. ἑσαγγείλας] I think that this reading is to be preferred to ἑξαγγείλας, although the distinction between them is very faint, perhaps imaginary. It seems to me that the simple notion required here is that of "telling," or "informing of," which is well expressed by ἑσαγγέλλω, as in I. 116, 3. 131, 1. III. 3, 3. Ἐξαγγέλλειν is either used in the sense of "divulging a secret," or of "carrying a report from a place "of what was going on there," as in IV. 27, 3. Xenoph. Hellen. I. 1, 8.

9. βουλόμενον—πεισθῆναι] "Disposed "to be convinced, if he could," that is, wishing to favour the Athenians, if Alcibiades could make out to his satisfaction that he could do so without danger from the resentment of the Peloponnesians.

12. ἥδη γὰρ—ἐγεγένητο] "For by this "time, as the Peloponnesians were "actually at Rhodes, the quarrel had "taken place." That is to say, the quarrel had taken place at Cnidus; (ch. 43, 2—4.) and from Cnidus the

Peloponnesians had moved to Rhodes; (ch. 44, 1.) therefore as the Peloponnesians were arrived at Rhodes when Alcibiades made his application to Tissaphernes, it was perfectly possible for Tissaphernes to be influenced in his reception of the proposals by his feelings of resentment towards the Peloponnesians, as that having occurred while they were at Cnidus, must have been prior to his interview with Alcibiades. The object of Thucydides' remark as to the time was to prevent his reader from supposing that the story of Alcibiades' intrigues had not yet been brought down to the point where the narrative of the operations of the war had been suspended; i.e. the arrival of the Peloponnesians at Rhodes; as from that point he had gone back to give the whole story of Alcibiades' change of party, (ch. 45. init. ἔτι πρότερον, πρὶν ἐς τὴν Ῥόδον αὐτοὺς ἀναστῆναι,) and it might not be clear that the thread of the narrative was as yet joined again.

ATHENS. A. C. 412—1. Olymp. 92. 1.

ἐν ἧ τὸν τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου λόγον πρότερον εἰρημένον, περὶ τοῦ ἐλευθεροῦν τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους τὰς ἀπάσας πόλεις, ἐπηλήθευσεν ὁ Λίχας, οὐ φάσκων ἀνεκτὸν εἶναι ξυγκεῖσθαι κρατεῖν βασιλέα τῶν πόλεων, ὧν ποτὲ καὶ πρότερον ἢ αὐτὸς ἢ οἱ πατέρες ἦρχον. καὶ ὁ μὲν Ἀλκιβιάδης, ἅτε περὶ μεγά- 5 λων ἀγωνιζόμενος, προθύμως τὸν Τισσαφέρην θεραπεύων προσέκειτο· LIII. οἱ δὲ μετὰ τοῦ Πεισάνδρου πρέσβεις τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀποσταλέντες ἐκ τῆς Σάμου, ἀφικόμενοι ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας, λόγους ἐποιοῦντο ἐν τῷ δήμῳ κεφαλαιοῦντες ἐκ πολλῶν, μάλιστα 10 δὲ ὡς ἐξείη αὐτοῖς, Ἀλκιβιάδην καταγαγούσι καὶ μὴ τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον δημοκρατουμένοις, βασιλέα τε ξύμμαχον ἔχειν καὶ Πελοποννησίῳ περιγενέσθαι. ἀντιλεγόντων δὲ πολλῶν καὶ ἄλλων περὶ τῆς δημοκρατίας, καὶ τῶν 15 Ἀλκιβιάδου ἅμα ἐχθρῶν διαβοώντων ὡς δεινὸν εἶη εἰ τοὺς νόμους βιασάμενος κάτεισι, καὶ Εὐμολπιδῶν καὶ Κηρύκων

ATHENS.

The oligarchical conspirators arrive at Athens.

(See ch. 49.)

They propose a change in the government, and the recall of Alcibiades, as the only means of obtaining the assistance of the king.

1. ἦι A.B.C.E.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τῇ. τὸν] om. d.i. 2. τοὺς recepi ex A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.Q.T.V.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. om. G. ἀπάσας τὰς A.E.F.H.N.Q.R.T.V. Poppo. 3. ἀπηλήθευσεν g. ἐπελήλυθεν d. λιχίας e. εἶναι] εἶη A.E.F.N.V. 5. οἱ] om. K. ὁ μὲν A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri μὲν δὴ ὁ. 6. τὸν τισσαφέρην E.F. τὸν τισσαφέρην A.B.H.T.V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τῷ τισσαφέρει. 7. μετὰ] om. Q. 9. καὶ ἀφικόμενοι A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.R.T.V.f.g. 11. τὸν ἀλκιβιάδην Gregor. Cor. p. 79. καταγαγούσι A.B.F.H.N.R.T.V.f. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. cum Gregorio. καταγάγουσι E.Q. vulgo κατάγουσι. 13. καὶ πελ. δὲ περιγενέσθαι Marcellus ap. Gregor. I. 1. 15. καὶ ἄλλων] om. C.c.e. 16. εἰ] om. H.T.

1. τὸν τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου λόγον] Cap. 45. et 46. De illis, ἐπηλήθευσεν ὁ Λίχας, recte sentit Stephanus (esse ἐπηλήθευσε quod paullo ante [c. 51, fin.] dixerat ξυνεμαρτύρησε). Similis est locus IV. 85. in princip. ubi vide Scholiasten. DUK.

7. προσέκειτο] Προσκέεισθαι hac significatione, non addito casu, etiam VII. 18, 1. et 78, 3. dicit Thucydides. DUK.

17. Εὐμολπιδῶν καὶ Κηρύκων] These were the families who enjoyed the hereditary right of ministering at the mysteries of Ceres. The Eumolpidæ were properly the priests, who were supposed to possess the full knowledge of all points of the religious ceremonial.

(Lysias, Andocid. p. 204. Reiske.) The ceryces, or heralds, were the actual slayers of the victims in the sacrifices; (Athenæus, XIV. 79.) but were not allowed to pronounce with authority on any matter of religion. (Andocides, de Mysteriis, p. 57. Reiske.) In every family of these sacred heralds, the father had his son solemnly enrolled in the sacred order, as soon as he had passed his boyhood; having first made oath that he was his true son, in order to prevent the intermixture of any strange blood. (Andocides de Mysteriis, p. 63.) Thus the ceryces at Athens must have resembled the sacred orders of the

περὶ τῶν μυστικῶν, δι' ἅπερ ἔφυγε, μαρτυρομένων καὶ ἐπιθιαζόντων μὴ κατάγειν, ὁ Πείσανδρος παρελθὼν πρὸς πολλὴν ἀντιλογίαν καὶ σχετλιασμὸν ἡρώτα ἕνα ἕκαστον παράγων τῶν ἀντιλεγόντων, εἴ τινα ἐλπίδα ἔχει σωτηρίας 5 τῇ πόλει, Πελοποννησίῳ ναῦς τε οὐκ ἐλάσσους σφῶν ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ ἀντιπρώρους ἔχόντων καὶ πόλεις ξυμμαχίδας πλείους, βασιλέως τε αὐτοῖς καὶ Τισσαφέρνους χρήματα παρεχόντων, σφίσι τε οὐκέτι ὄντων, εἰ μὴ τις πείσει βασιλέα μεταστῆναι παρὰ σφᾶς. ὁπότε δὲ μὴ φαίησαν ἐρωτώμενοι, 3 10 ἐνταῦθα δὴ σαφῶς ἔλεγεν αὐτοῖς ὅτι “ τοῦτο τοῖνυν οὐκ “ ἔστιν ἡμῖν γενέσθαι, εἰ μὴ πολιτεύσομέν τε σωφρονέ- “ στερον καὶ ἐς ὀλίγους μᾶλλον τὰς ἀρχὰς ποιήσομεν, ἵνα “ πιστεύῃ ἡμῖν βασιλεὺς, (καὶ μὴ περὶ πολιτείας τὸ πλεόν “ βουλευέσωμεν ἐν τῷ παρόντι ἢ περὶ σωτηρίας, ὅστερον

1. περὶ τῶν μυστικῶν] om. K. ἔφυγε f. μαρτυρομένων A.C.E.F.H.N.T.V. c.d.e.f.g.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μαρτυρουμένων. ἐπιθιαζόντων F.T. 3. ἕκαστον αὐτῶν παράγων A.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.f.g.i.k.m. παράγει L.O. 4. τῶν] om. K. εἴ B. Goell. Bekk. ἦν L.O.R.g. ἦν E.F. ἦν G. A. et vulgo ἦν. ἔχει A.B.C.E.F.H.K.Q.T.V.i. N correct. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἔχῃ G. vulgo ἔχη. 5. ἐλάττους—θαλάττη B. 7. πλείους τε βασιλέως A.F.H.T. 8. τι πείσει T. πείσῃ A.E.F.H.K.N.V.c. 9. μεταναστῆναι R. δὲ] δὴ A.B.C.E.F. H.K.T. om. g. 10. ἤδη B. ἔλεγεν A.B.E.H.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.f.g.i.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἔλεγετο. οὐκ ἔστιν] om. K. 11. ἡμῖν N.V.e. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ὁμῖν. πολιτεύσομεν E.F.H.O.T.V. πολιτεύσαμεν L. 12. ἐπ' e. ὀλίγον i. τὰς ἀ. π.] om. c.e. ποιήσομεν N.Q.V. ποιήσομεν Bekk. Goell. Dobræus. vulgo ποιήσοιμεν. 13. πιστεύῃ ὁ βασιλεὺς Q. μὴ] μὴν A.B.E.F.H.T. et corr. G. πλείον A.B.E.F.H.N.T.V.f. Poppo. 14. βου- λεύσομεν B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐβουλευόμεν A.F.H.f. et corr. E.G. ἐβουλεύ- σομεν pr. E. βουλεύομεν T. πιστεύομεν L.O.P.g.k. βουλευέσωμεν Dobræus. vulgo βουλευόμεν. καὶ μὴ τὸ περὶ σωτηρίας T.

ceryces and magiri (μάγειροι, “cooks”) at Sparta, which were also strictly hereditary. Herodot. VI. 60.

1. μαρτυρομένων] Quia addit ἐπιθιαζόντων, dubito, an præferendum sit, quod habent Codd. Reg. et Cass. μαρτυρομένων, ut sæpe apud Aristophanem et alios μαρτύρομαι, et μαρτύρομαι θεούς. Thucydides, VI. 80, 3. δεόμεθα δὲ καὶ μαρτυρόμεθα ἅμα. Testari, et deos hominesque testari dicunt Latini. Duk.

4. εἴ τινα ἐλπίδα ἔχει] This reading, as Poppo well observes, corresponds best with the answer, ὁπότε μὴ φαίησαν. Had it been ἦν τινα, the answer would have been rather “none” than “no.”

14. βουλευέσωμεν] Dobree proposes to read βουλευόμεν, making the clause καὶ μὴ περὶ, down to ἀρέσκη, a parenthesis, and connecting κατὰξομεν with ποιήσομεν. This would be very good sense, and such a parenthesis might be paralleled from IV. 18, 4, where the clause, καὶ ταῖς ξυμφοραῖς—προσφέρουτο comes in parenthetically in like manner in the midst of the main sentence. It makes indeed a fair sense to connect, with Bekker and Göller, εἰ μὴ πολιτεύσομεν καὶ—ποιήσομεν,—καὶ βουλευέσωμεν μὴ περὶ πολιτείας τὸ πλεόν ἢ περὶ σωτηρίας,—Ἀλκιβιάδην τε κατὰξομεν. Yet the distinct measures on which the safety

4 ἐξέλωσι,† μὴ ἐλευθερῶσαι. τρίβειν οὖν ἐκέλευε πρῶτον
 ἀμφοτέρους, καὶ ἀποτεμόμενον ὡς μέγιστα ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθη-
 ναίων ἔπειτ' ἤδη τοὺς Πελοποννησίους ἀπαλλάξαι ἐκ τῆς
 5 χώρας. καὶ διενοεῖτο τὸ πλεόν οὕτως ὁ Τισσαφέρνης, ὅσα
 γε ἀπὸ τῶν ποιουμένων ἦν εἰκάσαι. τῷ γὰρ Ἀλκιβιάδῃ διὰ 5
 ταῦτα, ὡς εὖ περὶ τούτων παραινοῦντι, προσθεῖς ἑαυτὸν ἐς
 πίστιν, τὴν τε τροφὴν κακῶς ἐπόριζε τοῖς Πελοποννησίοις
 καὶ ναυμαχεῖν οὐκ εἶα, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰς Φοινίσσας ναῦς φάσκων
 ἥξειν καὶ ἐκ περιόντος ἀγωνιεῖσθαι ἔφθειρε τὰ πράγματα, καὶ
 τὴν ἀκμὴν τοῦ ναυτικοῦ αὐτῶν ἀφείλετο, γενομένην καὶ πάντῃ 10
 ἰσχυρὰν, τὰ τε ἄλλα καταφανέστερον, ἢ ὥστε λανθάνειν, οὐ
 προθύμως ξυνεπολέμει.

XLVII. Ὁ δὲ Ἀλκιβιάδης ταῦτα ἅμα μὲν τῷ Τισσα-
 φέρνει καὶ βασιλεῖ, ὦν παρ' ἐκείνοις, ἄριστα εἶναι νομίζων

He intrigues also with
 an oligarchical party
 which was about this
 time forming in the
 Athenian armament
 at Samos, hoping that
 by magnifying his in-

παρῆνει, ἅμα δὲ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ κάθοδον ἐς τὴν 15
 πατρίδα ἐπιθεραπεύων, εἰδὼς, εἰ μὴ διαφθερεῖ
 αὐτὴν, ὅτι ἔσται ποτὲ αὐτῷ πείσαντι κατελ-
 θεῖν' πείσαι δ' ἂν ἐνόμιζε μάλιστα ἐκ τοῦ
 τοιούτου, εἰ Τισσαφέρνης φαίνοιτο αὐτῷ ἐπι-

5. γε] om. i. 6. ὡς] om. c.e. 8. ναῦς] om. L.c.e. ante φοινίσσας ponit K.
 post φάσκων B. Bekk. 2. ναῦς φάσκων A.E.F.G. 9. ἥκειν B.P.c.e.i.k.m. ἐκ
 περιόντος A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.T.V.b.c.e.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo
 ἐκ τοῦ περιόντος. ἀγωνισασθαι c.e. 12. ξυνεπολέμει accessit ex B. Poppo. Goell.
 Bekk. Valla *se non libenter illis sociis gerere bellum*. 13. ταῦτα] om. d.
 ἅμα] om. c. 14. βασιλεῖ Q. Bekk. Goell. ceteri τῷ βασιλεῖ. ὦν A.F.H.Q.T.
 ἐκείνους A.F. 16. ἐθεραπεύων D. 17. ὅτι οὐκ ἔσται g. αὐτῷ ποτε c.

can I suggest any better alteration than that of Portus, who omits the negative both before ποτε, and before ἐξέλωσι, making the sense to be, "should they ever conquer or get rid of the Athenians."

[Poppo follows Haack's interpretation of these words, "nisi si quando eos (Athenienses) non evertierint;" and he adds, "unde sententia aptissima "oritur, quum Lacedæmonii hac sola "re a liberanda Ionia retineri posse "dicantur, si ab Atheniensibus non "eversis metus iis relinquatur." Hermann thinks that the word μὴ only adds to the strength of the negative, and

he translates, "nisi hi barbari Græcos, "quos sub ditione sua tenerent, etiam "delevissent."]

9. ἐκ τοῦ περιόντος ἀγωνιεῖσθαι] Stephanus non male sententiam ita expressit: *instructos ex abundanti fore navibus ad certandum*: id est, pluribus, quam opus esset ad dimicandum et superandos hostes. Eadem significatione ἀπὸ περιουσίας videtur dicere Thucydides, V. 103, 1. τοὺς ἀπὸ περιουσίας χρωμένους αὐτῇ, nempe τῇ ἐλπίδι. Et ἐκ περιουσίας Lucianus Reviviscentib. pag. 394. τοσοῦτον ὑπερφέρω τοῖς δικαίοις, καὶ ἐκ περιουσίας ἀπολογησασθαι ὑπολαμβάνω. DUKER.

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fluence with Tissaphernes, he might persuade the Athenians to recall him from exile, and to change their form of government.

τῆδεις ὦν. ὅπερ καὶ ἐγένετο· ἐπειδὴ γὰρ ἤσθοντο αὐτὸν ἰσχύοντα παρ' αὐτῷ οἱ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ Ἀθηναίων στρατιῶται, τὰ μὲν καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδου προσπέμψαντος λόγους ἐς τοὺς δυνατωτάτους αὐτῶν ἄνδρας, ὥστε μνησθῆναι περὶ αὐτοῦ ἐς τοὺς βελτίστους τῶν ἀνθρώπων, ὅτι ἐπ' ὀλιγαρχία βούλεται, καὶ οὐ πονηρία οὐδὲ δημοκρατία τῇ ἑαυτὸν ἐκβαλούσῃ, κατελθὼν καὶ παρασχὼν Τισσαφέρην φίλον αὐτοῖς ξυμπολιτεύειν, τὸ δὲ πλέον καὶ ἀπὸ σφῶν αὐτῶν οἱ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ τριήραρχοι τε τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ δυνατώτατοι ὥρμητο ἐς τὸ καταλύσαι τὴν δημοκρατίαν. XLVIII. καὶ ἐκινήθη πρότερον ἐν τῷ

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Origin and progress of a conspiracy among the chief officers at Samos to this effect.

15 Phrynichus strongly opposes it.

στρατοπέδῳ τοῦτο, καὶ ἐς τὴν πόλιν ἐντεύθεν ὕστερον. τῷ τε Ἀλκιβιάδῃ διαβάντες τινὲς ἐκ τῆς Σάμου ἐς λόγους ἦλθον, καὶ ὑποτείνοντος αὐτοῦ Τισσαφέρην μὲν πρῶτον, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ βασιλέα φίλον ποιήσιν, εἰ μὴ δημοκρατοῖντο (οὕτω γὰρ ἂν πιστεῦσαι μᾶλλον βασιλέα), πολλὰς ἐλπίδας εἶχον αὐτοὶ θ' ἑαυτοῖς οἱ δυνατοὶ τῶν πολιτῶν τὰ πράγματα,

4. προσπέμψαντος B.T.i. 5. μεμνήσθαι T. περὶ] τε Q. 7. αὐτὸν B. ἑαυτῶν O.Q.T.g.i. ἐκβαλούσῃ E.O. 8. τισσαφέρην παρασχὼν f. φίλον] om. e. 12. τοῦτω A.C.E.F.G.H.K.N.T.V.g.m. (τοῦτοι F. teste Bekk.) 13. ὕστερον ἦλθε B. Bekker. Goell. τε] om. e. 15. τισσαφέρην B. Goell. Bekk. καὶ τῆς σαφερῆν F. ceteri καὶ τισσαφέρην. Conjunctionem uncis inclusit Poppo. τὸ πρῶτον i. 17. μᾶλλον πιστεῦσαι c. 18. ἑαυτοῖς B. Bekk. 2. αὐτοῖς V.g. Haack. vulgo αὐτοῖς. δυνατώτατοι B. πολιτῶν καὶ ἐνόμιζον τὰ N. V.

2. οἱ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ—στρατιῶται—οἱ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ τριήραρχοι τε καὶ δυνατώτατοι] What is said in the first instance generally of “the armament at Samos,” (for the news of Alcibiades’ influence with Tissaphernes was likely to excite general interest, from the hope, however vague, that he might employ that influence for the relief of Athens, since his open breach with the Peloponnesians,) becomes limited to “the trierarchs and “principal men in the armament,” when mention is made of a regular design on mere political grounds to overthrow the constitution of their country; for to this the armament at large had no sort of inclination.

12. ἐς τὴν πόλιν—ὕστερον] Bekker

inserts ἦλθε, which seems to me a mere correction. Ἐκινήθη ἐς τὴν πόλιν is one of those condensed expressions, so common in Greek, which if put out at length would be, ἐλθὼν ἐς τὴν πόλιν ἐκινήθη ἐν αὐτῇ. Compare Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 179.

18. αὐτοὶ θ' ἑαυτοῖς, κ. τ. λ.] Two difficulties occur in the common reading of this passage, the meaning of αὐτοῖς, and the use of the conjunction τε, with nothing obvious to which it can be referred. For the first, αὐτοῖς must undoubtedly, as Gölle explains it, mean, τοῖς ἐκ τῆς Σάμου Ἀθηναίοις. Compare particularly I. 6, 3. καὶ οἱ πρεσβύτεροι αὐτοῖς τῶν εὐδαιμόνων, where αὐτοῖς in like manner means, τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις.

οἷπερ καὶ ταλαιπωροῦνται μάλιστα, ἐς αὐτοὺς περιποιήσῃ
καὶ τῶν πολεμίων ἐπικρατήσῃ· ἔς τε τὴν Σάμον ἐλθόντες
ξυνίστασάν τε τῶν ἀνθρώπων τοὺς ἐπιτηδείους ἐς ξυνωμο-
σίαν, καὶ ἐς τοὺς πολλοὺς φανερώς ἔλεγον ὅτι βασιλεὺς
σφίσι φίλος ἔσοιτο καὶ χρήματα παρέξει Ἀλκιβιάδου τε
κατελθόντος καὶ μὴ δημοκρατουμένων. καὶ ὁ μὲν ὄχλος, εἰ
καί τι παραυτίκα ἤχθετο τοῖς πρassoμένοις, διὰ τὸ εὖπορον
τῆς ἐλπίδος τοῦ [παρὰ] βασιλέως μισθοῦ ἡσυχάζεν· οἱ δὲ
ξυνιστάντες τὴν ὀλιγαρχίαν, ἐπειδὴ τῷ πλήθει ἐκοίνωσαν,
αὐθις †καὶ† σφίσιν αὐτοῖς καὶ τοῦ ἐταιρικοῦ τῷ πλέονι τὰ
ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου ἐσκόπουν. καὶ τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις ἐφαίνετο
εὖπορα καὶ πιστὰ, Φρυνίχῳ δὲ στρατηγῷ ἔτι ὄντι οὐδὲν
ἡρεσκεν, ἀλλ' ὅ τε Ἀλκιβιάδης, ὅπερ καὶ ἦν, οὐδὲν μᾶλλον
ὀλιγαρχίας ἢ δημοκρατίας δεῖσθαι ἐδόκει αὐτῷ, †ἢ† ἄλλο τι

1. ἄπερ d.i. αὐτοὺς B.N. Goell. Bekk. αὐτοὺς F.H.K.Q.T.a. vulgo ἐαυτοὺς.
2. καὶ τῶν πολ. ἐπικρατ.] om. L. 3. ξυνίσταν. in G. τε] om. N. V. τοὺς
ἀνθρώπους K. 4. καὶ τοὺς A.C.E.F.H.K.N.P.R.T.V.a.b.m. omisssa ἐς. 5. παρέξει
K.Q.R.T.i. 6. μὴ] om. c.k. 7. πραττομένοις B. 8. παρὰ accessit ex B.
Goell. Bekk. 9. ἐπειδὴ—ἐκοίνωσαν rec. E. pr. enim om. ἐκοίνωσαν autem etiam G.
ἐκοίνωσαν A.B.F.H.K.N.T.V.g. Bekk. Goell. 10. πλείονι g. 12. ἔτι] om. N.V.
οὐθὲν B. 13. καὶ ἦν καὶ A.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.R.T.V.b.c.e.f.g.i.k. 14. ἐδόκει τε
αὐτῷ οὐκ ἄλλο Q. ἐδόκει αὐτῷ οὐδ' ἄλλο B. Bekk. ἄλλως L. ἄλλος O. τι] om. k.

But then the general force of this dative is to make the persons expressed by it the real subject of the proposition; and accordingly it would signify in this case, that as the Athenians who had gone over to the interview with Alcibiades had some of their number, those namely of the richer class, who hoped to secure their own political ascendancy, and at the same time triumph over their foreign enemies, so on their return to Samos they all acted on these views, and began to labour at the overthrow of the constitution. Thus the words ἐς τὴν Σάμον ἐλθόντες do not refer to οἱ δυνατοὶ τῶν πολιτῶν, but to the ἐκ τῆς Σάμον spoken of before, who are also intended by the pronoun αὐτοῖς, and thus τινὲς ἐκ τῆς Σάμον are the real subject of all three clauses. The conjunction τε, in the words αὐτοὶ τε αὐτοῖς, would then be answered by the τε in the following clause, ἔς τε τὴν Σάμον ἐλθόντες. But I have preferred the reading of the Vatican MS. B, which

Bekker has followed in his last edition, αὐτοὶ θ' ἐαυτοῖς οἱ δυνατοί, and I suppose that ἐαυτοῖς was intended to express what is afterwards again repeated in the words ἐς αὐτοὺς, those words being added again on account of the insertion of the parenthetical clause οἷπερ—μάλιστα.

9. ἐκοίνωσαν] "Imparted their design." See chap. 8, 1. ἐκοίνωσαν would signify, "were partakers together" "with the multitude,"—a meaning foreign to the purpose.

10. †καὶ† σφίσιν αὐτοῖς] Dobree proposes to read, καὶ σφίσιν αὐτοῖς. Göller and Poppo also approve of the insertion of the preposition ἐν, nor does the passage seem fairly intelligible without it.

14. †ἢ† ἄλλο τι σκοπεῖσθαι] Dobree proposes to read οὐδὲ ἄλλο τι, and Poppo approves of the same reading. It would be the better Greek, but perhaps Thucydides wrote ἢ, confusing οὐδὲν μᾶλλον, with οὐκ ἐδόκει ὀλιγαρχίας μᾶλλον ἢ δημοκρατίας δεῖσθαι.

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σκοπεῖσθαι ἢ ὅτῳ τρόπῳ, ἐκ τοῦ παρόντος κόσμου τὴν πόλιν μεταστήσας, ὑπὸ τῶν ἐταίρων παρακληθεὶς κάτεισι, σφίσι δὲ περιοπτέον εἶναι τοῦτο μάλιστα, ὅπως μὴ στασιάσωσι [τῷ] βασιλεῖ τε οὐκ εὐπορον εἶναι καὶ Πελοποννησίων ἥδη ὁμοίως ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ ὄντων, καὶ πόλεις ἐχόντων ἐν τῇ αὐτοῦ ἀρχῇ οὐ τὰς ἐλαχίστας, Ἀθηναίοις προσθέμενον, οἷς οὐ πιστεύει, πράγματα ἔχειν, ἐξὸν Πελοποννησίου, ὑφ' ὧν κακὸν οὐδέν [πῶ] πέπονθε, φίλους ποιήσασθαι. τὰς τε 4 ξυμμαχίδας πόλεις, αἷς ὑπεσχῆσθαι δὴ σφᾶς ὀλιγαρχίαν, 10 ὅτι δὴ καὶ αὐτοὶ οὐ δημοκρατήσονται, εἰ εἰδέναι ἔφη ὅτι οὐδὲν μᾶλλον σφίσιν οὐθ' αἱ ἀφεστηκυῖαι προσχωρήσονται οὐθ' αἱ ὑπάρχουσαι βεβαιότεραι ἔσονται· οὐ γὰρ βουλήσθαι αὐτοὺς μετ' ὀλιγαρχίας ἢ δημοκρατίας δουλεύειν μᾶλλον, ἢ μεθ' ὁποτέρου ἂν τύχῃσι τούτων ἐλευθέρους εἶναι. 15 τούς τε καλοὺς καγαθοὺς ὀνομαζομένους οὐκ ἐλάσσω αὐτοὺς 5 νομίζειν σφίσι πράγματα παρέξειν τοῦ δήμου, ποριστὰς ὄντας καὶ ἐσηγητὰς τῶν κακῶν τῷ δήμῳ, ἐξ ὧν τὰ πλείω αὐτοὺς ὠφελείσθαι· καὶ τὸ μὲν ἐπ' ἐκείνοις εἶναι, καὶ ἄκριτοι

2. ἐτέρων A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.T.V.

οὐ περιοπτέον B. διαστήσωσι g.

includit Bekk.) τῷ τε βασιλεῖ B. Porpo.

τῷ βασιλεῖ καὶ L.O.P.g. τῷ βασιλεῖ δὲ N.V. vulgo τῷ βασιλεῖ.

εἶναι καὶ A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.e.f.g.i.k.m.

Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri εἶναι λέγων καί.

6. αὐτοῦ] om. c.d. οὐ τὰς ἐλαχίστας B. Bekk. Goell. ceteri οὐκ ἐλαχίστας.

7. ἔχειν R.f. ἀφ' d.i.k.

8. οὐδὲν κακὸν G.L.O.Q.R.d.f.g.i.k.m. οὐδὲν κακὸν ἢ δεινὸν N.V. οὐθέν πῶ κακὸν B. οὐδέν [πῶ] κακὸν Porpo. κακὸν οὐδέν πῶ Bekk. 2. πῶ] om. A.E.F.G.

12. βούλεσθαι L. 14. τούτων A.B.E.F.H.N.T.V.c. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τούτου.

15. τούς τε γὰρ καλοὺς d. τούτους γὰρ καλοὺς i. ἐλάττω B.

16. νομίζειν A.B.E.F.H.K.N.Q.T.V.e.f.g. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo νομίσαι.

τὰ πράγματα g. 18. ὠφελῆσθαι i. ἐκείνους A.E.F.H.N.T.V. ἄκριτον P.

3. περιοπτέον] Περισκεπτέον est glos-

sema, quod, expulsa vera scriptura, in

contextum venit. Περιοπτέον habet et-

iam Thomas Magister in periopō. Duk.

5. ὁμοίως ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ ὄντων]

"Being on an equality at sea." For

this use of the adverb as the predicate

of a proposition, see Matthiae, Gr. Gr.

§. 308. §. 604. Jelf, 375. 3.

15. τούς τε καλοὺς καγαθοὺς ὀνομαζο-

μένους] Compare Aristot. Politic. IV. 8,

4. δοκοῦσιν ἔχειν οἱ εὐποροὶ ὧν ἕνεκεν οἱ

ἀδικοῦντες ἀδικοῦσιν· ὅθεν καὶ καλοὺς

3. δὲ] δὲ οὐ B. περισκεπτέον K.L.

τῷ βασιλεῖ τε f. Goell. Bekk. (τῷ uncis

inclusit Bekk.) τῷ βασιλεῖ B. Porpo.

τῷ βασιλεῖ καὶ L.O.P.g. τῷ βασιλεῖ δὲ N.V. vulgo τῷ βασιλεῖ.

εἶναι καὶ A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.e.f.g.i.k.m.

Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri εἶναι λέγων καί.

6. αὐτοῦ] om. c.d. οὐ τὰς ἐλαχίστας B. Bekk. Goell. ceteri οὐκ ἐλαχίστας.

7. ἔχειν R.f. ἀφ' d.i.k.

8. οὐδὲν κακὸν G.L.O.Q.R.d.f.g.i.k.m. οὐδὲν κακὸν ἢ δεινὸν N.V. οὐθέν πῶ κακὸν B. οὐδέν [πῶ] κακὸν Porpo. κακὸν οὐδέν πῶ Bekk. 2. πῶ] om. A.E.F.G.

12. βούλεσθαι L. 14. τούτων A.B.E.F.H.N.T.V.c. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τούτου.

15. τούς τε γὰρ καλοὺς d. τούτους γὰρ καλοὺς i. ἐλάττω B.

16. νομίζειν A.B.E.F.H.K.N.Q.T.V.e.f.g. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo νομίσαι.

τὰ πράγματα g. 18. ὠφελῆσθαι i. ἐκείνους A.E.F.H.N.T.V. ἄκριτον P.

καγαθοὺς καὶ γνωρίμους τούτους προσα-

γορεύουσιν.

18. καὶ τὸ μὲν ἐπ' ἐκείνοις εἶναι] Vide

ad IV. 28, 1. Duk. "As far as the

"aristocracy were concerned," "if

"there was nothing but the aristocracy

"in the commonwealth." See Matthiae,

Gr. Gr. §. 282. Jelf, 679. 2. I believe

that the accusative is to be preferred to

the dative, τὸ ἐπ' ἐκείνους εἶναι, as in IV.

28, 1. τὸ ἐπὶ σφᾶς εἶναι, and many of

the best MSS. read ἐκείνους in this pas-

sage.

SAMOS. A. C. 412—1. Olymp. 92. 1.

ἀν καὶ βιαίτερον ἀποθνήσκειν, τὸν δὲ δῆμον σφῶν τε κατα-
 6 φυγὴν εἶναι καὶ ἐκείνων σωφρονιστήν. καὶ ταῦτα παρ' αὐτῶν
 τῶν ἔργων ἐπισταμένους τὰς πόλεις σαφῶς αὐτοὺς εἰδέναι, ὅτι
 οὕτω νομίζουσιν. οὐκ οὐκ ἐαυτῷ γε τῶν ἀπὸ Ἀλκιβιάδου καὶ
 ἐν τῷ παρόντι πρασσομένων ἀρέσκειν οὐδέν. XLIX. οἱ δὲ 5
 ξυλλεγέντες τῶν ἐν τῇ † ξυνομοσίᾳ, † ὥσπερ
 καὶ τὸ πρῶτον αὐτοῖς ἐδόκει, τὰ τε παρόντα
 ἐδέχοντο καὶ ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας πρέσβεις Πεί-
 σανδρον καὶ ἄλλους παρεσκευάζοντο πέμπειν,
 ὅπως περὶ τε τῆς τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου καθόδου πράττειεν καὶ 10
 τῆς τοῦ ἐκεῖ δήμου καταλύσεως, καὶ τὸν Τισσαφέρην φίλον
 τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ποιήσειαν. L. γνοὺς δὲ ὁ Φρύνιχος ὅτι
 εἴσοιτο περὶ τῆς τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου καθόδου λόγος
 καὶ ὅτι Ἀθηναῖοι ἐνδέχονται αὐτήν, δέισας
 πρὸς τὴν ἐναντίωσιν τῶν λεχθέντων ὑφ' αὐτοῦ, 15
 μὴ ἢν κατέλθῃ ὥς κωλυτὴν ὄντα κακῶς δρᾶ,
 τρέπεται ἐπὶ τοιόνδε τι. πέμπει ὥς τὸν Ἀστυ-
 2 οχον τὸν Λακεδαιμονίων ναύαρχον, ἔτι τότε
 ὄντα περὶ τὴν Μίλητον, κρύφα ἐπιστείλας ὅτι Ἀλκιβιάδης

1. ἀν] om. Gregor. Cor. p. 74. ed. Schaefer. βεβαιότερον B.P. βιαίτεροι
 Gregori codices plerique. ἀποθνήσκειν Greg. 2. αὐτῶν τῶν A.B.C.F.
 H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.f.g.i.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. αὐτῶν c. vulgo αὐτῶν γε τῶν.
 3. αὐτὸς] om. i. 4. νομίζουσιν οἰκεῖν C.T. sed ille ultimam τοῦ οἰκεῖν syllabam
 ex emendatione. οὐκ οὐκ A.E.F.K. γε] om. C. G.K.c.e. 5. πραττομέ-
 νων B. 6. ξυλλεχθέντες d. ξυνομοσίᾳ] Hoc Bekkero, Dobræo, aliisque proba-
 batur recepti. Libri ξυμμαχία. 7. τὸ πρῶτον f. τε] om. C. 8. πείσαν-
 δρον K. 10. πράττειεν B. 12. ὅ] om. C.K.e. 13. τῆς ἀλκιβιάδου καθόδου O.
 τῆς καθόδου τοῦ ἀλκιβιάδου f. 14. ὅτι οἱ ἀθηναῖοι Q. ἀθηναῖοι] ἀθηναίων E.F.
 15. λεχθέντων ὑφ' αὐτοῦ A.E.F.G. ὑφ' αὐτοῦ λεχθέντων B. Bekk. 2. ὑπ' αὐτοῦ
 N.R. sed γρ. ὑφ' αὐτοῦ V. 16. ἢν] ἢ ἂν B. καταθελή i. 17. τοιόνδε E.m.
 18. τὸν λακεδαιμονίων B.L.O. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τῶν λακεδαιμονίων. τότε]
 om. N. 19. ὄντα] om. c. post τότε ponit B. ὄντα τότε Bekk. 2.

6. † ξυνομοσίᾳ] This is clearly the true reading, which Haack, Göller, Krüger, Bekker, and Dobree, have agreed in preferring. Compare 48, 1. ξυρίσταςαν τῶν ἀνθρώπων τοὺς ἐπιτη-
 δέους ἐς ξυνομοσίαν.

12. ὅτι εἴσοιτο—ὅτι ἐνδέχονται] As the indicative and optative-subjunctive are used in this oratio obliqua with equal correctness, and with entire sameness

of meaning, we need not be surprised at finding the construction varied from one to the other. See Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 507. 3. and Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 137. Jelf, 802. 5. γ.

19. κρύφα ἐπιστείλας—σαφῶς ἐγγρά-
 ψας] No opposition is intended, I think, between κρύφα and σαφῶς, but the first is said with reference to the Athenians, the second with reference

SAMOS. A. C. 412—1. Olymp. 92. 1.

αὐτῶν τὰ πράγματα φθείρει Τισσαφέρην Ἀθηναίοις φίλον
 ποιῶν, καὶ τᾶλλα σαφῶς ἐγγράψας· ξυγγνώμην δὲ εἶναι
 ἑαυτῷ περὶ ἀνδρὸς πολεμίου καὶ μετὰ τοῦ τῆς πόλεως ἄξυμ-
 φόρου κακόν τι βουλευέιν. ὁ δὲ Ἀστύοχος τὸν μὲν Ἀλκι-3
 βιάδην, ἄλλως τε καὶ οὐκέτι ὁμοίως ἐς χεῖρας ἰόντα, οὐδὲ
 διανοεῖτο τιμωρεῖσθαι, ἀνελθὼν δὲ παρ' αὐτὸν ἐς Μαγνησίαν
 καὶ παρὰ Τισσαφέρην ἅμα λέγει τε αὐτοῖς τὰ ἐπισταλέντα
 ἐκ τῆς Σάμου, καὶ γίγνεται αὐτοῖς μηνυτῆς, προσέθηκέ τε, ὡς
 ἐλέγετο, ἐπὶ ἰδίους κέρδεσι Τισσαφέρνει ἑαυτὸν, καὶ περὶ
 10 τούτων καὶ περὶ τῶν ἄλλων· διόπερ καὶ περὶ τῆς μισθοφορᾶς
 οὐκ ἐντελοῦς οὔσης μαλακωτέρως ἀνθήπτετο. ὁ δὲ Ἀλκι-4
 βιάδης εὐθὺς πέμπει κατὰ Φρυνίχου γράμματα ἐς τὴν Σάμον
 πρὸς τοὺς ἐν τέλει ὄντας, οἳα δέδρακε, καὶ ἄξίων αὐτὸν ἀπο-
 θνήσκειν. θορυβούμενος δὲ ὁ Φρύνιχος, καὶ πάννυ ἐν τῷ 5
 15 μεγίστῳ κινδύνῳ ὧν διὰ τὸ μήνυμα, ἀποστέλλει αὐθις πρὸς
 τὸν Ἀστύοχον, τά τε πρότερα μεμφόμενος ὅτι οὐ καλῶς
 ἐκρύβθη, καὶ νῦν ὅτι ὅλον τὸ στράτευμα τὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων

1. τισσαφέρην C.E.F.G.H.g.k.m. 2. τᾶλλα πάντα σαφῶς B. συγγνώμην
 C.V.e.g. 3. αὐτῷ B.K. τοῦ] om. C.Q.c.e.f. ξυμφόρου i. 5. οὐδέ]
 οὐ i. 6. ἀνελθὼν A.E.F.H.L.N.O.T.V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἀπελθὼν.
 αὐτῶν F.T. 7. λέγει] ἀγγέλλει L.O.P.R.f.g.k. ἀπαγγέλλει d.i. 8. αὐτοῖς]
 Non valde grata est repetitio τοῦ αὐτοῖς. Si per MSS. liceret, mallem αὐτός. DUK.
 αὐτὸς E. Valla. 9. τοῖς ἰδίους R. 10. τούτων A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.T.V.
 b.e.f.i.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. τοῦτο g. vulgo τοῦτου. κοινουῖσθαι post ἄλλων B.
 Bekk. et uncis notatum Poppo. et Goell. ed. 2. περὶ] om. B.V. 12. εὐθὺς
 πέμπει A.B.E.F.H.N.Q.T.V.f. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. πέμπει c. vulgo πέμπει εὐθύς.
 13. ἐν τέλει E.F. 15. ἀποστέλει c. 16. κακῶς c. 17. ὅτι] om. B.
 στράτευμα τῶν L.O.f.

to Astyochus. The whole fact of Phrynichus' communicating with the enemy's commander was to be a *secret* to the Athenians; the particulars of Alcibiades' conduct were to be stated *clearly* to Astyochus.

5. οὐκέτι—ἰόντα] The Scholiast interprets this to mean, ἐς δεξιῶσιν φιλικήν. But is not the sense rather, "no longer coming within his reach as "before," i. e. being now out of his power?

8. προσέθηκε—Τισσαφέρνει ἑαυτὸν] Bekker adds κοινουῖσθαι, on the authority of the MS. B. The addition is, I

think, most unlucky. The middle form κοινουῖσθαι is nowhere used by Thucydides to express "imparting information;" it is always κοινὸν in the active: and again Thucydides is not speaking here of information in particular, as appears from the next clause; but of a general leaning to the interests of Tissaphernes. Προστίθεαι ἑαυτὸν is equivalent to προστίθεσθαι, "accedere ad partes," "favere alicui, et voluntati ejus obsequi." So Herodot. II. 160, 5. οὐδεμίαν εἶναι μηχανὴν ὅπως οὐ τῷ ἀσπῷ ἀγωνιζομένῳ προσθήσονται ἀδικούντες τὸν ξείνον.

ἐτοῖμος εἶη, τὸ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ, παρασχεῖν αὐτοῖς διαφθεῖραι, γράψας καθ' ἕκαστα, ἀτειχίστου οὔσης Σάμου, ᾧ ἂν τρόπῳ αὐτὰ πράξειε, καὶ ὅτι ἀνεπίφθονόν οἱ ἦδη εἶη, περὶ τῆς ψυχῆς δι' ἐκείνους κινδυνεύοντι, καὶ τοῦτο καὶ ἄλλο πᾶν δρᾶσαι μᾶλλον ἢ ὑπὸ τῶν ἐχθίστων αὐτὸν διαφθαρῆναι· ὁ δὲ ὅς Ἄστυοχος μηνύει καὶ ταῦτα τῷ Ἀλκιβιάδῃ. LI. καὶ ὡς

Danger of Phrynichus, προήσθητο αὐτὸν ὁ Φρύνιχος ἀδικούντα καὶ and the address with ὅσον οὐ παροῦσαν ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου περὶ which he saved him- τοῦτων ἐπιστολὴν, αὐτὸς προφθάσας τῷ στρα- self from it.

τεύματι ἐξάγγελος γίγνεται ὡς οἱ πολέμιοι μέλλουσιν, ἀτει- 10 χίστου οὔσης τῆς Σάμου καὶ ἅμα τῶν νεῶν οὐ πασῶν ἔνδον ὁρμουσῶν, ἐπιθήσεσθαι τῷ στρατοπέδῳ, καὶ ταῦτα σαφῶς πεπυσμένος εἶη, καὶ χρῆναι τειχίζειν τε Σάμον ὡς τάχιστα καὶ τᾶλλα ἐν φυλακῇ ἔχειν· ἐστρατήγει δὲ καὶ κύριος ἦν 2 αὐτὸς πράσσων ταῦτα. καὶ οἱ μὲν τὸν τειχισμὸν τε παρε- 15 σκευάζοντο, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ τοιούτου, καὶ ὡς μέλλουσα, Σάμος θᾶσσον ἐτειχίσθη· αἱ δὲ παρὰ τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου ἐπιστολαὶ οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον ἦκον, ὅτι προδίδοται τε τὸ στράτευμα ὑπὸ

1. ἔτοιμον d.i. τῷ ἐν d. 2. οὔσης τῆς σάμου Q.R.c.f. 3. εἶη οἱ ἦδη c. εἶη om. T. ψυχικῆς R. 4. ἐκείνου c.d. κινδυνεύοντα d.i. πᾶν δρᾶσαι B.F.H.f. Bekk. Poppo. Goell. τι πᾶν δρᾶσαι A.L.O. τι (τὸ G. teste Bekk.) πᾶν ἂν δρᾶσαι P.g.k.m. τι δρᾶσαι ἂν K. τι ἂν πᾶν δρᾶσαι T. πᾶν δρᾶσαι ἄλλο N.V. vulgo τι ἂν δρᾶσαι. 5. αὐτὸν] αὐτῶν H.T. αὐτὰ f. om. K. 9. φθάσας d.i. 10. ἄγγελος L.c.d.e. ὡς] καὶ i. 11. καὶ ἅμα] om. A.F.H.N.V. ἅμα καὶ L. 13. πεπεισμένος B.N.Q.V. τειχίζειν σάμον τε N.V. τε] τὴν c.e. om. d.i. 15. πρᾶττων B. 16. καὶ ὡς Haack. Poppo. Goell. Dobræus. Bekk. 17. θᾶσσον] om. e. παρ' ἀλκιβιάδου K. 18. προδίδοται B.F.H.N.T.V.d.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. παραδίδοται c. vulgo παραδίδοται. τε] om. A.F.H.N.T.d.

10. ἐξάγγελος] Ammon. ἄγγελος. ἦσαν γὰρ τινες τῷ Νικίᾳ διάγγελοι, pro ἐξάγγελοι. Hesych. ἐξάγγελος, ὁ τὰ ἔσω γεγονότα τοῖς ἔξω ἀγγέλλων. Apud Sophoclem Trachin. valet index. Apud Demosth. ἐξαγγέλλειν τὰ ἀπόρρητα, Philip. I. WASS.

14. κύριος ἦν—πράσσω] Göller well compares V. 34, 2. μήτε πριαμένους τι κυρίους εἶναι. So needless is Dobree's proposed alteration πράσσειν.

16. καὶ ὡς μέλλουσα] "As under any "circumstances it was going to be fort- "tified." The expression is elliptical, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ τοιούτου, καὶ τοῦ τοιούτου μὴ

γενομένου καὶ ὡς μέλλουσα τειχίσεσθαι. "It was fortified, both owing to this "circumstance, and because, suppos- "ing this circumstance not to have "happened, even then, (or, even thus,) "it was going to be fortified." And wherever the expression καὶ ὡς occurs, it always retains its proper meaning "even thus," whether the word "thus" refers to a state of things actually expressed, or, as in the present instance, to one arising from the implied denial of a circumstance or condition previously mentioned. Compare I. 44, 2. III. 33, 2. VII. 81, 4. VIII. 56, 3.

IONIA. A. C. 412—1. Olymp. 92. 1.

Φρυνιχον καὶ οἱ πολέμοι μέλλουσιν ἐπιθήσασθαι. δόξας δὲ ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης οὐ πιστὸς εἶναι, ἀλλὰ τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων προειδὼς τῷ Φρυνίχῳ ὥς ξυνειδότε κατ' ἔχθραν ἀνατιθέναι, οὐδὲν ἔβλαψεν αὐτὸν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ξυνεμαρτύρησε μᾶλλον 5 ταῦτα ἑσαγγείλας.

LII. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο Ἀλκιβιάδης μὲν Τισσαφέρην παρεσκεύαζε καὶ ἀνέπειθεν ὅπως φίλος ἔσται τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις,

IONIA.

δεδιότα μὲν τοὺς Πελοποννησίους, ὅτι πλείοσι

Alcibiades labours to win over Tissaphernes to the interest of Athens.

ναυσὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων παρήσαν, βουλόμενον δὲ

ὅμως, εἰ δύναιτό πως, πεισθῆναι, ἄλλως τε καὶ

ἐπειδὴ τὴν ἐν τῇ Κνίδῳ διαφορὰν περὶ τῶν

Θηραμένους σπονδῶν ἦσθετο τῶν Πελοποννησίων, (ἥδη γὰρ κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν καιρὸν ἐν τῇ Ῥόδῳ ὄντων αὐτῶν ἐγεγένητο,)

2. δ] om. L.O.k. εἶναι] om. i. ὑπὸ d. 4. οὐθέν B. καὶ] om. g.

5. ταῦτα Heilm. Poppo. Goell. ἑσαγγείλας B. Goell. Bekk. ἀπαγγείλας A.E. F.H.N.R.T.V. Poppo. vulgo ἑξαγγείλας. 6. ὁ ἀλκιβιάδης g. μὲν] om. i.

8. δεδιότα E.F. 9. παρήσαν τῶν ἀθηναίων N. 10. δύναιθ' ὅπως A.

πιστευθῆναι G.K.L.O.P.R.T.c.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. καὶ] om. L. 11. τῇ] om. e.

12. θηριμένους Bekk. 13. ὄντων] om. f. αὐτῶ A.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.T.g.k.m.

5. ἑσαγγείλας] I think that this reading is to be preferred to ἑξαγγείλας, although the distinction between them is very faint, perhaps imaginary. It seems to me that the simple notion required here is that of "telling," or "informing of," which is well expressed by ἑσαγγέλλω, as in I. 116, 3. 131, 1. III. 3, 3. Ἐξαγγάλλειν is either used in the sense of "divulging a secret," or of "carrying a report from a place" of what was going on there," as in IV. 27, 3. Xenoph. Hellen. I. 1, 8.

9. βουλόμενον—πεισθῆναι] "Disposed" "to be convinced, if he could," that is, wishing to favour the Athenians, if Alcibiades could make out to his satisfaction that he could do so without danger from the resentment of the Peloponnesians.

12. ἥδη γὰρ—ἐγεγένητο] "For by this" time, as the Peloponnesians were "actually at Rhodes, the quarrel had" taken place." That is to say, the quarrel had taken place at Cnidus; (ch. 43, 2—4.) and from Cnidus the

Peloponnesians had moved to Rhodes; (ch. 44, 1.) therefore as the Peloponnesians were arrived at Rhodes when Alcibiades made his application to Tissaphernes, it was perfectly possible for Tissaphernes to be influenced in his reception of the proposals by his feelings of resentment towards the Peloponnesians, as that having occurred while they were at Cnidus, must have been prior to his interview with Alcibiades. The object of Thucydides' remark as to the time was to prevent his reader from supposing that the story of Alcibiades' intrigues had not yet been brought down to the point where the narrative of the operations of the war had been suspended; i.e. the arrival of the Peloponnesians at Rhodes; as from that point he had gone back to give the whole story of Alcibiades' change of party, (ch. 45. init. ἔτι πρότερον, πρὶν ἐς τὴν Ῥόδον αὐτοὺς ἀναστῆναι,) and it might not be clear that the thread of the narrative was as yet joined again.

ATHENS. A. C. 412—1. Olymp. 92. 1.

ἐν ἣ τὸν τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου λόγον πρότερον εἰρημένον, περὶ τοῦ ἐλευθεροῦν τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους τὰς ἀπάσας πόλεις, ἐπηλήθευσεν ὁ Λίχας, οὐ φάσκων ἀνεκτὸν εἶναι ξυγκεῖσθαι κρατεῖν βασιλέα τῶν πόλεων, ὃν ποτὲ καὶ πρότερον ἢ αὐτὸς ἦ οἱ πατέρες ἦρχον. καὶ ὁ μὲν Ἀλκιβιάδης, ἅτε περὶ μεγάλων ἀγωνιζόμενος, προθύμως τὸν Τισσαφέρνην θεραπεύων προσέκειτο· LIII. οἱ δὲ μετὰ τοῦ Πεισάνδρου πρέσβεις τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀποσταλέντες ἐκ τῆς Σάμου, ἀφικόμενοι ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας, λόγους ἐποιοῦντο ἐν τῷ δήμῳ κεφαλαιοῦντες ἐκ πολλῶν, μάλιστα δὲ ὡς ἐξείη αὐτοῖς, Ἀλκιβιάδην καταγαγοῦσι καὶ μὴ τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον δημοκρατουμένοις, βασιλέα τε ξύμμαχον ἔχειν καὶ Πελοποννησίων περιγενέσθαι. ἀντιλεγόντων δὲ πολλῶν καὶ ἄλλων περὶ τῆς δημοκρατίας, καὶ τῶν Ἀλκιβιάδου ἅμα ἐχθρῶν διαβοώντων ὡς δεινὸν εἶη εἰ τοὺς νόμους βιασάμενος κάτεισι, καὶ Εὐμολπιδῶν καὶ Κηρύκων

1. ἢ A.B.C.E.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τῇ. τὸν] om. d.i. 2. τοὺς recepi ex A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.Q.T.V.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. om. G. ἀπάσας τὰς A.E.F.H.N.Q.R.T.V. Poppo. 3. ἀπηλείθυσεν g. ἐπελήλυθεν d. λιχίας e. εἶναι] εἴη A.E.F.N.V. 5. οἱ] om. K. ὁ μὲν A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri μὲν δὲ ὁ. 6. τὸν τισσαφέρνην E.F. τὸν τισσαφέρνην A.B.H.T.V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τῷ τισσαφέρνην. 7. μετὰ] om. Q. 9. καὶ ἀφικόμενοι A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.R.T.V.f.g. 11. τὸν ἀλκιβιάδην Gregor. Cor. p. 79. καταγαγοῦσι A.B.F.H.N.R.T.V.f. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. cum Gregorio. καταγάγουσι E.Q. vulgo κατάγουσι. 13. καὶ πελ. δὲ περιγενέσθαι Marcellus ap. Gregor. I. 1. 15. καὶ ἄλλων] om. C.c.e. 16. εἴ] om. H.T.

1. τὸν τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου λόγον] Cap. 45. et 46. De illis, ἐπηλήθευσεν ὁ Λίχας, recte sentit Stephanus (esse ἐπηλήθευσε quod paullo ante [c. 51, fin.] dixerat ξυνεμαρτύρησε). Similis est locus IV. 85. in princip. ubi vide Scholiasten. DUK.

7. προσέκειτο] Προσκέεισθαι hac significatione, non addito casu, etiam VII. 18. 1. et 78, 3. dicit Thucydides. DUK.

17. Εὐμολπιδῶν καὶ Κηρύκων] These were the families who enjoyed the hereditary right of ministering at the mysteries of Ceres. The Eumolpidæ were properly the priests, who were supposed to possess the full knowledge of all points of the religious ceremonial.

(Lysias, Andocid. p. 204. Reiske.) The ceryces, or heralds, were the actual slayers of the victims in the sacrifices; (Athenæus, XIV. 79.) but were not allowed to pronounce with authority on any matter of religion. (Andocides, de Mysteriis, p. 57. Reiske.) In every family of these sacred heralds, the father had his son solemnly enrolled in the sacred order, as soon as he had passed his boyhood; having first made oath that he was his true son, in order to prevent the intermixture of any strange blood. (Andocides de Mysteriis, p. 63.) Thus the ceryces at Athens must have resembled the sacred orders of the

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περὶ τῶν μυστικῶν, δι' ἅπερ ἔφυγε, μαρτυρομένων καὶ ἐπιθιαζόντων μὴ κατάγειν, ὁ Πείσανδρος παρελθὼν πρὸς πολλὴν ἀντιλογίαν καὶ σχετλιασμὸν ἡρώτα ἕνα ἕκαστον παράγων τῶν ἀντιλεγόντων, εἴ τινα ἐλπίδα ἔχει σωτηρίας 5 τῇ πόλει, Πελοποννησίῳ ναῦς τε οὐκ ἐλάσσους σφῶν ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ ἀντιπρώρους ἔχόντων καὶ πόλεις ξυμμαχίδας πλείους, βασιλέως τε αὐτοῖς καὶ Τισσαφέρνους χρήματα παρεχόντων, σφίσι τε οὐκέτι ὄντων, εἰ μὴ τις πείσει βασιλέα μεταστῆναι παρὰ σφᾶς. ὁπότε δὲ μὴ φαίησαν ἐρωτώμενοι, 3 10 ἐνταῦθα δὴ σαφῶς ἔλεγεν αὐτοῖς ὅτι “ τοῦτο τοῖνυν οὐκ “ ἔστιν ἡμῖν γενέσθαι, εἰ μὴ πολιτεύσομέν τε σωφρονέ- “ στερον καὶ ἐς ὀλίγους μᾶλλον τὰς ἀρχὰς ποιήσομεν, ἵνα “ πιστεύῃ ἡμῖν βασιλεὺς, (καὶ μὴ περὶ πολιτείας τὸ πλεόν “ βουλευώμεν ἐν τῷ παρόντι ἢ περὶ σωτηρίας, ὕστερον

1. περὶ τῶν μυστικῶν] om. K. ἔφυγε f. μαρτυρομένων A.C.E.F.H.N.T.V. c.d.e.f.g.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μαρτυρουμένων. ἐπιθιαζόντων F.T. 3. ἕκαστον αὐτῶν παράγων A.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.f.g.i.k.m. παράγει L.O. 4. τῶν] om. K. εἴ B. Goell. Bekk. ἢν L.O.R.g. ἢν E.F. ἢν G. A. et vulgo ἢν. ἔχει A.B.C.E.F.H.K.Q.T.V.i. N correct. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἔχῃ G. vulgo ἔχῃ. 5. ἐλάττους—θαλάττῃ B. 7. πλείους τε βασιλέως A.F.H.T. 8. τι πείσει T. πείσῃ A.E.F.H.K.N.V.c. 9. μεταναστῆναι R. δε] δὴ A.B.C.E.F. H.K.T. om. g. 10. ἤδη B. ἔλεγεν A.B.E.H.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.f.g.i.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἔλεγετο. οὐκ ἔστιν] om. K. 11. ἡμῖν N.V.e. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἡμῖν. πολιτεύσομεν E.F.H.O.T.V. πολιτεύσαιμεν L. 12. ἐπ' e. ὀλίγον i. τὰς ἀ. π.] om. c.e. ποιήσωμεν N.Q.V. ποιήσομεν Bekk. Goell. Dobræus. vulgo ποιήσαιμεν. 13. πιστεύσῃ ὁ βασιλεὺς Q. μὴ] μὴν A.B.E.F.H.T. et corr. G. πλείον A.B.E.F.H.N.T.V.f. Poppo. 14. βουλεύσομεν B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐβουλευσαμεν A.F.H.f. et corr. E.G. ἐβουλεύσομεν pr. E. βουλεύομεν T. πιστεύομεν L.O.P.g.k. βουλευώμεν Dobræus. vulgo βουλεύομεν. καὶ μὴ τὸ περὶ σωτηρίας T.

ceryces and magiri (μάγειροι, “cooks”) at Sparta, which were also strictly hereditary. Herodot. VI. 60.

1. μαρτυρομένων] Quia addit ἐπιθιαζόντων, dubito, an præferendum sit, quod habent Codd. Reg. et Cass. μαρτυρομένῳ, ut sæpe apud Aristophanem et alios μαρτύρομαι, et μαρτύρομαι θεούς. Thucydides, VI. 80, 3. δεόμεθα δὲ καὶ μαρτυρόμεθα ἅμα. Testari, et deos hominesque testari dicunt Latini. Duk.

4. εἴ τινα ἐλπίδα ἔχει] This reading, as Poppo well observes, corresponds best with the answer, ὁπότε μὴ φαίησαν. Had it been ἢν τινα, the answer would have been rather “none” than “no.”

14. βουλευώμεν] Dobree proposes to read βουλεύσομεν, making the clause καὶ μὴ περὶ, down to ἀρέσκῃ, a parenthesis, and connecting κατάξομεν with ποιήσομεν. This would be very good sense, and such a parenthesis might be paralleled from IV. 18, 4, where the clause, καὶ ταῖς συμφοραῖς—προσφέρουντο comes in parenthetically in like manner in the midst of the main sentence. It makes indeed a fair sense to connect, with Bekker and Göller, εἰ μὴ πολιτεύσομεν καὶ—ποιήσομεν,—καὶ βουλευώσομεν μὴ περὶ πολιτείας τὸ πλεόν ἢ περὶ σωτηρίας,—Ἀλκιβιάδην τε κατάξομεν. Yet the distinct measures on which the safety

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“ γὰρ ἐξέσται ἡμῖν καὶ μεταθέσθαι, ἣν μὴ τι ἀρέσκη), Ἄλ-
 “ κιβιάδην τε κατάξομεν, ὃς μόνος τῶν νῦν οἶός τε τοῦτο
 “ κατεργάσασθαι.” LIV. ὁ δὲ δῆμος τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀκούων

The people resolve that
 ten of the conspirators
 shall be sent to Tissa-
 phernes, to conclude
 every thing at their
 2 discretion with him.
 Phrynichus is deprived
 of his command. The
 oligarchical clubs in
 Athens (see III. 82.)
 are engaged to co-
 operate with the con-
 spirators in their usual
 3 way, by violence and
 assassination.

χαλεπῶς ἔφερε τὸ περὶ τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας· σαφῶς
 δὲ διδασκόμενος ὑπὸ τοῦ Πεισάνδρου μὴ εἶναι 5
 ἄλλην σωτηρίαν, δείσας, καὶ ἅμα ἐλπίζων ὥς
 καὶ μεταβαλεῖται, ἐνέδωκε. καὶ ἐψηφίσαντο
 πλεύσαντα τὸν Πείσανδρον καὶ δέκα ἄνδρας
 μετ’ αὐτοῦ πράσσειν, ὅπη ἂν αὐτοῖς δοκοίη
 ἄριστα ἔξειν, τά τε πρὸς τὸν Τισσαφέρην 10
 καὶ τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην. ἅμα τε διαβαλόντος καὶ
 Φρύνιχον τοῦ Πεισάνδρου, παρέλυσεν ὁ δῆμος
 τῆς ἀρχῆς καὶ τὸν ξυνάρχοντα Σκιρωνίδην,
 ἀντέπεμψαν δὲ στρατηγοὺς ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς Διομέδοντα καὶ
 Λέοντα. τὸν δὲ Φρύνιχον ὁ Πείσανδρος φάσκων Ἰασον 15
 προδοῦναι καὶ Ἀμόργην διέβαλεν, οὐ νομίζων ἐπιτήδειον

1. γὰρ] om. A.F.H. δὲ recens A. et N. suprascripto γάρ. ἡ μεταπεριθέσθαι
 A.E.F.H.N. μετὰ περιθέσθαι V. ἀρέσκειν A.E.F. ἀρέσκει T. 2. τε] δὲ
 L.O. κατατάξομεν G. κατὰξαιμεν L. κατάξομεν V. τε] om. K. 3. μὲν]
 om. C.L.O.K.Q.g. 4. ἐφέρετο περὶ A.E.F.H.K.N.T.V. 6. ἐπελπίζων A.B.
 E.F.H.N.Q.T.V. Bekk. [ἐπ]ελπίζων Poppo. ceteri ἐλπίζων. ὥς μεταβαλεῖται L.
 7. μεταβαλεῖν τε A.E.F. 9. πράττειν B. ὅποι Q.R. ἂν] om. C.K.e.
 δοκοίη] om. L. 10. τὸν] om. K. 11. τὸν] om. B. 12. ὁ δῆμος] accessit
 ex A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.d.f.g.i.k.m. Bekk. Poppo. Goell. 13. κυρωνί-
 δην F. κερωνίδην B.E. (F. teste Bekk.) R. 14. δὲ] om. C.e. 15. ὁ] om. R.
 ἴασον] ἴσον Q. ἴλασσαν d. 16. διέβαλεν A.

of Athens was said to depend were two: the change of the constitution and the recall of Alcibiades; and the words καὶ μὴ περὶ πολιτείας—ἀρέσκη are better taken as a sort of palliative, thrown in instantly to check the anger of the people at the mention of an oligarchy, than as expressing a thing to be done, as distinct from the two measures insisted on, and coupled rather strangely with them.

6. ἐλπίζων] Bekker reads ἐπελπίζων, in the sense of “building their hope on “this.” And instances of such a meaning of the word are not uncommon in later writers; in Dion Cassius, and in the Septuagint version of the Old Testament, in addition to the examples quoted by Hemsterhuis from Pausanias, Lucian, &c. But the meaning of the

word acknowledged by Ammonius, ἐς ἐλπίδα ἄγειν, is that in which we have already seen it used by Thucydides, VIII. 1, 1. and he is not apt to vary the meanings of his words, especially of those which are of rare occurrence. I have therefore retained the old reading ἐλπίζων.

Ἐλπίζων, ὥς καὶ μεταβαλεῖται] Cass. ἐπελπίζων. Hoc non facile defendi potest, nisi quis putet, ἐπελπίζων, ὥς καὶ μεταβαλεῖται, idem esse, ac, ἐπελπίζων τῇ μεταβολῇ· quod ita dici posset, ut illud, quod ex Heliodoro ad Luciani Dialog. I. mortuor. adnotavit Hemsterhusius: εὐμενεία τῇ παρὰ τῶν κρείττωνων ἐπελπίζειν. Sed vix credo, hic ita posse accipi, et præfero consensum aliorum librorum. DUKER.

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εἶναι τοῖς πρὸς τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην πραιοσόμενοις. καὶ ὁ μὲν 4
Πείσανδρος τὰς τε ξυνωμοσίας, αἵπερ ἐτύγχανον πρότερον
ἐν τῇ πόλει οὔσαι ἐπὶ δίκαις καὶ ἀρχαῖς, ἀπάσας ἐπελθὼν,
καὶ παρακλευσάμενος ὅπως ξυστραφέντες καὶ κοινῇ βουλευ-
5 σάμενοι καταλύσουσι τὸν δῆμον, καὶ τᾶλλα παρασκευάσας
ἐπὶ τοῖς παρούσιν ὥστε μηκέτι διαμέλλεσθαι, αὐτὸς μετὰ
τῶν δέκα ἀνδρῶν τὸν πλοῦν ὡς τὸν Τισσαφέρην ποιεῖται.

LV. Ὁ δὲ Λέων καὶ Διομέδων ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ χειμῶνι, ἀφι-
γμένοι ἤδη ἐπὶ τὰς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ναῦς, ἐπίπλουν τῇ Ῥόδῳ
10 RHODES, ἐποίησαντο. καὶ τὰς μὲν ναῦς καταλαμβά-
CHIOS, &c.
The Athenian fleet
moves to Chalcæ, to
watch the enemy at
Rhodes. Successes of
the Athenians at
Chios. νουσιν ἀνελκυσμένας τῶν Πελοποννησίων, ἐς
δὲ τὴν γῆν ἀπόβασιν τινα ποιησάμενοι, καὶ
τοὺς προσβοηθήσαντας Ῥοδίων νικήσαντες
μάχῃ, ἀπεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν Χάλκην, καὶ τὸν

2. ξυνωμοσίας E.F. 3. ἀπάσαις L.N.T.V.c. 5. καταλύσουσι C.E.F.G.H.K.N.V.
g.m. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. καταλύουσι L.O.P.T.i.k. vulgo καταλύωσι.
6. διαμέλλεσθαι, μετὰ τῶν ψηφισθέντων συμπελύν αὐτῷ δέκα ἀνδρῶν N.V. δώδεκα K.
8. καὶ διομέδων A.B.E.F.L.N.Q.T.V.i.m. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri καὶ ὁ διομέδων.
ἀφιγμένων i. ἀφιγμένοι ἀρχηγοὶ V. ἐπελθόντες ἀρχηγοὶ N. sed γρ. ἀφιγμένοι.
12. τινα] τε f. 13. προσβοηθήσαντας A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.T.g.m. Haack. Porpo.
Goell. Bekk. πρὸς βοηθήσαντας Q. προσβοηθήσαντας d.i.k. βοηθήσαντας C.K.
vulgo βοηθήσαντας. 14. ἐχώρησαν f. χαλκὴν F. κῶ V.N. sed. γρ. χάλκην.

2. τὰς—ξυνωμοσίας, κ. τ. λ.] Of these clubs or unions, Thucydides had before spoken in terms of strong censure, III. 82, 11. οὐ γὰρ μετὰ τῶν κειμένων νόμων ὠφελείας αἱ τοιαῦται ξύνοδοι, ἀλλὰ παρὰ τοὺς καθεστῶτας πλεονεξία. These societies (ἐταιρίαι) were formed between persons of the same age, and especially of the richer classes, who had more leisure to pass their time in each other's company, (συνημερεύειν, or συνδιάγειν, ὅπερ ἡ ἐταιρικὴ δοκεῖ ἔχειν. Aristot. Ethic. Nicom. VIII. 6. ad fin.) The tie thus formed was binding both in peace and war: the members of one of these brotherhoods fought by each other's side in battle; and we hear of Cimon's ἐταιροὶ to the number of 100, fighting round his armour, and dying where they stood, in order to vindicate his and their loyalty to their country, which had been impeached on account of their political opinions. (Plutarch, Cimon, XVII.)

But in spite of this instance of heroic patriotism, the loyalty of the ἐταιρίαι to a democratical constitution was generally worse than questionable. The members were closely attached to one another, and imbibed a strong aristocratical antipathy to the commons; they were leagued to assist each other if they were brought before a court of justice, and to support each other with all their interest in any contest for political offices. And, like all political clubs or unions, whether aristocratical or popular, they were little scrupulous as to the means by which their objects were to be effected: assassination being frequently practised by them, as by the patricians at Rome in their early contests with the plebs, and by the nobility of Florence in the middle ages. Dionysius speaks of such associations as having existed at Rome no less than at Athens: it was an aristocratical ἐταιρία, according to him, whose members aided

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πόλεμον ἐντεῦθεν μᾶλλον ἢ ἐκ τῆς Κῷ ἐποιοῦντο· εὐφυλακτότερα γὰρ αὐτοῖς ἐγίνετο, εἴ ποί ἀπαίροι τὸ τῶν Πελοποννησίων ναυτικόν. ἦλθε δὲ ἐς τὴν Ῥόδον καὶ Ξενοφαντίδας Λάκων παρὰ Πεδάριτου ἐκ Χίου, λέγων ὅτι τὸ τεῖχος τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἤδη ἐπιτετέλεσται, καὶ εἰ μὴ βοηθήσουσι πάσαις 5 ταῖς ναυσὶν, ἀπολείται τὰ ἐν Χίῳ πράγματα. οἱ δὲ διανοοῦντο βοηθήσειν. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ ὁ Πεδάριτος αὐτὸς τε καὶ τὸ περὶ αὐτὸν ἐπικουρικὸν ἔχων καὶ τοὺς Χίους, πανστρατιᾷ προσβαλὼν τῶν Ἀθηναίων τῷ περὶ τὰς ναῦς ἐρύματι, αἰρεῖ τέ τι αὐτοῦ καὶ νεῶν τινῶν ἀνειλκυσμένων ἐκράτησεν· ἐπεκ- 10 βοηθησάντων δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ τρεψαμένων τοὺς Χίους πρώτους, νικᾶται καὶ τὸ ἄλλο τὸ περὶ τὸν Πεδάριτον, καὶ αὐτὸς ἀποθνήσκει, καὶ τῶν Χίων πολλοὶ, καὶ ὅπλα ἐλήφθη πολλά.

LVI. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα οἱ μὲν Χίοι ἔκ τε γῆς καὶ θαλάσσης 15 ἔτι μᾶλλον ἢ πρότερον ἐπολιορκοῦντο, καὶ ὁ λιμὸς αὐτόθι ἦν

1. ἢ ἐκ Palmerius Ex. p. 57. Haack. Poppo. Bekk. 2. vulgo μᾶλλον ἐκ. εὐφυλακτότερα E.F.K.L.N.O.g.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. εὐφυλακτότερον d.i. εὐφυλακτώτερα T. vulgo εὐφυλακτοτέρα. 2. εἰπον A.B.E.F.H.T. ἀπαίροι A.B.F.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀπάρη e. ἀπῆροι H. vulgo ἀπαίροι. 3. δὲ καὶ ἐς d. 5. μὴ] μὴ τάχιστα N.V. βοηθήσωσι c.e. 7. δὲ ante ὁ πεδάριτος om. f. αὐτὸς τε A.B.F.H.L.O.P.T.d.e.f.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. αὐτὸς τε ἐξελθὼν N.V. vulgo τε. 8. αὐτὸν K.L.N.O.R.V. Goell. sine spiritu F.H. vulgo et Bekk. αὐτόν. 9. αἰρεῖ τέ τι A.B.F.H.K.L.N.O.Q.V.d.f.g.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. αἰρεῖτέ τι E. vulgo αἰρεῖται τι. 12. πρώτους] om. A.F.H.N.T.V. πεδάριτον ἐπικουρικὸν καὶ N.V. 13. πολλὰ ἐλήφθη B. ἐλήφθησαν πολλά Q. 15. ἔκ τε γῆς καὶ θαλάσσης οἱ χίοι ἔτι A.E.F. H.N.V. et, servato μὲν, Q.f. θαλάττης B.

L. Tarquinius in his usurpation of the throne; (Antiqq. Rom. IV. 30.) and similar societies were the main support of the tyranny of the decemvirs. (XI. 3.) And it was probably to check such associations that C. Mænius was appointed dictator in the year of Rome 440, (434, Niebuhr,) although the story of his dictatorship belongs to a period whose exact features we can hardly do more than conjecture. (Livy, IX. 26.)

1. μᾶλλον τῇ ἐκ τῆς Κῷ] From ch. 60, 3, it appears that the Athenians had taken up their station at Chalce; and from ch. 44, 3, it appears that they had before three stations, Chalce, Cos, and

Samos. The present passage indicates a change in their position; but whether it be meant to say that they left Samos and made Chalce and Cos their quarters; or that they not only left Samos, but even Cos to a considerable degree, confining themselves principally to Chalce, it is not possible now to decide. I have followed the reading which gives the latter sense; if the common reading be kept, ἐκ τῆς Κῷ qualifies ἐντεῦθεν, and shews that the Athenians did not confine themselves strictly to Chalce, but remained some at Chalce and some at Cos, having only abandoned their more remote position at Samos.

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IONIA.

The Athenian deputies come to Timophernes; but he demands of them such extravagant concessions, that the negotiation is totally broken off.

μέγας οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Πείσανδρον Ἀθηναίων
πρέσβεις, ἀφικόμενοι ὡς τὸν Τισσαφέρνην,
λόγους ποιοῦνται περὶ τῆς ὁμολογίας. Ἀλκι- 2
βιάδης δέ (οὐ γὰρ αὐτῷ πάντ' ἀπὸ Τισσα-
φέρνους βέβαια ἦν, φοβουμένου τοὺς Πελοπον-
νησίους μᾶλλον, καὶ ἔτι βουλομένου, καθάπερ καὶ ὑπ' ἐκείνου
ἐδιδάσκετο, τρίβειν ἀμφοτέρους) τρέπεται ἐπὶ τοιούνδε εἶδος,
ᾧστε τὸν Τισσαφέρνην ὡς μέγιστα αἰτοῦντα παρὰ τῶν
Ἀθηναίων μὴ ξυμβῆναι. δοκεῖ δέ μοι καὶ ὁ Τισσαφέρνης τὸ 3
αὐτὸ βουλευθῆναι, αὐτὸς μὲν διὰ τὸ δέος, ὁ δὲ Ἀλκιβιάδης,
ἐπειδὴ ἑώρα ἐκείνων καὶ ὡς οὐ ξυμβασιέοντα, δοκεῖν τοῖς
Ἀθηναίοις ἐβούλετο μὴ ἀδύνατος εἶναι πείσαι, ἀλλ' ὡς πε-
πεισμένῳ Τισσαφέρνηι καὶ βουλομένῳ προσχωρήσαι τοὺς
Ἀθηναίους μὴ ἱκανὰ δίδόναι. ἦται γὰρ τοσαῦτα ὑπερβάλλον 4
ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης, λέγων αὐτὸς ὑπὲρ παρόντος Τισσαφέρνους,
ᾧστε τὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καίπερ ἐπὶ πολὺ ὅ τι αἰτοίη ξυγχο-
ρούντων, ὅμως αἴτιον γενέσθαι Ἰωνίαν τε γὰρ πᾶσαν ἡξίου
δίδοσθαι, καὶ αὖθις νήσους τε τὰς ἐπικειμένας καὶ ἄλλα, οἷς
οὐκ ἐναντιουμένων τῶν Ἀθηναίων, τέλος ἐν τῇ τρίτῃ ἡδὴ
20 ξυνόδῳ, δείσας μὴ πάντ' φωραθῇ ἀδύνατος ὢν, ναὺς ἡξίου
ἐᾶν βασιλέα ποιεῖσθαι καὶ παραπλεῖν τὴν ἑαυτοῦ γῆν, ὅπη

2. ὡς Q. τὸν] om. g. 4. ὑπὸ Q. 5. φοβουμένου A.B.F.L.N.O.V.c.g.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri (et F. teste Bekk.) φοβουμένῳ. 6. ἔτι βου-
λομένου A.B.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.V.c.f.g.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐπιβουλευ-
ομένου i. vulgo ἔτι βουλομένῳ. 9. ὁ accessit ex A.B.E.F.H.N.V.f.h. Poppo. Goell.
Bekk. 12. ἀθηναίων i. 13. τοῖς ἀθηναίοις C.K.L.O.P.b.d.e.g.i.k. 14. ἦται] εἶτε A.
ἦτε E. ἦτε F. 15. παρόντος τισσαφέρνους A.B.E.F.H.N.Q.V. Bekk. τοῦ παρόντος
τισσ. e. vulgo παρόντος τοῦ τισσ. 16. τὸ accessit ex B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
17. Dobr. ταῖτιον. 17. ἡξίου G.N.Q.V. cum Valla, Reiskio, et Dobræo. 18. γε
δόσθαι Q. τᾶλλα A.B. τᾶλλα E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.f.g.i.k.m. οἷς] om. Q.
21. βασιλέως f. ἑαυτοῦ A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.f.g.k. Parm. Goell. Dobræus.
Bekk. ceteri ἑαυτῶν. 21. ὅπη A.B.E.F.H.T.c.f. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὅποι.

16. τὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων] The article here before τῶν Ἀθηναίων is rightly inserted. Some may compare Æschylus, Sept. cont. Thebas, v. 4. εἰ μὲν γὰρ εὐ πρά-
ξαιμεν, αἰτία θεῶν. But the order of the words requires a different construc-
tion in the two passages.

17. ἡξίου] That is, ἡξίου Ἀλκιβιάδης τε καὶ Τισσαφέρνης.

21. τὴν ἑαυτοῦ γῆν] This seems a strange restriction, but it may be par-
alleled by a clause in the truce con-
cluded in the ninth year of the war,
between Athens and Lacedæmon. See
Thucyd. IV. 118, 4. τῇ θαλάσῃ χρωμέ-
νους, ὅσα ἂν κατὰ τὴν ἐκείνων καὶ κατὰ τὴν
ἐννεαμυαχίαν, Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμ-
μάχους πλεῖν μὴ μακρὰ νηϊ, ἀλλὰ δὲ κα-

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ἀν καὶ ὅσαις ἀν βούληται. ἐνταῦθα δὴ οὐκετι, ἀλλ' ἄπορα νομίσαντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου ἐξηπατήσθαι, δι' ὀργῆς ἀπελθόντες κομίζονται ἐς τὴν Σάμον.

LVII. Τισσαφέρνης δὲ εὐθὺς μετὰ ταῦτα, καὶ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ χειμῶνι, παρέρχεται ἐς τὴν Καῦνον, βουλόμενος τοὺς Πελο-

Tissaphernes then endeavours to renew his connection with the Peloponnesians. He supplies them again with pay, and concludes a new treaty with them.

ποννησίους πάλιν τε κομίσαι ἐς τὴν Μίλητον, καὶ ξυνθήκας ἔτι ἄλλας ποιησάμενος, ἃς ἀν δύνηται, τροφήν τε παρέχειν καὶ μὴ παντάπασιν †ἐκπεπολεμῶσθαι, † δεδιὼς μὲν, ἣν ἀπορῶσι πολλαῖς ναυσὶ τῆς τροφῆς, ἣ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἀναγκασθέντες ναυμαχεῖν ἤσσηθῶσιν, ἣ κενωθεισῶν

1. ὑπόσαις K. ἀλλ' τι B. τι ἀλλ' A.E.F.H.L.N.O.V.f.k. 4. καὶ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ χειμῶνι] om. d. αὐτῷ om. i. 7. ἔτι] om. i. ποιησάμενος A.B.E.F.H. N.T.V. 8. τε] τινα L.O. 9. ἐκπεπολεμῶσθαι B. Goell. Bekk. ἐκπολεμῶσθαι f. ἐκπεπολεμείσθαι K.k. ἐκπολεμῆσθαι O.Q. ἐκπολεμίσθαι L. vulgo ἐκπεπολεμῆσθαι. δεδειὼς F. δεδειῶς E. ἦν] om. A.B. 11. ἡττηθῶσιν B.d.

πῆρει πλοῖφ. The Athenians considered themselves as absolute masters of the Ægean, so that the ships of war of no other power might sail there without their permission. And so the Sicilian Greeks looked upon the Sicilian seas as their own, and would allow the Athenians to sail there with no more than one single ship of war, (VI. 52, 1.) But the Persians always claimed Asia as their own; (Herodot. I. 4, 5.) and as the sea upon any coast seems to belong to those who have the land; so Alcibiades proposed, (what bore a great show of equity,) that the Persians might coast along the Asiatic shore of the Ægean, without any restriction. The Athenians, however, while they were willing to abandon Ionia and the adjacent islands for the present, yet considered the sovereignty of the sea to be too precious to be relinquished for a moment. Whilst this was retained, Ionia might again be recovered; but if a Persian fleet were allowed to appear freely in the Ægean, not only would Ionia be lost for ever, but the Athenian dominion over their remaining allies would be endangered, as the prospect of naval assistance always at hand would be sure to encourage them to revolt. For the rest, this passage shews that the famous story of the treaty con-

cluded between Athens and Persia after Cimon's victories is not altogether without foundation, although it may probably have been much exaggerated.

1. ἐνταῦθα δὴ οὐκέτι, i. e. οὐκέτι ξυνεχώρησαν, the verb being repeated from what had been said above, ἐπὶ πολὺ ξυγχαροῦντων.

9. ἐκπεπολεμῆσθαι] Ἐκπολεμῶσαι hoc sensu apud Nostrum passim, [immo "sæpe" πολλάκις, quod et ipsum lapsu memoriæ dictum est; nam bis tantum apud Thucyd. legitur, VI. 77, 2. VIII. 57, 1. Altera forma ἐκπολεμῆν semel occurrit, VI. 91, 5.] et Demosthenem in Philipp. et per η aliquando scribi, narrat Harpocrat. WASS.

†ἐκπεπολεμῶσθαι†] This is Bekker's correction, and probably he is right, although we have in VI. 91, 5. τὰ ἐνθάδε χρὴ ἅμα—ἐκπολεμῆν, and in Xenoph. Hellen. V. 4, 20. ἵν' ἐκπολεμήσειε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους. Yet ἐκπολεμῶν is the more proper active form to signify "the exciting or involving another "in hostilities," and is generally used by other writers, and by Thucydides himself, VI. 77, 2.

ἣν ἀπορῶσι πολλαῖς ναυσὶ τῆς τροφῆς] Idem genus loquendi est IV. 6, 1. τοῦ σίτου ἔτι χλωροῦ ὄντος, ἐσπίναντον τροφῆς τοῖς πολλοῖς. Vide ad III. 98, 1. DUKER.

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τῶν νεῶν ἄνευ ἑαυτοῦ γένηται τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἃ βούλονται.
ἔτι δὲ ἐφοβέιτο μάλιστα μὴ τῆς τροφῆς ζητήσῃ πορθήσῃ
τὴν ἡπειρον. πάντων οὖν τούτων λογισμῷ καὶ προνοίᾳ, ²
ὥσπερ ἐβούλετο ἐπανισοῦν τοὺς Ἕλληνας πρὸς ἀλλήλους,
⁵ μεταπεμφάμενος οὖν τοὺς Πελοποννησίους, τροφὴν τε αὐτοῖς
δίδωσι καὶ σπονδὰς τρίτας τάσδε σπένδεται.

LVIII. “ΤΡΙΤΩ καὶ δεκάτῳ ἔτει Δαρείου βασιλεύοντος,
“ἐφορεύοντος δὲ Ἀλεξιππίδα ἐν Λακεδαίμονι, ξυνθήκαι ἐγέ-
“νοντο ἐν Μαιάνδρου πεδίῳ Λακεδαιμονίων
¹⁰ “καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων πρὸς Τισσαφέρην καὶ
“Ἱεραμένην καὶ τοὺς Φαρνάκου παῖδας περὶ τῶν βασιλέως
“πραγμάτων καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων. χώραν ²
“τὴν βασιλέως, ὅση τῆς Ἀσίας ἐστὶ, βασιλέως εἶναι καὶ
“περὶ τῆς χώρας τῆς ἑαυτοῦ βουλευέτω βασιλεὺς ὅπως βού-
¹⁵ “λεται. Λακεδαιμονίους δὲ καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους μὴ ἰέναι ἐπὶ ³
“χώραν τὴν βασιλέως ἐπὶ κακῷ μηδενὶ, μηδὲ βασιλείᾳ ἐπὶ
“τὴν Λακεδαιμονίων μηδὲ τῶν ξυμμάχων ἐπὶ κακῷ μηδενί.

2. τῆς] om. d.i. τῇ τῆς e. πορθήσῃσι A.B.E.F.H.N.T.V.f. Porppo. Goell.

Bekk. vulgo πορθῶσι. πορθῶσι G. ³ τοῦτο E.F.H. ⁴ πρὸς ἀλλήλους] om. C.K.c.e. ⁶ τρίτας τάσδε A.B.E.F.H.N.V. Haack. Porppo. Goell. Bekk. τάσδε τρίτας G.L.O.f.g.i.k.m. vulgo τρις τάσδε. ⁷ καὶ] om. e. ἔτει τῆς

δαρείου E.F.H. ⁸ ἀλεξιππίδου B. (ἀλεξιππίᾳ B. teste Bekk.) ἀλεξιππί-
δου R.V. ⁹ καὶ τῶν λακεδαιμονίων c. ¹¹ ἱερομένην i. om. d. ¹² καὶ τῶν
λακεδαιμονίων B. ¹³ ἀσίας] αἰτίας f. ¹⁴ βουλευέτω] βασιλευέτω B.C.K.L.R.
βούληται A. ¹⁵ εἶναι C.K.R.e. ¹⁶ τὴν] om. c. τὴν χώραν τοῦ βασιλέως
Q.R.f. qui mox omittit illa ἐπὶ κακῷ—λακεδαιμονίων. ¹⁷ τῶν C. λακεδαι-
μονίων χώραν μηδὲ B.E.F.H.L.O.P.V.g. μηδενί—κακῷ] om. L.f.

11. Ἱεραμένην καὶ τοὺς Φαρνάκου παῖ-
δας] This seems to be the Hieramenes
spoken of in Xenoph. Hellen. II. 1, 9,
who had married a sister of Darius, and
probably had some situation in Lower
Asia at this time. His name was in-
serted in the treaty on account of his
relationship to the king. “The sons of
“Pharnaces” are Pharnabazus and his
brothers, some of whom, we must sup-
pose, shared with Pharnabazus the go-
vernment of the satrapy of Dascylium.
Dr. Bloomfield thinks that a woman is
meant, Hieramene, whom he supposes
to have been the widow of Pharnaces,
and to have held the satrapy for her

sons. This may have been the case, as
in the instance of Artemisia, queen of
Caria, (Herodot. VII. 99.) and Mania,
who succeeded her husband in the sa-
trapy of Æolis. (Xenoph. Hellen. III. 1,
10.) Yet Pharnabazus had been spoken
of before as if he were already in pos-
session of his government; and indeed
he must have been at this time not less
than thirty years of age; for he was
older than Agesilaus; (Xenoph. Hel-
len. IV. 1, 32.) and Agesilaus died
about 361 before Christ, being then
turned of eighty. Consequently he
must have been born as early as 441;
and Pharnabazus, therefore, having

- 4 " ἦν δέ τις Λακεδαιμονίων ἢ τῶν ξυμμάχων ἐπὶ κακῷ ἢ ἐπὶ
 " τὴν βασιλέως χώραν, τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμ-
 " μάχους κωλύειν· καὶ ἦν τις ἐκ τῆς βασιλέως ἢ ἐπὶ κακῷ
 " ἐπὶ Λακεδαιμονίους ἢ τοὺς ξυμμάχους, βασιλεὺς κωλυέτω.
 5 " τροφὴν δὲ ταῖς ναυσὶ ταῖς νῦν παρούσαις Τισσαφέρην
 " παρέχειν κατὰ τὰ ξυγκείμενα, μέχρι ἂν αἱ νῆες αἱ βασι-
 " λέως ἔλθωσι· Λακεδαιμονίους δὲ καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους, ἐπὶ
 " αἱ βασιλέως νῆες ἀφίκονται, τὰς ἑαυτῶν ναὺς ἦν βούλων-
 6 " ται τρέφειν, ἐφ' ἑαυτοῖς εἶναι. ἦν δὲ παρὰ Τισσαφέρην
 " λαμβάνειν ἐθέλωσι τὴν τροφὴν, Τισσαφέρην παρέχειν, 10
 " Λακεδαιμονίους δὲ καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους τελευτῶντος τοῦ
 " πολέμου τὰ χρήματα Τισσαφέρην ἀποδοῦναι, ὅποσα ἂν
 7 " λάβωσιν. ἐπὶ δὲ αἱ βασιλέως νῆες ἀφίκονται, αἶ τε
 " Λακεδαιμονίων νῆες καὶ αἱ τῶν ξυμμάχων καὶ αἱ βασιλέως
 " κοινῇ τὸν πόλεμον πολεμούντων, καθ' ὅ τι ἂν Τισσαφέρην 15
 " δοκῇ καὶ Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις. ἦν δὲ κατα-
 " λύνειν βούλονται τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, ἐν ὁμοίῳ καταλύεσθαι."

2. καὶ τοὺς—λακεδαιμονίους] om. L.O. τοὺς λ.] τοὺς om. B.G. Bekk. 2.
 habent A.E.F. (et teste Bekk. G.) καὶ τοὺς ξ.—λακεδαιμονίους] om. G.
 3. κωλύειν—ξυμμάχους] om. P. 4. ἐπὶ τοὺς λακεδαιμονίους f. 5. ταῖς
 νῦν] ταῖς om. e. 6. κατὰ τὰ ξυγκείμενα] κατὰ τὰς ἐκείμην Q. 7. λα-
 κεδαιμονίους A. 8. βούλωνται C. 9. τρέφειν] om. L. O. 10. ἐθέλωσι λαμ-
 βάνειν G.L.O.d.i.k. τὴν] om. g. τισσαφέρην E.F.H. 11. ξυμμάχους κωλύειν
 τελευτῶντος A.B.E.F. 12. Τισσαφέρην H. 13. δέ] om. B. ἀφίκονται E.F.
 15. τὸν] om. G.m. πολεμούντων] ποιούντων K. 16. δοκεῖ E.F. 17. τοῖς ἀθηναίοις
 A.E.F.H.N.V. Poppo. Goell. πρὸς τοῖς ἀθηναίοις i.k. πρὸς τοὺς ἀθηναίους L.O.P.
 οἷς οἷς
 πρὸς τοὺς ἀθηναίους G. vulgo et Bekk. πρὸς ἀθηναίους. ὁμοίωματι f.

been born before 441, must have been at least thirty in the year 412, with which we are now engaged.

9. ἐφ' ἑαυτοῖς εἶναι, scil. Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους. "The Lacedaemonians, should they wish to pay their own ships, shall be free to do so." So Blume interprets the words, as he is quoted by Göller in his note on V. 49, 1. ἐφ' ἑαυτοῖς εἶναι, "in sua potestate, sui juris esse." And he compares the expression, δίκαιοι ἐστε ἐκποδὼν στήναι. I. 40, 4. That is, Λακεδαιμονίους ἐφ' ἑαυτοῖς εἶναι τρέφειν τὰς ναὺς, is equivalent to τὸ δὲ Λακεδαιμονίους τρέφειν τὰς ναὺς, ἐπ' αὐτοῖς εἶναι, just as

δίκαιοι ἐστε ἐκποδὼν στήναι is equivalent to δίκαιόν ἐστιν ὑμᾶς ἐκποδὼν στήναι.

12. ὅποσα ἂν λάβωσιν] That is, as Dobree remarks, they were to repay whatever sums they might have received since the arrival of the Phoenician fleet.

16. ἦν δὲ καταλύνειν βούλονται τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις] Conf. V. 47, 3, 4. καταλύνειν μηδεμῖ τῶν πόλεων. * * * Verbum sequitur analogiam verborum καταλλάσσεσθαι et διαλλάσσεσθαι τι. GÖLLER. Καταλύνειν τὸν πόλεμον is the full expression. See IV. 108, 7. VII. 31, 4. The word occurs again without any substantive following it in V. 23, 3. καταλύνειν δὲ ἅμα ἄμφω τὸ πόλεον.

ΒΕΟΤΙΑ, &c. A. C. 412—1. Olymp. 92. 1.

LIX. Αἱ μὲν σπονδαὶ αὐταὶ ἐγένοντο. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα
 παρεσκευάζετο Τισσαφέρνης τὰς τε Φοινίσσας ναῦς ἄξων,
 ὥσπερ εἶρητο, καὶ τᾶλλα, ὅσαπερ ὑπέσχετο·
 καὶ ἐβούλετο παρασκευαζόμενος γοῦν δῆλος
 εἶναι.

LX. Βοιωτοὶ δὲ τελευτώντος ἤδη τοῦ χειμῶνος Ὀρωπὸν
 εἶλον προδοσίᾳ, Ἀθηναίων ἐμφρουρούντων. ξυνέπραξαν δὲ
 Ἐρετριέων τε ἄνδρες καὶ αὐτῶν Ὀρωπίων, ἐπι-
 βουλεύοντες ἀπόστασιν τῆς Εὐβοίας· ἐπὶ γὰρ
 τῇ Ἐρετρίᾳ τὸ χωρίον ὃν ἀδύνατα ἦν, Ἀθη-
 ναίων ἐχόντων, μὴ οὐ μεγάλα βλάβπτειν καὶ
 Ἐρετρίαν καὶ τὴν ἄλλην Εὐβοίαν. ἔχοντες
 οὖν ἤδη τὸν Ὀρωπὸν ἀφικνούνται ἐς Ῥόδον οἱ Ἐρετριῆς,
 ἐπικαλούμενοι ἐς τὴν Εὐβοίαν τοὺς Πελοποννησίους. οἱ δὲ
 πρὸς τὴν τῆς Χίου κακουμένης βοήθειαν μᾶλλον ὥρμητο,
 καὶ ἄραντες πάσαις ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐκ τῆς Ῥόδου ἔπλεον. καὶ
 γενόμενοι περὶ τὸ Τριόπιον καθορῶσι τὰς τῶν Ἀθηναίων
 ναῦς πελαγίας ἀπὸ τῆς Χάλκης πλεούσας· καὶ ὡς οὐδέτεροι
 ἀλλήλοις ἐπέπλεον, ἀφικνούνται οἱ μὲν ἐς τὴν Σάμον, οἱ δὲ
 ἐς τὴν Μίλητον, καὶ ἑώρων οὐκέτι ἄνευ ναυμαχίας οἷόν τε
 εἶναι ἐς τὴν Χίον βοηθῆσαι. καὶ ὁ χειμὼν ἐτελεύτα οὗτος,
 καὶ εἰκοστὸν ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ ἐτελεύτα τῷδε, ὃν Θουκυδίδης
 ξυνέγραφεν.

LXI. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους, ἅμα τῷ ἡρι εὐθύς
 ἀρχομένῳ, Δερκυλίδας τε ἀνὴρ Σπαρτιάτης, στρατιὰν ἔχων οὐ

1. τοιαῦτα B.L. Bekk. ταύτας B. Bekk. 2. ἄγων R.f. ἄξων F. 3. εἶ-
 ρηται f. 4. οὖν A.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.V.f.g.k.m. om. Q. 5. εἶναι] ἦν P.g.
 7. ἐμφρουρούντων G. 9. ἀπόστασιν τοῖς ἀθηναίοις f. 10. ὃν] om. H.Q. δ A.E.F.
 ἀδύνατον Q.R. 11. μέγα C.G.d.e.i.k.m. βλέπειν A.F. 12. ἐρετρίαν
 A.F.H.R.V.f. ἐρετρίαν E. ἔχοντες—εὐβοίαν] om. K.d. 13. τὸν] om. Q.
 15. ὥρμητο μᾶλλον Q. 17. τὸ] om. B. Bekk. 2. 18. χαλκῆς K. χαλ-
 κίας A.E.F.Q. καὶ οὐδέτερον c. 21. οὗτος ἐτελεύτα d.i. 22. τῷ πολέμῳ
 ἐτελεύτα B.g. Bekk. 2. ceteri ἐτελεύτα τῷ πολέμῳ. τῷδε] om. e. 24. ἐπι-
 γνομένου K. 25. δυσκλλίδας c.

8. ἐπιβουλεύοντες ἀπόστασιν τῆς Εὐ- 9. ἐπὶ γὰρ τῇ Ἐρετρίᾳ τὸ χωρίον ὃν]
 βοίας] λαβαίως ποιοῦντες τὸ ἀποστῆναι Ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐπικείμενον γὰρ τῇ Ἐρετρίᾳ.
 τὴν Εὐβοίαν ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων. SCHOL. SCHOL.

HELLESPONT, CHIOS, &c. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 1.

A. C. 411.
OL. 92. 1.
HELLESPONT,
CHIOS, &c.
DERCYLIDAS is
sent from Sparta to
the Hellespont, to en-
courage the cities in
that quarter to revolt.

πολλήν, παρεπέμφθη πεζῇ ἐφ' Ἑλλήσποντον
Ἄβυδον ἀποστήσων (εἰσὶ δὲ Μιλησίων ἄποι-
κοι), καὶ οἱ Χῖοι, ἐν ὧσφ αὐτοῖς ὁ Ἀστυόχος
ἡγόρει ὅπως βοηθήσοι, ναυμαχῆσαι πιεζόμενοι
τῇ πολιορκίᾳ ἠναγκάσθησαν. ἔτυχον δὲ ἔτι ἐν 5
Ῥόδῳ ὄντος Ἀστυόχου ἐκ τῆς Μιλήτου Λέ-
οντά τε ἄνδρα Σπαρτιάτην, ὃς Ἀντισθένι ἐπιβάτης ξυ-
εξῆλθε, τοῦτον κεκομισμένοι μετὰ τὸν Πεδαρίτου θάνατον
ἄρχοντα, καὶ ναῦς δώδεκα αἱ ἔτυχον φύλακες Μιλήτου οὐσαι,
ὧν ἦσαν Θούριαι πέντε καὶ Συρακόσiai τέσσαρες καὶ μία 10
3 Ἀναΐτις καὶ μία Μιλησία καὶ Λέοντος μία. ἐπεξελθόντων
δὲ τῶν Χίων πανδημεὶ καὶ καταλαβόντων τι ἐρυμνὸν χωρίον,
καὶ τῶν νεῶν αὐτοῖς ἅμα ἕξ καὶ τριάκοντα ἐπὶ τὰς τῶν Ἀθη-

1. παρεπέμφη K.g. περ ἐπέμφθη A.F. παρεπέμφθη H. περιεπέμφθη N.V. ἐς
A.E.F.G.N.Q.V.f.g.k.m. ἑλλήσποντον B. Bekk. 4. βοηθήσει N.V.c. πιε-
ζόμενοι E.F. 5. δέτι B. ἔτι om. i. 7. οἱ N. ἀσπισθένοι] ἀντισθένοι στρα-
τηγοῦ E. ἀντὶ στρατηγοῦ C.K.e.g. ξυνῆλθε A.B.F.H.L.N.O.P.V.f.k. 8. τοῦ-
τον accessit ex A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.V.c.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. κεκομισμένοι
A.i. κεκοσμημένοι F. 9. δέκα B. 10. θούριαι Q.f. συρακόσiai A.F. τέτ-
ταρες B. μία] κριους e. 11. ἀναΐτις K.b.d.e.i. 12. ἔρημον i. 13. τῶν
om. i. ἅμα ἕω ἐξ L.O.Q.g. τῶν] om. Q. τῶν Ἀθην. ναῦς N.V.

2. Ἄβυδον] Condita urbs, secundum
Thucyd. Steph. Athenæum, a Milesiis;
juxta Strabonem, a Cyzicenis; ab Æo-
libus juxta Marcianum Heracleotam.
Gentile Ἀβυδηνός Aristot. Œconom.
251. et Hermippus in militibus. For-
tunam ejus variam petas a Polybio XVI.
Livio XXXI. 17. Archilocho et Callino
apud Athenæum p. 524. Appiano p.
99. 101. Xenophonte p. 535. Polyæno,
II. 24. Quomodo eam oppugnabat
Phocas, narrat inter alios Cedrenus
p. 699. WASS.

7. Ἀντισθένη ἐπιβάτης ξυνεξῆλθε] An-
tisthenes had been already mentioned,
ch. 39, 2. The meaning of ἐπιβάτης
is doubtful. Krüger supposes it to be
the title of an inferior officer in the
Spartan naval service, like ἐπιστολεὺς,
and he refers to Xenoph. Hellen. I. 3,
17, where Hegesandras is described
as ἐπιβάτης ὧν Μινδάρου. And this is
the meaning of the various reading of
some MSS. ἀντὶ στρατηγοῦ, which hav-
ing been first added as an explanation
of the word ἐπιβάτης, afterwards made
its way into the text, in the place of the

name Ἀντισθένης. The Scholiast, on
the other hand, denies that ἐπιβάτης
expresses any military or naval com-
mand at all. Perhaps it only signifies,
one who was on board, without having
any thing to do with the management
of the ship; as if it had been the cus-
tom for one or two Spartans, without
any distinct command, like Demosthe-
nes before the occupation of Pylus,
(IV. 2, 4.) to accompany the Spartan
admiral; in order that they might be
ready to take the command on any se-
parate service where a Spartan might
be needed.

ἐπιβάτης ξυνεξῆλθε] Οὐ τριήραρχος,
οὐδ' ἄλλην ἀρχὴν ἔχων. SCHOL.

8. τοῦτον κεκομισμένοι] This insertion
of the pronoun, after the noun to which
it refers had actually been given in the
earlier part of the sentence, is much in
the manner of Herodotus. See I. 185, 2.
πρῶτα μὲν τὸν Εὐφρήτην ποταμὸν, ῥέ-
οντα πρότερον ἰδὺν—τοῦτον—οὕτω δὲ τι
ἐποίησε σκολιὸν, κ. τ. λ. So again, III.
60, 1. οὐρεὺς τε ὑψηλοῦ—τοῦτου ὄρυγμα
κάτωθεν ἀρξάμενον, κ. τ. λ.

HELLESPONT, CHIOS, &c. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 1.

ναίων δύο καὶ τριάκοντα ἀναγαγομένων, ἐναυμάχησαν· καὶ καρτερὰς γενομένης ναυμαχίας, οὐκ ἔλασσαν ἔχοντες ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ οἱ Χίοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι (ἦδη γὰρ καὶ ὄψε ἦν) ἀνεχώρησαν εἰς τὴν πόλιν. LXII. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο εὐθὺς τοῦ Δερ-

5 ^{Revolt of ABYDUS and LAMPUSCUS. The latter is presently recovered by the Athenians, who occupy Sestos. Indecisive naval action off Chios. (61, 62.)} κυλίδου περὶ τῆς Μιλήτου παρεξελθόντος, Ἄβυδος ἐν τῷ Ἑλλησπόντῳ ἀφίσταται πρὸς Δερκυλίδαν καὶ Φαρνάβαζον, καὶ Λάμψακος ² δυοῖν ἡμέραιν ὕστερον. Στρομβιχίδης δ' ἐκ τῆς Χίου, πυθόμενος, κατὰ τάχος βοηθήσας ³ ναυσὶν Ἀθηναίων τέσσαρσι καὶ εἴκοσιν, ὧν καὶ στρατιώτιδες ἦσαν ὀπλίτας ἄγουσαι, ἐπεξελθόντων τῶν Λαμψακηνῶν μάχῃ κρατήσας, καὶ αὐτοβοεῖ Λάμψακον ἀτείχιστον οὖσαν ἐλὼν, καὶ σκευὴ μὲν καὶ ἀνδράποδα ἀρπαγὴν ποιησάμενος, τοὺς δὲ ἐλευθέρους πάλιν κατοικίσας, ἐπ' Ἄβυ- ⁴ ⁵ δον ἦλθε. καὶ ὥς οὔτε προσεχώρουν οὔτε προσβάλλων ἐδύ- ⁶ ⁷ ⁸ ⁹ ¹⁰ ¹¹ ¹² ¹³ ¹⁴ ¹⁵ ¹⁶ ¹⁷ ¹⁸ ¹⁹ ²⁰ ²¹ ²² ²³ ²⁴ ²⁵ ²⁶ ²⁷ ²⁸ ²⁹ ³⁰ ³¹ ³² ³³ ³⁴ ³⁵ ³⁶ ³⁷ ³⁸ ³⁹ ⁴⁰ ⁴¹ ⁴² ⁴³ ⁴⁴ ⁴⁵ ⁴⁶ ⁴⁷ ⁴⁸ ⁴⁹ ⁵⁰ ⁵¹ ⁵² ⁵³ ⁵⁴ ⁵⁵ ⁵⁶ ⁵⁷ ⁵⁸ ⁵⁹ ⁶⁰ ⁶¹ ⁶² ⁶³ ⁶⁴ ⁶⁵ ⁶⁶ ⁶⁷ ⁶⁸ ⁶⁹ ⁷⁰ ⁷¹ ⁷² ⁷³ ⁷⁴ ⁷⁵ ⁷⁶ ⁷⁷ ⁷⁸ ⁷⁹ ⁸⁰ ⁸¹ ⁸² ⁸³ ⁸⁴ ⁸⁵ ⁸⁶ ⁸⁷ ⁸⁸ ⁸⁹ ⁹⁰ ⁹¹ ⁹² ⁹³ ⁹⁴ ⁹⁵ ⁹⁶ ⁹⁷ ⁹⁸ ⁹⁹ ¹⁰⁰ ¹⁰¹ ¹⁰² ¹⁰³ ¹⁰⁴ ¹⁰⁵ ¹⁰⁶ ¹⁰⁷ ¹⁰⁸ ¹⁰⁹ ¹¹⁰ ¹¹¹ ¹¹² ¹¹³ ¹¹⁴ ¹¹⁵ ¹¹⁶ ¹¹⁷ ¹¹⁸ ¹¹⁹ ¹²⁰ ¹²¹ ¹²² ¹²³ ¹²⁴ ¹²⁵ ¹²⁶ ¹²⁷ ¹²⁸ ¹²⁹ ¹³⁰ ¹³¹ ¹³² ¹³³ ¹³⁴ ¹³⁵ ¹³⁶ ¹³⁷ ¹³⁸ ¹³⁹ ¹⁴⁰ ¹⁴¹ ¹⁴² ¹⁴³ ¹⁴⁴ ¹⁴⁵ ¹⁴⁶ ¹⁴⁷ ¹⁴⁸ ¹⁴⁹ ¹⁵⁰ ¹⁵¹ ¹⁵² ¹⁵³ ¹⁵⁴ ¹⁵⁵ ¹⁵⁶ ¹⁵⁷ ¹⁵⁸ ¹⁵⁹ ¹⁶⁰ ¹⁶¹ ¹⁶² ¹⁶³ ¹⁶⁴ ¹⁶⁵ ¹⁶⁶ ¹⁶⁷ ¹⁶⁸ ¹⁶⁹ ¹⁷⁰ ¹⁷¹ ¹⁷² ¹⁷³ ¹⁷⁴ ¹⁷⁵ ¹⁷⁶ ¹⁷⁷ ¹⁷⁸ ¹⁷⁹ ¹⁸⁰ ¹⁸¹ ¹⁸² ¹⁸³ 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SAMOS, &c. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 1.

SAMOS, &c.

- 2 Progress of the oligarchical conspiracy. Pisander, with some others of the conspirators, goes to Athens, to effect the revolution there. Others are sent to establish oligarchy in the several subject states of the Athenian confederacy.

τὰ περὶ τῆς ναυμαχίας καὶ τὸν Στρομβιχίδην καὶ τὰς ναῦς ἀπεληλυθότα, ἐθάρσυνε. καὶ παραπλεύσας δυοῖν νεοῖν Ἀστύοχος ἐς Χίον κομίζει αὐτόθεν τὰς ναῦς, καὶ ξυμπάσαις ἤδη ἐπίπλουν ποιεῖται ἐπὶ τὴν Σάμον· καὶ ὡς αὐτῶς διὰ τὸ ἀλλήλοις ὑπόπτως ἔχειν οὐκ ἀντανήγοντο, ἀπέπλευσε πάλιν ἐς τὴν Μίλητον. ὑπὸ γὰρ τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον, καὶ ἔτι πρότερον, ἡ ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις δημοκρατία κατελέλυτο. ἐπειδὴ γὰρ οἱ περὶ τὸν Πείσανδρον πρέσβεις παρὰ τοῦ Τισσαφέρνους ἐς τὴν 10 Σάμον ἦλθον, τά τε ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ στρατεύματι ἔτι βεβαιότερον κατέλαβον, καὶ αὐτῶν τῶν Σαμίων προὔτρεψαντο τοὺς δυνατοὺς ὥστε πειραῖσθαι μετὰ σφῶν ὀλιγαρχηθῆναι, καίπερ ἐπαστάντας αὐτοὺς ἀλλήλοις ἵνα μὴ ὀλιγαρχῶνται. καὶ ἐν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ἅμα οἱ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ τῶν Ἀθη- 15 ναίων κοινολογούμενοι ἐσκέψαντο Ἀλκιβιάδην

The experiment is tried at Thasos, but utterly fails; that is

1. τῆς ναυμαχίας B.V.c.e. Bekk. 2. ceteri τὴν ναυμαχίαν. 2. ἀπεληλυθότας e. ἀπεληλυθούτας d.i. ἐθάρσυνε B. 3. νεοῖν B. ὁ ἀστύοχος i. 5. τῆς σάμου c.e. 6. ἔχειν ὑπόπτως R. οὐκατανήγοντο A.E. 8. γὰρ] δὲ Q. 9. κατελέλυτο A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.V.f.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Bekk. vulgo κατελύετο. 10. ἐς σάμον N.V. 11. ἔτι om. C.K.c.e. 12. προὔτρεψαντο B. Poppo. Dobræus. Bekk. προὔτρεψάντων E.F.H.N. προτρέψαντος K.e. προτρέψαντες c. vulgo προτρέψαντων. δυνατὰς B. 13. ὥστε] ὥσπερ B. ἐπαστάντες E.F. G.H.L.N.O.f.g.i.k.m. Goell. ἐπαστὰς K. 14. αὐτοὶ G.L.N.O.f.g.i.k. Goell. et correctus V. αὐτοῖς A.E.F.H. om. Q. ἐν] om. g.

11. τά τε ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ στρατεύματι ἔτι βεβαιότερον κατέλαβον] Thucydidem hoc velle arbitror; Pisandrum et ceteros legatos Atheniensium, a Tissapherne Samum reversos, factionem apud exercitum confirmasse, et conspiratos arctioribus quibusdam vinculis inter se adstringisse. Nam καταλαμβάνειν etiam est *adstringere, obligare*, ut in iis, quæ e Thucydide, I. 9, 1. et IV. 85, 6. profert Stephanus in Thes. ὁρκοῖς καταλαμβάνειν et a Plutarcho, καταλαμβάνες ἱμάσι, quod est in Vita Numæ, p. 122. ed. Steph. Sic Herodotus, IX. 106, 5. πιστι τε καταλαμβάντες καὶ ὀρκίοισι. et Lucianus in Prometheo, p. 174. δὲς καὶ τὴν ἐτέραν, κατελήφθω καὶ μάλα καὶ αὐτῇ. Et Thucydides, V. 21, 3. ἐπειδὴ εὖρε κατελημμένους τὰς σπονδὰς, id est, ισχυρὰς, ut Scholiastes. DUKER. Duker's note

gives the true sense of κατέλαβον: "They secured their interest in the army yet more strongly." The correction προὔτρεψαντο in the following clause makes the whole sentence clear: "And they instigated the richer people amongst the Samians themselves to try to set up an oligarchy along with them, although they, the Samians, had been rising up against one another to have no oligarchy." See, for the fact alluded to, VIII. 21, 1. ἐγένετο—ἐπανάστασις τοῦ δήμου τοῖς δυνατοῖς.

16. ἐσκέψαντο—ἔαν] This is a curious construction, taking ἐσκέψαντο as if it were ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς, or ἐβουλεύσαντο, instead of giving it its more natural construction, ἐσκέψαντο ὅπως εἰσουσιν.

SAMOS, &c. A.C. 411. Olymp. 92. 1.

land revolting to La-
cedæmon as soon as
its democracy was
overthrown.
(63, 64.)

μὲν, ἐπειδήπερ οὐ βούλεται, ἔαν (καὶ γὰρ οὐκ
ἐπιτήδειον αὐτὸν εἶναι ἐς ὀλιγαρχίαν ἐλθεῖν),
αὐτοὺς δὲ ἐπὶ σφῶν αὐτῶν, ὥς ἤδη καὶ κινδυν-
εύοντας, ὅρᾱν ὅτῳ τρόπῳ μὴ ἀνεθήσεται τὰ πράγματα, καὶ
5 τὰ τοῦ πολέμου ἅμα ἀντέχειν, καὶ ἐσφέρειν αὐτοὺς ἐκ τῶν
ιδίῳν οἰκῶν προθύμως χρήματα καὶ ἦν τι ἄλλο δέη, ὥς οὐκέτι
ἄλλοις ἢ σφίσι αὐτοῖς ταλαιπώρουντας. LXIV. παρακε-
λευσάμενοι οὖν τοιαῦτα τὸν μὲν Πείσανδρον εὐθὺς τότε καὶ
τῶν πρέσβων τοὺς ἡμίσεις ἀπέστελλον ἐπ' οἶκου, πράζοντας
10 τὰ κεῖ, καὶ εἶρητο αὐτοῖς, τῶν ὑπηκόων πόλεων αἷς ἂν προσί-
σχωσιν, ὀλιγαρχίαν καθιστάναι· τοὺς δ' ἡμίσεις ἐς τὰλλα τὰ
ὑπήκοα χωρία ἄλλους ἄλλῃ διέπεμπον. καὶ Διοτρέφῃ, ὄντα 2
περὶ Χίων, ἡρημένον δὲ ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης ἄρχειν, ἀπέστελλον
ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχήν. καὶ ἀφικόμενος ἐς τὴν Θάσον τὸν δῆμον
15 κατέλυσε. καὶ ἀπελθόντος αὐτοῦ οἱ Θάσιοι δευτέρῳ μηνὶ 3
μάλιστα τὴν πόλιν ἐτείχιζον, ὥς τῆς μὲν μετ' Ἀθηναίων
ἀριστοκρατίας οὐδὲν ἔτι προσδεόμενοι, τὴν δὲ ἀπὸ Λακεδαι-
μονίων ἐλευθερίαν ὁσημέραι προσδεχόμενοι. καὶ γὰρ καὶ 4
φυγὴ αὐτῶν ἔξω ἦν ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων παρὰ τοῖς Πελο-
20 πονησιοῖς, καὶ αὕτη μετὰ τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει ἐπιτηδείων κατὰ
κράτος ἔπραττε ναῦς τε κομίσαι καὶ τὴν Θάσον ἀποστήσαι.

1. εἴπερ K. 2. αὐτὸν] αὐτῶν A.E.F. αὐτῷ M. 3. ὥς] om. P. καὶ] om. A.
4. ἀναθήσεται g. καὶ τοῦ K. 6. προθύμως] om. K. 9. ἡμίσεις F.L.O.P.
ἀπέστελον c. πράξαντας A.E.F.Q.R.f. (πράξαντες A.E.F. teste Bekk.) 10. ἰσχω-
σιν K.b.c.e.f.i. προσχωσιν B. προσέσχωσιν A.E.F.H. προῖσχωσιν recens γρ.
A. et R. [προσ]ίσχωσιν Poppo. 11. ἡμίσεις L.O.P. τὰ] om. P. 12. χωρία
καὶ ἄλλους Q. διοτρέφῃ A.B. διοτρέφῃν E.F.G. διοτρέφῃ Bekk. 13. εἰρη-
μένον F. εἰρημένον A.E.F.G.H.K.N.i.m. sed γρ. ἡρημένον. 14. θάσσον H.
θάσσον F. 15. ἐπελθόντος O. 16. μάλιστα γὰρ τὴν i. τῆς μὲν μετ' om. G.
μετ'] om. f.m. 17. προσδεόμενοι f. ἀπὸ τῶν λακεδαιμονίων g. 18. ὁσημέ-
ραι A.E.F.N.Q.V.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ὁσημέραι H. (et teste Bekk. E.F.) ὁση
ἡμέραι B. vulgo ὅσαι ἡμέραι καὶ post γὰρ om. L.O.P.Q.R.i.k. 19. φυγὴ
τὴν ἔξω αὐτῶν (αὐτῶν ἔξω teste Bekk.) B. 20. καὶ] κ' c. αὕτη B.K.c.
21. ἔπραττε B. τὰς τε ναῦς Q. ἀποστήσαι K.

5. τὰ τοῦ πολέμου — ἀντέχειν] “To
“hold up or maintain the operations
“of the war;” i. e. μὴ ἀνιέναι, “not to
“neglect or let them slip.” It does
not seem to me that this meaning of
ἀντέχειν is contrary to analogy, though
I agree with Poppo that it is un-
common, nor have I found another

example of it.
[“Converte, in rebus bellicis perdu-
“rare. Conf. 86, 7. καὶ τὰλλα ἐκέλευεν
“ἀντέχειν καὶ μηδὲν ἐνδιδοῖν τοῖς πολε-
“μίοις.” GÖLLER.]
19. φυγὴ αὐτῶν] Compare Isocrates,
de Pace, p. 184. τὰς φυγάς κατελθούσας,
and the note on V. 23, 4.

ξυνέβη οὖν αὐτοῖς μάλιστα ἃ ἐβούλοντο, τὴν πόλιν τε ἀκιν-
 δύνως ὀρθοῦσθαι, καὶ τὸν ἐναντιωσόμενον δῆμον καταλε-
 5 λύσθαι. περὶ μὲν οὖν τὴν Θάσον τάναντία τοῖς τὴν ὀλιγα-
 ρχίαν καθιστᾶσι τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐγένετο, δοκεῖν δέ μοι, καὶ ἐν
 ἄλλοις πολλοῖς τῶν ὑπηκόων σωφροσύνην γὰρ λαβοῦσαι αἱ
 πόλεις καὶ ἄδειαν τῶν πρᾶσσομένων, ἐχώρησαν ἐπὶ τὴν ἄν-
 10 τικρυς ἐλευθερίαν, τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὑπουλον εὐνομίαν
 οὐ προτιμήσαντες. LXV. οἱ δὲ ἀμφὶ τὸν Πείσανδρον πα-
 ραπλέοντες τε, ὥσπερ ἐδέδοκτο, τοὺς δῆμους ἐν
 ταῖς πόλεσι κατέλυνον, καὶ ἅμα ἔστιν ἀφ' ὧν 10
 χωρίων καὶ ὀπλίτας ἔχοντες σφίσιν αὐτοῖς
 2 ξυμμάχους ἦλθον ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας. καὶ κατα-
 λαμβάνουσι τὰ πλείστα τοῖς ἐταίροις προειρ-
 γασμένα. καὶ γὰρ Ἀνδροκλέα τέ τινα, τοῦ
 δήμου μάλιστα προεστῶτα, ξυστάντες τινὲς 15
 τῶν νεωτέρων κρύφα ἀποκτείνουσιν, ὥσπερ καὶ τὸν Ἀλκι-

ATHENS.

Pisander, on his arri-
 val at Athens, finds
 his object already half
 effected by the assassi-
 2 nations of the clubs,
 which had spread a
 general terror amongst
 the friends of the con-
 stitution.

(65, 66.)

4. καθιστῶσι R. δοκεῖν B. Bekk. Goell. δοκεῖ[ν] Poppo. vulgo δοκεῖ.
 5. σωφροσύνης c. 6. πρᾶττομένων B. ἀντικρυς K. 7. τῆς ἀπὸ τῶν B.e.
 om. K. τὴν ἀπὸ Bekk. 2. ceteri τὴν ὑπὸ. ὑπουλον] om. f. αὐτονομίαν A.B.F.
 H.L.N.O.P.V.d.e.g.i.k.m. Bekk. Poppo. αὐτοενομίαν f. [εὐνομίαν Goell. ed. 2.]
 8. προτιμήσαντες k. 9. τε] om. P. δέδεκτο i. 11. ἔχοντας A. (et E. teste
 Bekk.) F. ἔχοντα E. αὐτοὺς A.E.F.c.d.e.i.k. 12. ἦκον B. 13. ἑτέροις
 Q.b. 16. ὥσπερ A.B.C.E.F.H.N.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ὥπερ K.
 vulgo ὥσπερ.

5. σωφροσύνην γὰρ λαβοῦσαι] This
 was the quality on which the aristocra-
 cies particularly prided themselves. See
 III. 82, 17. μετ' ὀνόματος ἑκάτεροι εὐ-
 πρεποῦς—πληθοὺς τε ἰσονομίας πολιτικῆς
 καὶ ἀριστοκρατίας σάφρονος προτιμήσει.
 So III. 65, 3. σωφρονιστὰι ὄντες τῆς
 γνώμης. In the same way the opposite
 quality ἀκολασία was especially ascribed
 to democracies. So Alcibiades at Sparta
 says, τῆς δὲ ὑπαρχούσης ἀκολασίας ἐπει-
 ρώμεθα μετρίωτεροι ἐς τὰ πολιτικά εἶναι.
 VI. 89, 5, and Herodot. III. 81, 2. ἐς
 δήμου ἀκολάστου ὕβριν πεσείω οὐδαμῶς
 ἀνασχέτόν.

7. εὐνομίαν] This reading is acknow-
 ledged by the Scholiast and by Diony-
 sius, "De iis quæ Thucyd. propria
 "sunt." c. 11. Αὐτονομία seems to
 me to be indefensible. For how had
 the Athenians given, or pretended to

give, their allies "independence?" On
 the contrary, the aristocratical form of
 government was set up amongst them
 in order to tempt them to remain de-
 pendent on Athens. And therefore
 Phrynichus, when exposing the shal-
 lowness of this policy, said, οὐ βουλή-
 σεσθαι αὐτοὺς μετ' ὀλιγαρχίας ἢ δημο-
 κρατίας δουλεῦν μᾶλλον, ἢ μετ' ὀπιστέρου
 ἂν τύχωσι τοῦτον ἐλευθέρους εἶναι. And
 so Thucydides had observed in this
 very chapter, τῆς μὲν μετ' Ἀθηναίων
 ἀριστοκρατίας οὐδὲν ἔτι προσδεόμενοι,
 τὴν δὲ ἐλευθερίαν—προσδεχόμενοι. The
 construction τὴν ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων εὐ-
 νομίαν, for ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων δοθεῖσαν,
 is so harsh, that I have followed Bek-
 ker in his last edition in reading ἀπὸ
 τῶν Ἀθηναίων, comparing the words τὴν
 ἀπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων ἐλευθερίαν in §. 3.

ATHENS. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 1.

βιάδην οὐχ ἥκιστα ἐξήλασε, καὶ αὐτὸν κατ' ἀμφοτέρα, τῆς τε
 δημαγωγίας ἔνεκα, καὶ οἰόμενοι τῷ Ἀλκιβιάδῃ ὡς κατιόντι
 καὶ τὸν Τισσαφέρην φίλον ποιήσουσι χαριεῖσθαι, μᾶλλον τι
 διέφθειραν· καὶ ἄλλους τινὰς ἀνεπιτηδείους τῷ αὐτῷ τρόπῳ
 5 κρύφα ἀνάλωσαν. λόγος τε ἐκ τοῦ φανεροῦ προείργαστο 3
 αὐτοῖς, ὥς οὔτε μισθοφορητέον εἴη ἄλλους ἢ τοὺς στρατευο-
 μένους, οὔτε μεθεκτέον τῶν πραγμάτων πλείοσιν ἢ πεντα-
 κισχιλίοις, καὶ τούτοις οἱ ἂν μάλιστα τοῖς τε χρήμασι καὶ
 τοῖς σώμασιν ὠφελεῖν οἰοί τε ὦσιν. LXVI. ἦν δὲ τοῦτο
 10 εὐπρεπὲς πρὸς τοὺς πλείους, ἐπεὶ ἔξειν γε τὴν πόλιν οἵπερ
 καὶ μεθιστάναι ἔμελλον. δῆμος μέντοι ὁμῶς ἔτι καὶ βουλὴ ἡ
 ἀπὸ τοῦ κυάμου ξυνελέγετο· ἐβούλευον δὲ οὐδὲν ὅ τι μὴ τοῖς
 ξυνεστῶσι δοκοίη, ἀλλὰ καὶ οἱ λέγοντες ἐκ τούτων ἦσαν, καὶ
 τὰ ῥηθησόμενα πρότερον αὐτοῖς †προϋσκεπτο.† ἀντέλεγέ τε 2

1. ἐξέλασε Q. ἀμφοτέρους c. 3. τισσαφέρην C.E.F.G.H.K.e.k.m. τι] om. d. 5. ἠνάλωσαν i. προείργαστο pr. G. προσείργαστο A.B.F.H.N.V. Bekk. 8. τοῖς τε] τοῖς C.K.e. καὶ τοῖς Q. καὶ τοῖς τε R. καὶ σώμασιν K. 10. ἀπρεπὲς K. ἐξῆν A.E.F. et γρ. G. 11. καὶ] om. L.O.P.g. μεθιστάναι A.E.F.G. μεθίστασαν B. Bekk. καθιστάναι L.O.P.g. ἔτι] ἔστι A. ἐστὶ E.F. ἡ accessit ex A.B.F.H.L.N.O.V.f.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. 12. ἐβου-
 λεύοντο A.B.E.F.H.N.V. οὐδὲν] om. H. μηδὲν K.i. ὅ τι] τι F. ἔτι E. 14. προϋσκεπτο Elmsleius, ad Eurip. Heraclid. 148. Buttmann. Poppo. et Bekk. 2. vulgo προϋσκέπτετο.

6. ὥς οὔτε μισθοφορητέον εἴη ἄλλους] The verbal adjective has the construction of μισθοφορεῖν δεῖ, and therefore has an accusative case after it. "That" none ought to receive pay from the "public, except those who served in "war." See Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 447. 4. μισθοφορητέον] Acacius recte censet, hoc pertinere ad mercedem, quam magistratus, senatus, iudices, et populus Athenis e iudiciis, concionibus, et aliis, quæ publice agebantur, ferebant: de quibus Aristoteles, VI. Politicor. 2, 7, et Sigonius, II. de Republ. Athen. 3. Infra, cap. 67, 3. μήτε ἀρχὴν ἄρχειν μηδεμίαν ἔτι ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ κόσμου, μήτε μισθοφορεῖν. et cap. 69, 4. de Senatoribus, ἀπὸ τοῦ κυάμου· καὶ εἶπον αὐτοῖς ἐξιέναι λαβοῦσι τὸν μισθόν. DUKER.

7. μεθεκτέον τῶν πραγμάτων] "Were" to have a share in the government." So again, the three thousand, who were to form the great council during the tyranny of the Thirty, were appointed as exclusively μεθέζοντας τῶν πραγμά-

των. Xenoph. Hellen. II. 3, 18. Thus μετέχειν τῶν πραγμάτων was equivalent to being a citizen, in the proper sense of that term; for it implied a share in the judicial and deliberative powers, τὸ δικάζειν καὶ τὸ ἐκκλησιάζειν, which was the criterion of true citizenship. (Aristot. Politic. III. 1, 6.)

9. ἦν δὲ τοῦτο—ἔμελλον] "Now this" was but meant to look well in the eyes "of the people in general; for the real" government was to be in the hands of "those who were going to effect the" revolution." That is to say, the five thousand, like the three thousand under the thirty tyrants, were meant to be no more than a name: the actual power was to belong to that knot of aristocratical conspirators who were the authors of the revolution. Compare ch. 89, 2.

11. βουλὴ ἡ ἀπὸ τοῦ κυάμου] That is, the council of five hundred, so called because they were chosen by lot.

14. προϋσκεπτο] This is a certain correction of Elmsley's, (Heraclid. v. 148.)

οὐδεὶς ἔτι τῶν ἄλλων, δεδιὼς καὶ ὀρῶν πολὺ τὸ ξυνεστηκός·
 εἰ δέ τις καὶ ἀντείποι, εὐθὺς ἐκ τρόπου τινὸς ἐπιτηδείου ἐτε-
 θνήκει, καὶ τῶν δρασάντων οὔτε ζήτησις οὔτ' εἰ ὑποπτεύοντο
 δικαίωσις ἐγίγνετο, ἀλλ' ἡσυχίαν εἶχεν ὁ δῆμος καὶ κατὰ-
 πληξιν τοιαύτην, ὥστε κέρδος ὁ μὴ πάσχων τι βίαιον, εἰ καὶ 5
 3 σιγῇ, ἐνόμιζε. καὶ τὸ ξυνεστηκός πολὺ πλέον ἡγούμενοι
 εἶναι ἢ ὅσον ἐτύγγαθεν ὄν, ἡσσῶντο ταῖς γνώμας, καὶ ἐξευ-
 ρεῖν αὐτὸ, ἀδύνατοι ὄντες διὰ τὸ μέγεθος τῆς πόλεως καὶ διὰ
 4 τὴν ἀλλήλων ἀγνωσίαν, οὐκ εἶχον. κατὰ δὲ τὸ αὐτὸ τοῦτο
 καὶ προσολοφύρασθαί τινι ἀγανακτήσαντα, ὥστε ἀμύνασθαι 10
 ἐπιβουλεύσαντα, ἀδύνατον ἦν· ἡ γὰρ ἀγνώτα ἂν εὔρεν ᾧ

1. ἔτι i. δεδειὼς E.F. 2. καὶ post τις om. K. τεθνήκει B. Bekk. Goell. 3. ὑποπτεύοντο A.B.F.L.N.O.V.d.e.g.i.k. correctus C. Haack. Poppo.

Goell. Bekk. ὑποπτεύοντο E. ceteri ὑποπτεύοντο. 5. βέβαιον d.i. εἰ om. K. 6. σιγῶν A.E.F.Q.R. σιγῇ i. ἐσίγα d. 7. ὅσον accessit ex A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O. P.V.f.g.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. om. G. teste Bekk. 8. ὅσον τε A.E.F. ἡσσαν τι H. 8. αὐτοὶ A.B.E.F.L.O.Q.R.f.g.k.m. διὰ τὴν om. διὰ C.G.K.R.b.c.d.e.i.k.m. 9. εἶχον αὐτοὶ ἐξευρεῖν A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.g. εἶχον αὐτὸ ἐξευρεῖν f. et rec. G. ταῦτο B. Bekk. 2. 10. προσολοφύρεσθαί d.i. τινα c.e. ἀναγκάσαντα g. ἀμύνεσθαι G.i.k.m. 11. ἐπιβουλεύοντα i. ἀγνωστα f. ἀγνώτι V. ἂν om. B.i.

and it has been since adopted by Poppo. There is no such word in Attic Greek as *ἐσκεπτόμην*, the tenses being, *σκοπῶ* or *σκοποῦμαι*, *ἐσκόπου*, *σκέψομαι*, *ἐσκεψάμην*, *ἔσκεμμαι*. And if there were such a word, it could hardly have a passive signification.

2. ἐκ τρόπου τινὸς ἐπιτηδείου] "In 'some convenient way,' i. e. by assassination. Compare Dion Cassius, (Fragm. 23. Mai, Rom. 1827.) πολλοὺς—ἐκ τρόπου δὴ τινος ἐπιτηδείου ἔφθερον.

4. δικαίωσις] "A bringing to justice," and consequently "punishing." So Herodotus uses the verb *δικαίω*, I. 100, 2. τοῦτον—κατ' ἀξίην ἀδικήματος ἐδικαίεν.

7. καὶ ἐξευρεῖν—οὐκ εἶχον] The infinitive *ἐξευρεῖν* must depend on *εἶχον*, and not on *ἀδύνατοι*, unless we suppose the whole sentence to be in complete confusion. But is there not, if I may so speak, a positive rather than a negative sense in *ἀδύνατοι*, and does it not sig-

nify "powerless," "helpless," rather than "unable?" "And they had no means of finding it out, the size of the city and their want of knowledge of one another rendering them powerless." Compare VII. 14, 2. αἱ νῦν οὐσαι πόλεις ξύμμαχοι ἀδύνατοι. VI. 85, 1. VII. 28, 4.

10. προσολοφύρασθαί] Hor. Epod. II. 12. *Querebar applanans tibi*. ΒΕΚΚΕΡ. ὥστε ἀμύνεσθαι ἐπιβουλεύσαντα] "So as to repel one who was plotting against them." We might expect τὸν ἐπιβουλεύσαντα, but the absence of the article does not seem to me a sufficient reason for taking *ἐπιβουλεύσαντα* with the subject, "so as to take counsel against their enemies, and so repel them," because *ἐπιβουλεύειν* and *ἀμύνεσθαι* are opposites to each other, the one applying to aggression and the other to defence. And had Thucydides meant to apply them to the same person, he would have written, I think, *ἀντεπιβουλεύσαντα*, as in III. 12, 3.

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ἐρεῖ, ἣ γνώριμον ἄπιστον. ἀλλήλοις γὰρ ἅπαντες ὑπόπτως 5
προσῆσαν οἱ τοῦ δήμου, ὥς μετέχοντά τινα τῶν γιγνομένων.
ἐνήσαν γὰρ καὶ οὓς οὐκ ἂν ποτέ τις ᾔετο ἐς ὀλιγαρχίαν
τραπέσθαι· καὶ τὸ ἄπιστον οὗτοι μέγιστον πρὸς τοὺς πολ-
5 λούς ἐποίησαν, καὶ πλείστα ἐς τὴν τῶν ὀλίγων ἀσφάλειαν
ὠφέλησαν, βέβαιον τὴν ἀπιστίαν τῷ δήμῳ πρὸς ἑαυτὸν
καταστήσαντες.

LXVII. Ἐν τούτῳ οὖν τῷ καιρῷ οἱ περὶ τὸν Πείσανδρον
ἐλθόντες εὐθὺς τῶν λοιπῶν εἶχοντο. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν τὸν
10 The people, under the
influence of terror,
appoint a commission
to draw up a new
δῆμον ξυλλέξαντες εἶπον γνώμην δέκα ἄνδρας
ἐλέσθαι συγγραφέας αὐτοκράτορας, τούτους δὲ
συγγράψαντας γνώμην ἐσυνεκεῖν ἐς τὸν δῆμον

1. οἱ τοῦ δήμου ὑπόπτως προσῆσαν Gregor. Cor. p. 80. 2. προσίεσαν F.
μετέχοντά τινα d. γενομένων L.O.g.k. γεγενημένων Gregorius. 3. ἐνέσαν E.
οὓς] ὡς A.E.F. ὥσπερ K. 4. τὸ] om. K.Q. 6. ἑαυτῶν B. 8. ἐν δὲ τούτῳ
τῷ καιρῷ Etymol. M.v. συγγραφείς. τὸν] om. Suidas, v. συγγραφείς. 9. ἐλ-
θόντες—καὶ] ἐλθόντες εἰς ἀθήνας Suidas. εὐθὺ Etym. M. 11. δέ] om. Suidas.
12. ἐπενεκεῖν G.L.O.P.d.i.k.m.

2. ὥς μετέχοντά τινα τῶν γιγνομένων]
This must be the accusative absolute,
as it is called, "supposing any man
whom they met to be a party to the
"plot." Compare Matthiae, Gr. Gr.
§. 568. 3. Jelf, 701.

6. βέβαιον τὴν ἀπιστίαν—καταστήσαν-
τες] "Confirming the people in their
"mutual mistrust;" "making their
"mistrust a thing quite settled and
"unavoidable." Compare II. 89, 6.
φόβον παρέχετε πιστότερον, and III. 43,
1. τῆς οὐ βεβαίου δοκίσεως τῶν κερδῶν.
The last line is no more than a repeti-
tion of τὸ ἄπιστον—μέγιστον ἐποίησαν:
but what is first mentioned as a fact is
then repeated as bearing upon the suc-
cess of the conspiracy. But this is one
of the passages which Thucydides would
probably have corrected had he ever
finished his work.

8. Ἐν τούτῳ οὖν τῷ καιρῷ—οἰκήσεται]
Hæc laudat Harpocration in συγγραφείς
εἰς τὸν δῆμον. Vide ibi omnino Vale-
sium. WASS.

10. δέκα ἄνδρας—συγγραφέας αὐτοκρά-
τορας] In Roman style, "Decemvros
"legibus scribendis." "Ten commis-
sioners with full powers to frame a

"constitution." And so the appoint-
ment of the thirty a few years later
ran in similar terms: ἔδοξε τῷ δήμῳ,
τριάκοντα ἄνδρας ἐλέσθαι, οἱ τοὺς πα-
τρίους νόμους ξυγγράψουσιν, καθ' οὓς
πολιτεύσουσι. Xenoph. Hellen. II. 3, 2.
The πρόβουλοι mentioned by Lysias,
(Eratosthen. p. 426. Reiske,) are not
these commissioners, but the body
already noticed, VIII. 1, 3. ἀρχὴ πρε-
σβυτέρων ἀνδρῶν οἱ τινες περὶ τῶν παρ-
όντων, ὥς ἂν καιρὸς ᾗ, προβουλεύσουσι.
Among these πρόβουλοι was Hagnon
the father of Theramenes, and Lysias
charges him with being forward in
bringing about the overthrow of the
constitution on this occasion. It is
manifest indeed that had the πρόβουλοι
been true to their duty, the proposal
to appoint the ten commissioners
could not have been submitted to the
assembly; for by the very terms of
their appointment, the initiative in all
legislation, if I may be excused the
expression, was confined to them; and
the people could vote on no measure
that had not previously received their
sanction.

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constitution. It is proposed to create an executive and self-chosen council of FOUR HUNDRED, and a sovereign assembly of FIVE THOUSAND. ἐς ἡμέραν ῥήτην, καθ' ὃ τι ἄριστα ἡ πόλις οἰκήσεται. ἔπειτα, ἐπειδὴ ἡ ἡμέρα ἐφῆκε, ξυνέκλησαν τὴν ἐκκλησίαν ἐς τὸν Κολωνόν (ἔστι δὲ ἱερὸν Ποσειδῶνος ἔξω πόλεως, ἀπέχον σταδίουσ μάλιστα δέκα), καὶ ἐσῆνέγκαν οἱ ξυγγραφεὶς ἄλλο μὲν οὐδὲν, αὐτὸ δὲ τοῦτο, ἐξεῖναι μὲν Ἀθηναίων ἀνειπεῖν γνώμην ἣν ἄν τις βούληται· ἣν δέ τις τὸν εἰπόντα ἢ γράψῃται παρανόμων ἢ ἄλλῃ τῇ τρόπῳ βλάβῃ, μεγάλας

2. ἔπειτα ἐπειδὴ] ἐπεὶ δὲ Suidas. ἢ] om. A.B.F.H.K.L.R. ἐφῆκε παρὴν k. παρὴν γρ. g.m. ξυνέκλησαν E.F.H.N.V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ξυνέλεξαν
ξυνέκλεισαν A.B.L.O.k. συνέκλεισαν m. ξυνέκλεισαν G. ceteri cum Suida ξυνέλεξαν.
3. ἔστι δὲ] ὁ ἦν Suidas. 4. ἔξω—δέκα] om. Suidas. Articulum ante πόλεως omisi cum A.B.C.E.F.H.L.N.O.Q.V.c.f.g.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀπέχων E.F.
5. ἐσῆνέγκαν Suidas. συγγραφῆς F.V. 6. ἀθηναῖοις Suidas. 7. ἀνειπεῖν] ἀνατρίπειν A.C.E.F.H.K.N.V.c.e. cum Suida. Haack. βούληται A.C.E.F.V. f.g.k. cum Suida. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo βούλεται. 8. παρανομῶν A.E.F.V. ἄλλο τῇ V. τῇ] om. K. βλάβῃ E.F.H.

2. ξυνέκλησαν τὴν ἐκκλησίαν ἐς τὸν Κολωνόν] The expression seems to refer to the practice of enclosing the place of assembly with a railing, to keep out persons who had no vote, and also to prevent the members of the assembly from going away till the business was over. Pollux, speaking of the same practice, uses the word *ξυνήλαινον*, VIII. §. 104. Sometimes the place of assembly was surrounded by a rope coloured red, so as to leave a mark on any one who attempted to get over it. See Schömann, De Comitibus Atheniens. c. 4. The ordinary assemblies at this period were held in the place called Pnyx, within the city. (See, for its situation, Leake's Topogr. of Athens, p. 40.) On the present occasion a spot without the city was chosen to prevent the people from organizing any effectual resistance to the conspirators; for the slaves and *μέτοικοι* were well affected to the democratical constitution, and in case of any conflict in the city, would have rendered powerful assistance to its defenders. For the situation of Colonus, see Haygarth's "Panoramic View of Athens illustrated," Walpole's Memoirs of Turkey, vol. I. p. 556. The passage of Cicero, De Finibus, V. 1. does not contradict the text of Thucydides. For after he had observed that Academia was six stadia

distant from Dipylon, the gate of the city which led towards it, he adds, "me ipsum *huc modo venientem* con-
"vertebat ad sese Coloneus ille locus." But this might be said if Colonus was only in sight from the road to Academia; and from the "Panoramic View" already referred to, it appears to be a hill tolerably conspicuous.

8. γράψῃται παρανόμων] The famous γράφαι παρανόμων were a criminal process against any man who had proposed a law or a decree which was either, 1st, absolutely unconstitutional; or, 2nd, highly injurious to the commonwealth; or, 3rd, which had been proposed and carried without a due observance of all the forms prescribed by law. It was intended to serve as a check upon the privilege enjoyed by every citizen in the assembly of originating any measure; whereas at Rome nothing could be submitted to the comitia, and no citizen could address the people without the permission of the presiding magistrate. The process was what was technically called *ἀγὼν τιμητός*: that is, there was no fixed penalty for any one convicted by it, but the prosecutor proposed such a penalty as he thought the case required, and the defendant, on the other hand, proposed a lighter one; so that the court had to decide a second question as to the amount of punishment,

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ζημίας ἐπέθεσαν. ἐνταῦθα δὴ λαμπρῶς ἐλέγετο ἤδη μήτε 3
ἀρχὴν ἄρχειν μηδεμίαν ἔτι ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ κόσμου μήτε μισθο-
φορεῖν, προέδρους τε ἐλέσθαι πέντε ἄνδρας, τούτους δὲ ἐλέ-
σθαι ἑκατὸν ἄνδρας, καὶ τῶν ἑκατὸν ἕκαστον πρὸς ἑαυτὸν
5 τρεῖς· ἐλθόντας δὲ αὐτοὺς τετρακοσίους ὄντας ἐς τὸ βουλευ-
τήριον, ἄρχειν ὅπη ἂν ἄριστα γινώσκωσιν, αὐτοκράτορας,
καὶ τοὺς πεντακισχιλίους δὲ ξυλλέγειν, ὅποταν αὐτοῖς δοκῇ.
LXVIII. ἦν δὲ ὁ μὲν τὴν γνώμην ταύτην εἰπὼν Πείσανδρος,
καὶ τὰλλα ἐκ τοῦ προφανοῦς προθυμώτατα ξυγκαταλύσας
τὸν δῆμον· ὁ μέντοι ἅπαν τὸ πρᾶγμα ξυνθείς,
10 ὅτῳ τρόπῳ κατέστη ἐς τοῦτο, καὶ ἐκ πλείστου
ἐπιμεληθεὶς Ἀντιφῶν ἦν, ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναίων τῶν

10 Names and characters
of the principal revo-
lutionists.

ANTIPHON.

1. δὲ K. μήτε καὶ ἄρχειν ἔχειν B. 2. ἔτι] om. C.K.e. et Suidas. μήτε]
om. K. 3. δέ] om. Suidas. ἔχουσαι e. 4. ἄνδρας accessit ex A.B.E.F.
H.K.N.Q.V. et Suida. Poppo. Bekk. ἐαυτὸν A.B.C.H.N.Q.V.f. Poppo.
Bekk. ἐαυτῶν E.F. ceteri ἐαυτῶ. 5. τρεῖς E.F. 6. ὅποι c. γινώσκουσιν
C.E.F.H.K. 7. ὅποτε R. δοκεῖ H.Q. δοκεῖν g. δοκοῖ d.i. 8. ταύτην
τὴν γνώμην Suidas. εἰπὼν ταύτην Q. 10. πάν B. 11. κατέστησε τοῦτο B.
12. ἐπιμεληθεὶς margo d.

after having first found the defendant guilty. For a full account of the γραφαὶ παρανόμων, see Schömann de Comitibus Atheniensium, II. 2.

12. Ἀντιφῶν] Antiphon, the son of Sophilus, of the demus of Rhamnus, was born about the second year of the 75th Olympiad, A.C. 479. He was one of the first men who opened a school of oratory at Athens, and according to some accounts Thucydides was one of his pupils. The decree of the people upon his trial is given by the pretended Plutarch in his Lives of the Orators. He was accused for going on a treasonable embassy to Sparta with Archeptolemus and Onomacles, (Thucyd. VIII. 90, 2.) was condemned and put to death, and his family lost their rights of citizenship for ever, being made ἄτιμοι, whether in the greatest or in one of the lesser degrees does not appear. His property was confiscated, and his body denied a burial within the limits of Attica. There is another Antiphon mentioned by Xenophon as put to death by the Thirty, (Hellenic. II. 3, 40.) but he was probably of an entirely different family, being the son of

Lysonides, not of Sophilus. See the Memoir on Antiphon by Peter Van Spaen, in Reiske's edit. of the Orators, VII. p. 795. Antiphon's ability cannot be questioned, but how such a writer as Thucydides can extol his "virtue," seems at first sight extraordinary. For according to Thucydides' own statement, (VIII. 91. ad fin.) Antiphon was a traitor to his country in the highest degree; false to that great and glorious Athens for whom her noblest sons Pericles, Demosthenes, and Thucydides himself, felt so deep and enthusiastic a love. He was the chief contriver of a traitorous conspiracy, whose means were assassination, and whose object was the overthrow of the best and happiest state of society then known; a state of society so just and liberal, when compared with every other at that time, that even the condition of the slaves was benefited by it. (Xenoph. de Repub. Athen. I. §. 10.) But Thucydides no doubt allowed his personal feelings towards his old instructor to influence his general impression of his character, although he would not suffer them to affect his

καθ' ἑαυτὸν ἀρετῇ τε οὐδενὸς ὕστερος, καὶ κράτιστος ἐνθυ-
 μηθῆναι γενόμενος καὶ ἃ [ἂν] γνοίῃ εἰπεῖν, καὶ ἐς μὲν δῆμον
 οὐ παριὼν οὐδ' ἐς ἄλλον ἀγῶνα ἐκούσιος οὐδένα, ἀλλ' ὑπό-
 πτωσ τῷ πλήθει διὰ δόξαν δεινότητος διακείμενος, τοὺς
 μέντοι ἀγωνιζομένους καὶ ἐν δικαστηρίῳ καὶ ἐν δῆμῳ πλεῖ- 5
 στα εἰς ἀνὴρ, ὅστις ξυμβουλευσάιτό τι, δυνάμενος ὠφελεῖν.
 2 καὶ αὐτός τε, ἐπειδὴ τὰ τῶν τετρακοσίων ἐν ὑστέρῳ μεταπε-
 σόντα ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου ἐκακοῦτο, ἄριστα φαίνεται τῶν μέχρι
 ἐμοῦ ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν τούτων αἰτιαθεῖς, ὥς ξυγκατέστησε, θανάτου

1. γε A.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.R.V.d.f.g.k.m. ὕστερος B. 2. ἂν] om.
 C.G.b.c.d.e.g.i.k.m. Dobræus. ante ἃ ponunt F.H. om. Goell. uncis inclus. Poppo.
 ἀναγνοίῃ E. ἃ γνοίῃ G. μέν] om. d.i. μέν τὸν g. 3. ἐκούσιος A.E.F.G.H.
 L.O.Q.V.g.k.m. 5. καὶ ἐν δῆμῳ] om. L. ante illa καὶ ἐν δικαστηρίῳ ponit K.
 6. ὅστις] ὅτι L.O.P.g. 5. ὅτι d.i. ξυμβουλευσαι τὸ F. ξυμβ.—ὠφελεῖν] om. g.
 7. τε] om. f. "Immo δε," BEKK. γε inavult Goell. ἐπειδὴ μετέστη ἡ δημο-
 κρατία καὶ ἐς ἀγῶνας κατέστη μετὰ τῶν A.B.E.F.H.L.O.P.g.i. margo G. et omisso
 μετέστη k. μετὰ habent etiam Q.R.f. Cum A.B. cæterisque consentit V. nisi
 quod τὰ τῶν pro μετὰ τῶν exhibeat. τριακοσίων F.Q.g. μεταπεσόν corr. G.
 μεταπεσόντων L.O. Prima libri N. scriptura fuit μετὰ τῶν—μεταπεσόντων sed
 corrector e μετὰ effinxit τὰ, μεταπεσόντων in μεταπεσόντα mutato. 8. ὑπὲρ α. τ.
 τῶν μ. ε. N.V. 9. αἰτιαθεῖς A.B.F.H.L.N.O.Q.V.b.f.g.i.m. marg. antiqua
 manu C. Poppo. Goell. Dobr. Bekk. αἰτιασθεῖς E.k. vulgo αἰτίας. ὥς] om.
 A.F.H. κατέστησε f.

statement of his particular actions. Antiphon was probably a warm and true friend, pure in the domestic relations of life, and honourable in his professional conduct; serving faithfully those who consulted him, and never selling their cause, as was sometimes done, because the opposite party offered him a higher fee. This so far was virtue; and if he were guilty of cruelty and perfidy towards his enemies, and sacrificed his country to his party, how many eminent men in Roman history, to say nothing of later times, have been liable to the same charge: and how small a portion of mankind, even in Christian countries, have ever understood practically that a good man's virtue is shown not so much in his behaviour towards his friends, or men of his own party, as in his right appreciation of those less generally acknowledged ties which bind him to persons indifferent to him or hostile,—to his country,—to the whole race of mankind,—and to God?

4. τοὺς μέντοι ἀγωνιζομένους, κ. τ. λ.]

The strict grammatical construction would require the genitive, for ὅστις properly depends on it. "Most able of any one man to assist any of those engaged in political or legal contests who might in any point ask his counsel." For the expression εἰς ἀνὴρ, compare III. 39, 1. μάλιστα δὲ μίαν πόλιν ἡδικηκότας ὑμᾶς, and the note there.

7. καὶ αὐτός τε] Is not this a similar expression to that in I. 9, 3. καὶ ναυτικῷ τε ἄμα—ισχύσας, and is not the sense exactly the same as that of καὶ αὐτὸς δέ; "And he too," whether it be thought that the word *too* in English corresponds to the first of the two conjunctions in Greek, or to the second?

τὰ τῶν τετρακοσίων ἐν ὑστέρῳ μεταπεσόντα] Plane eodem modo loquitur Plato, Epist. VII. non longe a principio: χρόνῳ δὲ οὐ πολλῷ μετέπεισε τὰ τῶν τριακοντά τε, καὶ πάντα ἡ τότε πολιτεία. In eo, quod plerique MSS. habent, nihil boni sensus invenire possum. DUK.

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δίκην ἀπολογησάμενος. παρέσχε δὲ καὶ ὁ Φρύνιχος ἑαυτὸν 3

PHRYNICHUS. πάντων διαφερόντως προθυμώτατον ἐς τὴν
(who had now joined
the conspiracy). ὀλιγαρχίαν, δεδιὼς τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην, καὶ

ἐπιστάμενος εἰδὼτα αὐτὸν ὅσα ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ πρὸς τὸν Ἀστυ-
5 οχον ἔπραξε, νομίζων οὐκ ἂν ποτε αὐτὸν κατὰ τὸ εἰκὸς ὑπ'
ὀλιγαρχίας κατελθεῖν· πολὺ τε πρὸς τὰ δεινὰ, ἐπειδήπερ
ὑπέστη, φερεγγυώτατος ἐφάνη. καὶ Θηραμένης ὁ τοῦ 4

THERAMENES. Ἄγνωτος ἐν τοῖς ξυγκαταλούουσι τὸν δῆμον
πρῶτος ἦν, ἀνὴρ οὔτε εἰπεῖν οὔτε γνῶναι ἀδύνατος. ὥστε
10 ἀπ' ἀνδρῶν πολλῶν καὶ ξυνετῶν πραχθέν τὸ ἔργον οὐκ
ἀπεικότως, καίπερ μέγα ὄν, προὔχώρησε· χαλεπὸν γὰρ ἦν
τὸν Ἀθηναίων δῆμον ἐπ' ἔτει ἑκατοστῷ μάλιστα, ἐπειδὴ οἱ
τύραννοι κατελύθησαν, ἐλευθερίας παῦσαι, καὶ οὐ μόνον μὴ
ὑπήκοον ὄντα, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὑπὲρ ἡμισυ τοῦ χρόνου τούτου αὐτὸν
15 ἄλλων ἄρχειν εἰωθότα.

LXIX. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἡ ἐκκλησία οὐδενὸς ἀντειπόντος, ἀλλὰ
κυρώσασα ταῦτα διελύθη, τοὺς τετρακοσίους ἤδη ὕστερον

The constitutional council of FIVEHUN-
DRED is destroyed by
20 violence. τῷ τρόπῳ τοιῷδε ἐς τὸ βουλευτήριον ἐσήγαγον·
ἦσαν [δ'] Ἀθηναῖοι πάντες αἱ οἱ μὲν ἐπὶ
τείχει, οἱ δ' ἐν τάξει, τῶν ἐν Δεκελείᾳ πολε-

1. ἀπολογησόμενος B. ἀπολογισάμενος E. καὶ ὁ φρύνιχος B.N.V. Bekk. 2. vulgo καὶ φρύνιχος. 2. προθυμώτατα e. 3. δεδιὼς E.F. ἀλκιβιάδης e. 4. τὸν] om. F.f. 5. ἔπρασεν e. ἔπραξαν C. τὸ] om. d. 6. τε A.B.C.F.H.K.N.Q.V.f.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo δέ. 7. καὶ ὁ θηραμένης K. 9. πρώτων Q. 10. ὑπ' P. ξετῶν E. 11. ὄν] ὄν E.F.H. ἂν K. 12. τῶν A.F.G.H.L.N.O.m. ἐπ' ἔτει A.B.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.f.g.i.k.m. Bekk. 2. vulgo praepositionem omitunt. ἑκατοστῷ ἑκατος τῷ A.F. 13. οὐ] μὴ c. 14. ὑπερήμισυ F. αὐτὸν] om. Q. 16. ἐπεὶ e. 17. ἥδη ὕστερον τῷ τρόπῳ τοιῷδε B. Goell. Bekk. τοιῷδε om. K.e. ὕστερον om. O. ἥδη om. L. ceteri (omisso τοιῷδε G.) τῷ τρόπῳ τοιῷδε ὕστερον ἥδη. 18. εἰσήγον P. 19. [δ'] Bekk. 2. ἀθηναῖοι B.F.H.K.L.N. O.P.Q.f.g.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀθηναίων. 20. οἱ δ'] οὐ δ' B.

4. Ἀστυόχον] See ch. 50.

8. ἐν τοῖς—πρῶτος ἦν] This expression is, I think, equivalent to ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις ξυγκατέλυσσε, and shews that ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις is rather a modification of the full superlative than an extension of it: for Theramenes was clearly not "the very foremost among the conspirators," but only "one of the foremost."

See note on III. 17, 1.

12. ἐπ' ἔτει ἑκατοστῷ] Bekker in his

edition of 1832 has inserted the preposition, which all former editors had omitted. The sense seems to be, "when nearly a hundred years were "past; when nearly the hundredth "year was come;" literally, "upon "the hundredth year;" that length of time being in a manner the condition of circumstances on which the attempt was to proceed.

19. ἦσαν [δ'] Ἀθηναῖοι, κ. τ. λ.] Either

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2 μίων ἔνεκα, ἐφ' ὅπλοις. τῇ οὖν ἡμέρᾳ ἐκείνῃ τοὺς μὲν μὴ
 ξυνειδότας εἶασαν, ὥσπερ εἰώθεσαν, ἀπελθεῖν, τοῖς δ' ἐν τῇ
 ξυνωμοσίᾳ εἶρητο ἡσυχῇ, μὴ ἐπ' αὐτοῖς τοῖς ὅπλοις, ἀλλ'
 3 λαβόντας τὰ ὅπλα μὴ ἐπιτρέπειν. ἦσαν δὲ καὶ Ἄνδριοι καὶ 5
 Τήνιοι καὶ Καρυστίων τριακόσιοι καὶ Αἰγινητῶν τῶν ἐποί-
 κων, οὓς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπεμψαν οἰκήσοντας, ἐπ' αὐτὸ τοῦτο
 4 ἦκοντες ἐν τοῖς ἑαυτῶν ὅπλοις, οἷς ταῦτα προεῖρητο. τούτων
 δὲ διατεταγμένων οὕτως ἐλθόντες οἱ τετρακόσιοι, μετὰ ξιφι-
 δίου ἀφανοῦς ἑκάστος, καὶ οἱ εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν μετ' αὐτῶν 10
 Ἕλληνες νεανίσκοι, οἷς ἐχρῶντο εἰ τί πού δέοι χειρουργεῖν,
 ἐπέστησαν τοῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ κυάμου βουλευταῖς οὖσιν ἐν τῷ
 βουλευτηρίῳ, καὶ εἶπον αὐτοῖς ἐξίεναι λαβοῦσι τὸν μισθόν·
 ἔφερον δὲ αὐτοῖς τοῦ ὑπολοίπου χρόνου παντὸς αὐτοῖ, καὶ

1. εἶνεκα B. μὴ] om. H.L.i. 2. ξυνειπόντας g. ὥς, omissa περ, F.H.V.f.
 3. συνωμοσίᾳ B. ξυνομοσίᾳ E.F.H. ὑπ' nonnulli. 4. τις] τι P. ἐνιστῆται
 A.B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐνίστηται. 6. τῆσι B.Q. καρύστιοι Q.
 Αἰγινητῶν E.F. 7. ἀθηναῖοι sine articulo B. Bekker. Goell. οἰκῆσαντες Q.
 8. τὰ αὐτὰ B. 9. τριακόσιοι K. 10. καὶ οἱ ἑκατὸν C.c.e. οἱ om. V. αὐτοῦ c.
 11. Ἕλληνες] om. B.C.K.N.V.c.e.g. uncis inclusit Bekk. τι] om. Q. post πού
 ponit B. 13. ἐξίεναι αὐτοῖς N.V. 14. αὐτοῖ] om. i.

the conjunction δὲ must be struck out, or there must be put a colon after ἐσήγαγον instead of a period, and the words ἦσαν δ' Ἀθηναῖοι—ἐφ' ὅπλοις must be considered as half parenthetical; to which the clause τῇ οὖν ἡμέρᾳ, κ. τ. λ. is confusedly made to refer. For the fact here spoken of, compare VII. 28, 2.

2. εἶασαν—ἀπελθεῖν] The citizens whose turn it was to be on duty that day, were allowed to go home as usual after a sort of morning parade, leaving their arms piled in some open space, to be ready in case of any alarm. The conspirators therefore directed their associates not to disperse altogether, but to wait at some little distance from the place where the arms were piled, that they might instantly secure them if any attempt should be made to resist the execution of the plot.

6. Αἰγινητῶν τῶν ἐποίκων] See II. 27, 1. VII. 2. These Æginetan settlers were probably induced to join in the plot by the hope of obtaining the king

of Persia's aid against the Peloponnesians. For if the Peloponnesians triumphed in the war, the native Æginetans were sure to be restored to their island, as they actually were after the battle of Ægospotami, and the Athenian settlers in the island would then undoubtedly be ejected from their allotments.

11. Ἕλληνες νεανίσκοι] That is to say, some of the members of the aristocratical clubs, or unions, already noticed, (VIII. 54, 4.) The word Ἕλληνες is added, because the ordinary attendants of the magistrates at Athens were not Greeks but Barbarians, commonly Scythians, chosen out of the government slaves. See Böckh, Staats-haushalt. der Athen. I. p. 222. (I. p. 277. Eng. transl.) Schömann de Comitibus, p. 90. Pollux, VIII. 131, 132.

14. τοῦ ὑπολοίπου χρόνου παντὸς] Totius temporis quod reliquum erat (ad annum explendum)—φέρειν, ut Aristoph. Equit. 1196. ἄ σοι φέρω. DOBREE.

ἐξιούσιν ἐδίδουσαν. LXX. ὥς δὲ τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ ἢ τε
 βουλῇ οὐδὲν ἀντειπούσα ὑπεξήλθε, καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι

THE FOUR HUN-
 DRED are installed
 in their place, and the
 revolution is accom-
 plished. The new go-
 vernment try to nego-
 ciate with Agis.

πολιταὶ οὐδὲν ἐνεωτέριζον ἀλλ' ἠσύχαζον, οἱ
 δὲ τετρακόσιοι ἐσελθόντες ἐς τὸ βουλευτήριον
 τότε μὲν πρυτάνεις τε σφῶν αὐτῶν ἀπεκλήρω-
 σαν, καὶ ὅσα πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς, εὐχαῖς καὶ

θυσίαις καθιστάμενοι ἐς τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐχρήσαντο, ὕστερον δὲ
 πολὺ μεταλλάξαντες τῆς τοῦ δήμου διοικήσεως, πλὴν τοὺς
 φεύγοντας οὐ κατήγον τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου ἕνεκα, τὰ δὲ ἄλλα
 10 ἔνεμον κατὰ κράτος τὴν πόλιν. καὶ ἄνδρας τέ τινας ἀπέ-

κτειναν οὐ πολλοὺς, οἱ ἐδόκουν ἐπιτήδειοι εἶναι ὑπεξαίρεθῆναι,
 καὶ ἄλλους ἔδησαν, τοὺς δὲ καὶ μετεστήσαντο· πρὸς τε
 Ἄγιν τὸν Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλέα, ὄντα ἐν τῇ Δεκελείᾳ,
 ἐπεκηρυκεύοντο, λέγοντες διαλλαγῆναι βούλεσθαι, καὶ εἰκὸς
 15 εἶναι αὐτὸν σφίσι, καὶ οὐκέτι τῷ ἀπίστῳ δήμῳ, μᾶλλον ξυγ-
 χωρεῖν. LXXI. ὁ δὲ νομίζων τὴν πόλιν οὐχ ἠσυχάζειν,

Agis, despising their
 overtures, attempts to
 surprise Athens. He

οὐδὲ εὐθὺς οὕτω τὸν δῆμον τὴν παλαιὰν ἐλευ-
 θερίαν παραδώσειν, εἴ τε στρατιὰν πολλὴν ἴδου

1. δέ] τε B. τῷ τρόπῳ τούτῳ P. ἢ δὲ c. 2. οὐθέν B. μηδὲν c.
 3. οὐδὲν οὐτ' ἔλεγον οὐδέ ἐπρασσον N. 4. δέ] om. c. N. corr. τριακόσιοι B.
 ἐπελθόντες c.d.e.i. ἐλθόντες Q.f.k. 5. τότε μὲν] om. N.V. τε] om. C.K.c.d.e.
 ἐπεκλήρωσαν i. 7. ἀρχὴν] μάχην L. 8. καταλλάξαντες L. τοὺς] om.
 C.K.e. 9. ἀλκιβιάδου δὲ ἕνεκα C.G.K.L.O.P.R.e.g.k.m. 10. κράτος] om. B.
 ἀπέκτεινον K. 12. τοὺς] οὗς B. μετεστήσαντο A.B.F.H.L.N.O.Q.V.f.g.i.k.m.
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μετέστησαν. 13. τῶν λακ. βασ. F.G.N.V.i.k.
 τῶν (τὸν teste Bekk.) λακ. τὸν βασ. B. 15. αὐτὸν] αὐτοῖς A. (E. teste Bekk.) F.G.
 H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.f.g.k.m. αὐτῆς E. αὐτοὺς R. 18. παραδῶσοι c.

3. οἱ δὲ τετρακόσιοι] "Then the four
 "hundred went in to the council house,"
 &c. Δὲ here, as in many other places,
 is placed in the apodosis of the sen-
 tence, with the principal verb. Com-
 pare I. 11, 2. II. 65, 5. IV. 132, 2. and
 Herodotus, I. 116, 5. ἐπεὶ δὲ ὑπελέλειπτο
 ὁ βουκόλος μόνος, μουνωθέντα δὲ αὐτὸν
 εἶρετο ὁ Ἀστυάγης,—ὁ δὲ—ἔφη.

6. ὅσα πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς] "And for
 "what concerned the gods," i. e. with
 respect to religious observances. For
 this adverbial use of ὅσα, compare He-
 rodot. I. 215, 2. ὅσα μὲν γὰρ ἐς αἰχμὰς,
 χαλκῷ χρέωνται, and II. 4, 1. ὅσα δὲ ἀν-
 θρωπῶν πρήγματα, ὧδε ἔλεγον. "And

"with respect to the rites of religion,
 "they had solemn prayers and sacri-
 "fices on entering upon their office."

8. πλὴν τοὺς φεύγοντας—τὰ δὲ ἄλλα]
 A confusion between two constructions,
 πλὴν οἱ κατήγον,—τὰ ἄλλα ἔνεμον,
 and, τοὺς μὲν φεύγοντας,—τὰ δὲ ἄλλα.
 Compare VII. 33, 2. πᾶσα ἡ Σικελία
 πλὴν Ἀκραγαντίνων,—οἱ δ' ἄλλοι—ἔβροχον.

10. ἔνεμον κατὰ κράτος] Id est, διό-
 κουν. Thomas Magister in νέμω. DUK.

11. ἐπιτήδειοι—ὑπεξαίρεθῆναι] "Fit
 "subjects to be put out of the way."
 Compare Xenoph. Anab. II. 3, 11. τὸν
 ἐπιτήδειον ἔπαιεν ἄν.

is repulsed, and then is willing to listen to their proposals. Ambassadors are sent to Sparta to treat of peace.

σφῶν, οὐκ ἂν ἡσυχάσειν, οὐδὲ ἐν τῇ παρόντι πάνν τι πιστεύων μὴ οὐκέτι ταραττεσθαι αὐτοὺς, τοῖς μὲν ἀπὸ τῶν τετρακοσίων ἐλθούσιν οὐδὲν ξυμβατικὸν ἀπεκρίνατο, προσμεταπεψάμενος δὲ ἐκ Πελοποννήσου στρατιὰν πολλὴν οὐ πολλῶ 5 ὕστερον καὶ αὐτὸς τῇ ἐκ τῆς Δεκελείας φρουρᾷ μετὰ τῶν ἐλθόντων κατέβη πρὸς αὐτὰ τὰ τείχη τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ἐλπίσας ἢ ταραχθέντας αὐτοὺς μᾶλλον ἂν χειρωθῆναι σφίσιν ἢ βούλονται, ἢ καὶ αὐτοβοεῖ ἂν, διὰ τὸν ἔνδοθεν τε καὶ ἔξωθεν κατὰ τὸ εἰκὸς γενησόμενον θόρυβον, τῆς τῶν μακρῶν τειχῶν 10 διὰ τὴν κατ' αὐτὰ ἐρημίαν λήψεως οὐκ ἂν ἁμαρτεῖν. ὥς δὲ προσέμιξε τε ἐγγὺς καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὰ μὲν ἔνδοθεν οὐδ' ὁπωσιτιοῦν ἐκίνησαν, τοὺς δὲ ἱππέας ἐκπέμψαντες καὶ μέρος τι τῶν ὀπλιτῶν καὶ ψιλῶν καὶ τοξοτῶν, ἄνδρας [τε] κατέβαλον αὐτῶν διὰ τὸ ἐγγὺς προσελθεῖν καὶ ὄπλων τινῶν καὶ 15 νεκρῶν ἐκράτησαν, οὕτω δὲ γνούς ἀπήγαγε πάλιν τὴν στρατιάν. καὶ αὐτὸς μὲν καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ κατὰ χώραν ἐν τῇ Δεκελείᾳ ἔμενον, τοὺς δ' ἐπελθόντας ὀλίγας τινὰς ἡμέρας ἐν τῇ γῇ μέινοντας ἀπέπεμψεν ἐπ' οἴκου. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο παρὰ τε τὸν Ἄγιν ἐπρεσβεύοντο οἱ τετρακόσιοι οὐδὲν ἦσσαν, καὶ 20 ἐκείνου μᾶλλον ἤδη προσδεχομένου καὶ παραινοῦντος ἐκπέμ-

1. ἡσυχάσει F.H. ἡσυχάζειν Q.R. ἡσυχάσειν ἀλλὰ ποιήσεν θόρυβον N.V.
2. πάνν τι A.B.E.H.N.O.V.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. πάνν τοι L. vulgo πάνν. ταραττεσθαι Poppo. Goell. ταραττ. Bekk. 4. οὐδὲ A.F. ξυμβατικὸν C. 8. ἢ] εἰ A.B.E.F.H.c. 9. βούλονται V. 10. τῆς τῶν N.V. et correctus A. τῶν γούν Baverus. ceteri et Bekk. τῶν γάρ. 14. τε accessit ex B. Goell. Bekk. κατέβαλλον C.R.e. κατέλαβον L.d. 15. καὶ τινῶν νεκρῶν Q. 19. μέιναντες C. ἀπέπεμψεν A.B.F.H.N.V.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀπέπεμψαν. 20. ἦττον B.d.i. 21. κἀκείνου B. μᾶλλον ἐπιδεχομένου c.

9. ἢ καὶ αὐτοβοεῖ ἂν—οὐκ ἂν ἁμαρτεῖν] I have adopted the reading of the MSS. N and V, τῆς τῶν instead of τῶν γάρ, and connected αὐτοβοεῖ ἂν with οὐκ ἂν ἁμαρτεῖν, supposing the particle ἂν to be repeated, as is often the case, owing to the intervening clause διὰ τὸν—θόρυβον. By approaching to the walls of Athens Agis hoped either to produce such an effect by his presence

as to induce the Athenians to make peace on his own terms; or looking only to military advantages, he trusted to be able to surprise the long walls, the force appointed to defend them, παρ' ἐπαλξιν, being probably either called off wholly or in part, or having its attention diverted from the care of its proper charge by the prevailing confusion and agitation.

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πουσι καὶ ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα περὶ ξυμβάσεως πρέσβεις, βουλόμενοι διαλλαγῆναι.

LXXII. Πέμπουσι δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν Σάμον δέκα ἄνδρας, παραμυθησομένους τὸ στρατόπεδον, καὶ διδάζοντας ὥς οὐκ

5 SAMOS. ἐπὶ βλάβῃ τῆς πόλεως καὶ τῶν πολιτῶν ἢ ὀλιγαρχία κατέστη, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ σωτηρία τῶν ξυμπάντων πραγμάτων, πεντακισχίλιοι τε ὅτι εἶεν, καὶ οὐ τετρακόσιοι μόνον, οἱ πράσσοντες· καὶ τοι οὐ πώποτε Ἀθηναίους, διὰ τὰς στρα-
10 τείας καὶ τὴν ὑπερόριον ἀσχολίαν, ἐς οὐδὲν πρᾶγμα οὕτω μέγα ἐλθεῖν βουλευσοντας, ἐν ᾧ πεντακισχιλίους ξυνελθεῖν. καὶ τᾶλλα ἐπιστείλαντες τὰ πρόποντα εἰπεῖν, ἀπέπεμψαν αὐτοὺς εὐθὺς μετὰ τὴν ἐαυτῶν κατάστασιν, δέισαντες μὴ, ὅπερ ἐγένετο, ναυτικὸς ὄχλος οὔτε αὐτὸς μένειν ἐν τῷ ὀλι-
15 γαρχικῷ κόσμῳ ἐθέλῃ, σφᾶς τε μὴ ἐκείθεν ἀρξαμένου τοῦ κακοῦ μεταστῆσωσιν. LXXIII. ἐν γὰρ τῇ Σάμῳ ἐνευτε-

1. καὶ ante ἐς om. B. περὶ] παρὶν B. 4. διδάξαντας F.R. 5. πολιτῶν] ὀπλιτῶν margo H. 8. οὔτε τριακόσιοι K.k. οἱ τετρακόσιοι B. πράττοντες B. 9. οὐ μόνον πώποτε F.H.N. 10. ὑπερορίαν C.K.i. ὑπεροριανον k. 11. ἐλθεῖν μέγα Q. μέγα ἐλθεῖν οὕτω R. ξυνεξελεθεῖν e. 12. καὶ τᾶλλα] A.E.F.G. ἄλλα τ' B. Bekk. 2. ἀντέπεμψαν L.O.P. 13. αὐτοὺς accessit ex A.B.F.H.L. N.O.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. εὐθὺς] om. G.L.O.i.k.m. ἐαυτῶν B. Goell. Bekk. αὐτῶν Poppo. vulgo αὐτῶν. κατάστασιν A.B.E.F.H.N.R.V.c.f.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μετὰστασιν. 15. θέλῃ Q. ἐθέλει A.E.F. H.N.V.c. ἐθέλῃσαι B.

9. οὐ πώποτε Ἀθηναίους—ξυνελθεῖν] As a fact this was probably false; as an argument it was certainly sophistical. It was probably false, because the law required not only the presence but the sanction of at least six thousand citizens to some particular decrees of the assembly, (Schömann de Comitibus, p. 273.) and because it does not appear from the history of the war how so large a proportion of the citizens could have been employed on foreign service, or in any manner out of Attica, as to allow of no more than five thousand being left at home to attend the assembly. And as an argument it was sophistical, because if only five thousand had been able to attend out of the whole Athenian people, how many were likely

to attend, when the right of attending at all was limited to five thousand citizens only? For the infinitive ξυνελθεῖν, see Matth. Gr. Gr. §. 537. Jelf, 889. c. The relative ἐν ᾧ is resolvable as usual into the demonstrative pronoun and conjunction ὥστε ἐν αὐτῷ. Jelf, 836. 5. a.

12. καὶ τᾶλλα] Bekker in his latest edition reads ἄλλα τ', which is simpler; but it seems to be no more than a correction. Τὰ πρόποντα εἰπεῖν seems added as an explanation of τᾶλλα: "And having given them the rest of their instructions, that is to say, having instructed them in such points as might be urged with advantage before the armament at Samos, they sent them off immediately."

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Previously to the arrival of the deputation, an oligarchical revolution had been attempted by some conspirators at Samos, and had utterly failed.

ρίζετο ἤδη τὰ περὶ τὴν ὀλιγαρχίαν, καὶ ξυνέβη
τοιαύδε γενέσθαι ὑπ' αὐτὸν τὸν χρόνον τοῦτον,
ὅνπερ οἱ τετρακόσιοι ξυνίσταντο. οἱ γὰρ τότε
τῶν Σαμίων ἐπαναστάντες τοῖς δυνατοῖς καὶ
ὄντες δῆμος, μεταβαλλόμενοι αὐθις καὶ πει- 5
σθέντες ὑπὸ τε τοῦ Πεισάνδρου, ὅτε ἦλθε, καὶ τῶν ἐν τῇ
Σάμῳ ξυνεστώτων Ἀθηναίων, ἐγένοντό τε ἐς τριακοσίους
ξυνωμόται, καὶ ἔμελλον τοῖς ἄλλοις ὡς δῆμαρ ὄντι ἐπιθή-
3 σεσθαι. καὶ Ὑπέρβολόν τε τινα τῶν Ἀθηναίων, μοχθηρὸν
ἄνθρωπον, ὡστρακισμένον οὐ διὰ δυνάμεως καὶ ἀξιώματος 10
φόβον ἀλλὰ διὰ πονηρίαν καὶ αἰσχύνην τῆς πόλεως, ἀποκτεί-
νουσι μετὰ Χαρμίνου τε, ἐνὸς τῶν στρατηγῶν, καὶ τινων τῶν
παρὰ σφίσιν Ἀθηναίων, πίστιν διδόντες αὐτοῖς, καὶ ἄλλα
μετ' αὐτῶν τοιαῦτα ξυνέπραξαν, τοῖς τε πλείοσιν ὥρμητο
4 ἐπιτίθεσθαι. οἱ δὲ αἰσθόμενοι τῶν τε στρατηγῶν Λέοντι καὶ 15
Διομέδοντι (οὗτοι γὰρ οὐχ ἐκόντες, διὰ τὸ τιμᾶσθαι ὑπὸ τοῦ
δήμου, ἔφερον τὴν ὀλιγαρχίαν) τὸ μέλλον σημαίνουσι, καὶ
Θρασυβούλῳ καὶ Θρασύλῳ τῷ μὲν τριηραρχοῦντι, τῷ δὲ
ὀπλιτεύοντι, καὶ ἄλλοις οἱ ἐδόκουν αἰεὶ μάλιστα ἐναντιοῦσθαι
τοῖς ξυνεστώσι· καὶ οὐκ ἤξιουν περιδεῖν αὐτοὺς σφᾶς τε 20
διαφθαρέντας καὶ Σάμον Ἀθηναίοις ἀλλοτριωθεῖσαν, δι' ἣν

2. τάδε R.f. ὑπὸ τὸν Q. τοῦτον accessit ex A.B.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.g.i.
k.m.Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. 3. ὃν οἱ i. ὅπερ R. 7. ἐγένοντο—
ἀθηναίων] om. H. 8. ξυνωμότας L. ξυνομότας V. 10. ὡστρακισθέντα Q.
12. χαλμίνου i. τοῦ ἐνὸς d.i. 13. πίστιν διδόντων A.V. διδόντων πίστιν c.
ἄλλο e. τᾶλλα g. ἄλλῳ C. 14. πλείοσιν] πλείουσιν B. 16. οὐκ ἔχοντες
A.B.E.F. 18. καὶ θρασύλῳ] om. E. θρασύλῳ A.B.C. (E. in marg. rec.
manu.) F.H.K.N.P.Q.R.V.i.k.m. Bekk. 2. vulgo θρασύλλῳ. 20. ἤξιον C.G.Q.

3. τότε] "At the time which I have
"before spoken of," i. e. VIII. 21, 1.
Compare VIII. 62, 3. for this use of
this word.

9. Ὑπέρβολον] Χρέμδος υἱός, ἀδελ-
φός δὲ Χάρωνος, λυγροπώλης. De morte
ejus et sepultura vide Schol. Aristoph.
ad Eir. v. 680. Harpocrat. Plutarchum
vit. Impp. p. 196. 222. Schol. Luci-
ani, p. 4. WASS. Add. Perizonium ad
Ælian. XII. Var. Histor. 43. DUCKER.
The notices of this man in Plutarch

occur in his life of Nicias, ch. 11. and
in Alcibiades, ch. 13.

12. μετὰ Χαρμίνῳ] Metá twos fieri di-
cuntur, quæ alicujus voluntate, auxilio,
et consilio fiunt. Thucydides, III. 66, 2.
οὐ μετὰ τοῦ πλήθους ὑμῶν εἰσελθόντες.
V. 29, 3. μὴ μετὰ Ἀθηναίων σφᾶς βούλων-
ται Λακεδαιμόνιοι δουλώσασθαι. Ibid.
82, 5. ὅπως, ἣν τῆς γῆς εἰργωνται, ἡ κατὰ
θάλασσαν σφᾶς μετὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπα-
γωγῇ τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ὠφελῇ. Sic VI. 28,
2. et 79, 2. DUK.

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μόνον ἢ ἀρχὴ αὐτοῖς ἐς τοῦτο ξυνέμεινεν. οἱ δὲ ἀκούσαντες 5
 τῶν τε στρατιωτῶν ἕνα ἕκαστον μετήρσαν μὴ ἐπιτρέπειν, καὶ
 οὐχ ἥκιστα τοὺς Παράλους, ἄνδρας Ἀθηναίους τε καὶ ἐλευ-
 θέρους πάντας ἐν τῇ νηὶ πλέοντας, καὶ αἰεὶ δὴ ποτε ὀλιγαρχία
 5 καὶ μὴ παρούση ἐπικειμένους· ὃ τε Λέων καὶ ὁ Διομέδων
 αὐτοῖς ναῦς τινὰς, ὅποτε ποι πλείοιεν, κατέλειπον φύλακας.
 ὥστε, ἐπεὶ αὐτοῖς ἐπετίθεντο οἱ τριακόσιοι, βοηθησάντων 6
 πάντων τούτων, μάλιστα δὲ τῶν Παράλων, περιεγένοντο οἱ
 τῶν Σαμίων πλείονες. καὶ τριάκοντα μὲν τινὰς ἀπέκτειναν
 10 τῶν τριακοσίων, τρεῖς δὲ τοὺς αἰτιωτάτους φυγῇ ἐξήμιωσαν·
 τοῖς δ' ἄλλοις οὐ μνησικακοῦντες δημοκρατούμενοι τὸ λοιπὸν
 ξυνεπολίτευον. LXXIV. τὴν δὲ Πάραλον ναῦν, καὶ Χαι-
 ρεάν ἐπ' αὐτῆς τὸν Ἀρχεστράτου, ἄνδρα Ἀθη-
 ναῖον, γενόμενον ἐς τὴν μετὰστασιν πρόθυμον,
 ἀποπέμπουσιν οἱ τε Σάμιοι καὶ οἱ στρατιῶται
 κατὰ τάχος ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας, ἀπαγγελοῦντα τὰ
 γεγενημένα· οὐ γὰρ ἤδεσάν πω τοὺς τετρακο-
 σίους ἄρχοντας. καὶ καταπλευσάντων αὐτῶν, 2
 εὐθὺς τῶν μὲν Παράλων τινὰς οἱ τετρακόσιοι,
 δύο ἢ τρεῖς, ἔδhsαν, τοὺς δὲ ἄλλους ἀφελόμε-
 νοι τὴν ναῦν, καὶ μετεμβιβάσαντες εἰς ἄλλην
 20 στρατιῶτιν ναῦν, ἔταξαν φρουρεῖν περὶ Εὐ-

The ship Paralus had been dispatched to Athens to announce the defeat of the con-
 15 spirators. But the revolution having already broken out at Athens, the ship was seized by the Four Hundred, and the crew arrested. One of the crew escapes to
 20 Samos, and exaggerates to the armament there the tyranny of the revolutionary government.

1. *μόνον ἢ* A.E.F.H.N.V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. *νῦν μόνον ἢ* B. *μόνην μέχρι νῦν ἢ* L.O. vulgo *μόνον μέχρι νῦν ἢ*. 2. *τε* accessit ex A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.c.e.g.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. 3. *παράλους* i. *παρ' ἄλλους* V. 4. *ποτε ἐν τῇ ὀλιγαρχίᾳ* g. 5. *καὶ διομέδων* N.V. 6. *ὅποτε* *πληροῖεν* A. *ὅποτε* *ἐπιπλείοιεν* E.F.H. *ὅποτε* *πλείοιεν* C.K. *ὅποτε* *ποι* *πλείοι* d.i. *κατέλειπον* A.B.C.G.K.R.c.e.f. g.k.m. *ἐγκατέλειπον* d.i. 9. *πλείονες* B. *πλείους* c. *μὲν τινὰς* *μέροντας* L. 10. *αἰτιωτάτους* *ἐναντιωτάτους* Q. 11. *τὸ λοιπὸν* om. R. 14. *κατάστασιν* O. 16. *ἐς ἀθήνας* K. om. O. *ἀπαγγελοῦντα* A.B.F.H.N.V.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. *ἀπαγγελοῦντες* d.i.k. *ἀπαγγελοῦντες* Q. *ἀγγελοῦντες* C.K. vulgo *ἀγγελοῦντα*. 17. *εἰδισάν* Q. 19. *εὐθὺς* accessit ex A.B.F.H.N.Q.V. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. 20. *δύ ἢ τρεῖς* C. 21. *μετεμβιβάσαντες* A.B.E.F.H.N.R.V. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. *μεταβιβάσαντες* K.L.O.P.Q.g. vulgo *μετεκβιβάσαντες*. *ἐς* Bekk. *ἄλλην τινὰ* E. 22. *ναῦν στρατιῶτιν* c.

3. *τοὺς Παράλους*] These may be called, in point of rank and of the spirit which actuated them, the household troops of the democracy. Their pay was four oboli a day. Compare Harpocration in *Πάραλος*, and Böckh. Staatshaush. der Athen. I. p. 258. 281. (Eng. transl. vol. I. p. 321—348.)

3 βοιαν. ὁ δὲ Χαιρέας εὐθὺς διαλαθὼν πως, ὥς εἶδε τὰ παρόντα, πάλιν ἐς τὴν Σάμον ἐλθὼν ἀγγέλλει τοῖς στρατιώταις ἐπὶ τὸ μεῖζον πάντα δεινώσας τὰ ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν, ὥς πληγαῖς τε πάντας ζημιούσι, καὶ ἀντειπεῖν ἔστιν οὐδὲν πρὸς τοὺς ἔχοντας τὴν πολιτείαν, καὶ ὅτι αὐτῶν καὶ γυναικες καὶ παῖδες 5 ὑβρίζονται, καὶ διανοοῦνται, ὅπόσοι ἐν Σάμῳ στρατεύονται μὴ ὄντες τῆς σφετέρως γνώμης, τούτων πάντων τοὺς προσήκοντας λαβόντες εἶρξιν, ἵνα, ἣν μὴ ὑπακούωσι, τεθνήκωσι καὶ ἄλλα πολλὰ ἐπικαταψευδόμενος ἔλεγεν· LXXV. οἱ δ' ἀκούσαντες ἐπὶ τοὺς τὴν ὀλιγαρχίαν μάλιστα 10 ποιήσαντας καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν ἄλλων τοὺς μετασχόντας τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ὥρμησαν βάλλειν· ἔπειτα μέντοι ὑπὸ τῶν διὰ μέσου κωλυθέντες, καὶ διδαχθέντες μὴ τῶν πολεμίων ἀντιπρῶρον ἐγγὺς ἐφορμούντων ἀπολέσωσι τὰ πράγματα, 15 ἐπαύσαντο. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο λαμπρῶς ἤδη ἐς δημοκρατίαν βουλόμενοι μεταστήσαι τὰ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ ὃ τε

1. διαλαθόντων g. διδε N. 2. ἀγγέλει A. 3. ἀθηνῶν k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀθηναίων. 4. πάντα e. 5. ὅτι καὶ αὐτῶν e. 6. ὅπόσοι ἐν B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὅπόσοι τε ἐν. 7. τῆς] om. e. 8. λαβόντας C.G. L.O.c.g.i.k.m. ἔρξιν B. ὑπακούωσι A.B.E.F.H.N.Q.V.k. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὑπακούωσι. τεθνήκωσι A.E.F.H. τεθνήξονται Q.c.d.i. τεθνήξονται V.k.m. κωσι

(τεθνήξονται G. teste Bekk.) correctus C. marg. C. ab antiqua manu καὶ τεθνήκωσι. τεθνήξωσιν e. τεθνήξωσι R. 10. ἀκούσαντες A.F.H.N.Q.V.f.i.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀκούοντες. τοὺς] om. G.d.e.i.k.m. 11. ἐπὶ] ἐτι B.E.F.H.N.V. 12. ὥρμησαν E.F. 13. καὶ διδαχθέντες] om. i. 14. πολεμίων εὐθὺς R. 15. ἀφορμούντων i. 17. μεταστήσαι A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V. f.g.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καταστήσαι. τὰ] om. R.

8. τεθνήκωσι] Τεθνήκω præsens eadem ratione a perfecto τέθηκα fieri potuit, qua πεφύκω, πεφύγω, πεπλήγω, et alia hujusmodi, a perfectis e sententia Grammaticorum formata sunt. DUK. There is no perfect signification to be attached to this word, any more than to the Homeric imperative τέθηθα, or to the infinitive τεθνήκαι. Nor do I believe that τεθνήκω is a verb formed from the perfect τέθηκα, but that rather, like πεπλήγω and πεφύγω quoted in Duker's note, it was an older form of the verb,

which, from the constant tendency of languages to abbreviate their words in proportion to the growth of civilization, became exchanged in most of its tenses for the shorter forms θνήσκω and θανείν.

13. ὑπὸ τῶν διὰ μέσου] "By persons who belonged to neither party;" the impartial or moderate men in the armament. Dobree well refers to Xenoph. Hellen. V. 4, 25, where οἱ διὰ μέσου signifies those who were neither friendly to Sphodrias, nor prejudiced against him.

SAMOS. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 1—2.

Θρασύβουλος ὁ τοῦ Λύκου καὶ Θράσυλος (οὗτοι γὰρ μάλιστα
 προστήκεσαν τῆς μεταβολῆς) ὥρκωσαν πάντας τοὺς στρα-
 τιώτας τοὺς μεγίστους ὄρκους, καὶ αὐτοὺς τοὺς ἐκ τῆς ὀλι-
 γαρχίας μάλιστα, ἢ μὴν δημοκρατήσεσθαι τε καὶ ὁμονήσειν,
 5 καὶ τὸν πρὸς Πελοποννησίους πόλεμον προθύμως διοίσειν,
 καὶ τοῖς τετρακοσίοις πολέμοιό τε ἔσεσθαι καὶ οὐδὲν ἐπικη-
 ρυκεύεσθαι. ξυνώμνυσαν δὲ καὶ Σαμίων πάντες τὸν αὐτὸν 3
 ὄρκον οἱ ἐν τῇ ἡλικίᾳ, καὶ τὰ πράγματα πάντα καὶ τὰ ἀποβη-
 σόμενα ἐκ τῶν κινδύνων ξυνεκοινώσαντο οἱ στρατιῶται τοῖς
 10 Σαμίοις, νομίζοντες οὔτε ἐκείνοις ἀποστροφὴν σωτηρίας οὔτε
 σφίσιν εἶναι, ἀλλ' ἐάν τε οἱ τετρακόσιοι κρατήσωσιν ἐάν τε
 οἱ ἐκ Μιλήτου πολέμοι, διαφθαρήσεσθαι. LXXVI. ἐς
 φιλονεικίαν τε καθέσταςαν τὸν χρόνον τοῦτον
 οἱ μὲν τὴν πόλιν ἀναγκάζοντες δημοκρατεῖσθαι,
 15 οἱ δὲ τὸ στρατόπεδον ὀλιγαρχεῖσθαι. ἐποίησαν 2
 δὲ καὶ ἐκκλησίαν εὐθὺς οἱ στρατιῶται, ἐν ᾗ
 τοὺς μὲν προτέρους στρατηγοὺς, καὶ εἴ τινα
 τῶν τριηράρχων ὑπετόπευον, ἔπαυσαν, ἄλλους
 δὲ ἀνθελόντο καὶ τριηράρχους καὶ στρατηγοὺς,
 20 ὧν Θρασύβουλος τε καὶ Θράσυλος ὑπῆρχον.
 καὶ παραινέσεις ἄλλας τε ἐποιοῦντο ἐν σφίσιν 3
 αὐτοῖς ἀνιστάμενοι, καὶ ὥς οὐ δεῖ ἀθυμεῖν ὅτι ἡ πόλις αὐτῶν
 ἀφέστηκε· τοὺς γὰρ ἐλάσσους ἀπὸ σφῶν τῶν πλεόνων καὶ

1. μάλιστα post προσεστ. ponit B.

2. προσετήκεσαν A.B.N.V. Poppo. Goell.

Bekk. προσετήκεισαν E.H. προειστήκεσαν F.g. προεστήκεισαν G. vulgo προσιστή-
 κεισαν. στρατιώτας τοὺς] om. i. 4. ἡμῖν F. δημοκρατήσεσθαι G. δημοκρα-
 τηθήσεσθαι A.B.E.F.N.V. Bekk. Goell. sed conf. VIII. 48. 4. ὅτι δὴ καὶ αὐτοὶ οὐ
 δημοκρατήσονται. 5. πρὸς πελοποννησίους A.B.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.V. g.i.k.m.
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πρὸς τοὺς πέλοπ. 6. τοὺς τετρακοσίους C. qui
 et omnia a καὶ τὸν, usque ad διοίσειν omittit. καὶ οὐδὲν ἐπικηρυκεύεσθαι] om. Q.
 7. πάντες] om. c.e. 8. ὄρκον] καιρὸν g. ἅπαντα B. 9. ξυνεκοινώνησαντο B.R.
 τοῖς σαμίοις οἱ στρατιῶται c.e. 11. ἐάν post κρατήσ. B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 ceteri ἄν. 13. καθεστᾶσι A.E.F.H.N.V. m. (corr. G.) καθίσταςαν Q. 16. καὶ]
 om. Q.V. 17. μὲν accessit ex B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.V.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell.
 Bekk. τινας L.O.P.c.e.g.i.k. 18. ὑπετόπευον A.B.E.F. (ὑπετώπευον F. Bekk.) H.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὑπώπευον. ἔπαυσαν] om. K.M.e. 19. ἀνελόντο
 L.O.P.k. στρατηγοὺς καὶ τριηράρχους L. 22. αὐτοῖς accessit ex A.B.C.E.F.
 H.K.L.M.N.O.P.V.c.e.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. αὐτῶν] αὐτῶν
 Bekk. ἐπιστάμενοι f. 23. ἐλάττους B. σφῶν αὐτῶν τῶν Q. καὶ] om. L.O.P.

4 ἐς πάντα ποριμωτέρων μεθεστάναι. ἐχόντων γὰρ σφῶν τὸ πᾶν ναυτικόν, τὰς ἄλλας πόλεις, ὧν ἄρχουσιν, ἀναγκάσειν τὰ χρήματα ὁμοίως διδόναι καὶ εἰ ἐκεῖθεν ὥρμῳντο. πόλιν τε γὰρ σφίσιν ὑπάρχειν Σάμον, οὐκ ἀσθενῆ, ἀλλ' ἡ παρ' ἐλάχιστον δὴ ἦλθε τὸ Ἀθηναίων κράτος τῆς θαλάσσης, ὅτε 5 ἐπολέμησεν, ἀφελέσθαι, τοὺς τε πολεμίους ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ χωρίου ἀμύνεσθαι οὐπὲρ καὶ πρότερον. καὶ δυνατώτεροι εἶναι σφεῖς, ἔχοντες τὰς ναῦς, πορίζεσθαι τὰ ἐπιτήδεια τῶν ἐν τῇ 5 πόλει. καὶ δι' ἑαυτοὺς τε ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ προκαθημένους καὶ πρότερον αὐτοὺς κρατεῖν τοῦ ἐς τὸν Πειραιᾶ ἔσπλου, καὶ νῦν 10 ἐς τοιοῦτον καταστήσονται, μὴ βουλομένων σφίσι πάλιν τὴν

1. πάντας Q. ποριμωτέρους e. ποριμώτεροι e. ποριμώτεροι οἱ εὐπορώτεροι A.B.E.F. μεθεστάναι C.G.K.N.V.c.e.f.g.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell.

Bekk. (μεθεστάναι G. teste Bekk.) καθιστάναι B. vulgo μεθιστάναι. σφῶν] αὐτῶν K. 2. ἄλλας] τε B. τε ἄλλας A.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.M.N.O.P.R.V.c.e.f.g.

i.k.m. Poppo. 3. ὥρμῳντο B.N.R. ὥρμῳντο G. ὁρμῳντο V. ceteri ὥρμητο.

4. γὰρ σφιν E. παρ] περ B. 5. δὴ ἦλθε B.K.N.V. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. διῆλθε L.M.O.P.b.c.d.e.f.g i.k. vulgo ἦλθε. τὸ] τῶν M. τὸ τῶν A.E.F.G.H.L.O.

d.g.i.m. Haack. Poppo. 6. ἐπολέμησεν F. 7. ἀμυνέσθαι B. καὶ πρότερον] τῶν πραγμάτων d. 9. προκαθημένους B.C.F.H.K.N.R.V.f.i.m. Haack. Poppo.

Bekk. 2. vulgo προσκαθημένους. 10. τὸν—ἔσπλου c. τοὺς ἔσπλους i. 11. τοιοῦτον B. Goell. Bekk. τοσοῦτον A.F.H.N.Q.R.V. Poppo. vulgo τοσοῦτο. βουλομένων A.B.F.H.L.O.P.Q.k.m. Poppo. Goell. vulgo βουλόμενοι.

1. ποριμωτέρων] Stephanus in Thes. scribit, hoc ita videri accipiendum, ut in Æschyli Prometh. v. 904. ubi Scoliastes πόριμος exponit πόρον διδούς, *transitum aperiens, viam faciens*. Hic interpretatur, *quibus major facultas comparandi opnia, quibus opus foret, suppeteret*. Ita potius accipiendum esse, suadet ea, quæ deinde de pecunia, commeatibus, et usu maris dicuntur, Εὐπορωτέρων puto, esse glossam e margine eis τὸ κείμενον inlatam. DUKER.

ποριμωτέρων] That is, as Thucydides himself expresses it a little below, δυνατώτεροι πορίζεσθαι τὰ ἐπιτήδεια.

ἐχόντων γὰρ σφῶν—ἀναγκάσεις] The irregularity of construction here, by which the subject is put in the genitive absolute instead of the accusative, has been noticed in the note on VII. 50, 2.

9. προκαθημένους] “Stationed at Samos as an advanced post to cover the capital.” Compare Herodot. IX. 106, 3. ἀδύνατον γὰρ εἶναι τοῖς σφί εἶναι ἐωντούς τε ἰώνων προκατῆσθαι, φρουρέοντας τὸν πάντα χρόνον. and VII. 172, 5.

προκαθημένους τοσοῦτο πρὸ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος.

καὶ πρότερον αὐτοὺς κρατεῖν] Obscurius est, quod ab infinito κρατεῖν ad finitum καταστήσονται transit. Sed sæpe etiam alibi negligit convenientiam modorum. VI. 34. 9. πείθεσθε οὖν, μάλιστα μὲν, ταῦτα τολμήσαντες, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ὅτι τάχιστα ἅλλα ἐς τὸν πόλεμον ἐτοιμάζειν. Et ibid. cap. 75, 3. ἦσαν γὰρ ὑποπτοὶ αὐτοῖς οἱ Καμαρναῖοι, μὴ προθύμως σφίσι μῆτ' ἐπὶ τὴν πρώτην μάχην πέμψαι, ἀ ἐπεμψαν' ἕς τε τὸ λοιπὸν, μὴ οὐκ ἐτι βουλῶνται ἀμύνειν—προσχωρῶσι δὲ αὐτοῖς. DUKER.

καὶ πρότερον αὐτοὺς κρατεῖν—ἔσπλου] That it was only owing to the protection afforded by the fleet at Samos, that the Athenians at home had enjoyed unmolested access even to their own harbour of Piræus, i. e. that the enemy had not cut off all their communications by sea, by blockading their very harbour.

11. μὴ βουλομένων] “Unless the Athenians at home chose to restore them their constitution.”

SAMOS. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 1—2.

πολιτείαν ἀποδοῦναι, ὥστε αὐτοὶ δυνατώτεροι εἶναι εἶργειν
ἐκείνους τῆς θαλάσσης ἢ ὑπ' ἐκείνων εἶργεσθαι. βραχύ τέ τι β
εἶναι καὶ οὐδενὸς ἄξιον, ᾧ πρὸς τὸ περιγίγνεσθαι τῶν πολε-
μίων ἢ πόλις σφίσι χρήσιμος ἦν, καὶ οὐδὲν ἀπολωλέκηναι,
5 οἱ γε μήτε ἀργύριον ἔτι εἶχον πέμπειν, ἀλλ' αὐτοὶ ἐπορίζοντο
οἱ στρατιῶται, μήτε βούλευμα χρηστὸν, οὐπερ ἔνεκα πόλις
στρατοπέδων κρατεῖ. ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν τούτοις τοὺς μὲν ἡμαρτη-
κέναι, τοὺς πατρίους νόμους καταλύσαντας, αὐτοὶ δὲ σώξειν
καὶ ἐκείνους πειράσασθαι προσαναγκάζειν. ὥστε οὐδὲ τού-
10 τους, οἵπερ ἂν βουλευοίεν τι χρηστὸν, παρὰ σφίσι χείρους
εἶναι. Ἀλκιβιάδην τε, ἣν αὐτῷ ἀδειάν τε καὶ κάθοδον ποιή- 7
σωσιν, ἄσμενον τὴν παρὰ βασιλέως ξυμμαχίαν παρέξειν. τό
τε μέγιστον, ἣν ἀπάντων σφάλλωνται, εἶναι αὐτοῖς τοσοῦτον
ἔχουσι ναυτικὸν πολλὰς τὰς ἀποχωρήσεις, ἐν αἷς καὶ πόλεις
15 καὶ γῆν εὐρήσουσι. LXXVII. Τοιαῦτα ἐν ἀλλήλοις ἐκκλη-
σιάσαντες καὶ παραθαρσύναντες σφᾶς αὐτοὺς, καὶ τὰ τοῦ
πολέμου παρεσκευάζοντο οὐδὲν ἥσσον. οἱ δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν τετρα-
κοσίων πεμφθέντες ἐς τὴν Σάμον, οἱ δέκα πρεσβευταὶ, ὡς
ταῦτα ἐν τῇ Δῆλῳ ἦδη ὄντες ἠσθάνοντο ἡσύχαζον αὐτοῦ.

1. ὥστε] ὥστε καὶ f. αὐτοὶ δυνατώτεροι B. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐτοὶ καί.
2. θαλάττης B. ὑπ' ἐπ' A.B.F. τι] om. K. 3. ᾧ] A.B.F.H.Q.V. Poppo.
Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὁ. 5. γε] τε B. εἶχον ἔτι B. Bekk. 2. αὐτοὶ A.B.F.
H.L.N.O.P.V.g.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐτοῖς. ἐπορίζοντο] om. i.
6. βουλευματι Q. 7. κρατεῖν g. 8. πατρίους A.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.
f.g.i.k.m. αὐτοὶ B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐτούς. σώσειν c.e. 9. πει-
ράσασθαι Q. πειράσθαι i. 10. οἵπερ A.B.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.g.i.k.m. τι] τε
A.F.H. εἶναι χείρους c. 11. δὲ ἦν K. καὶ] om. d.e. 12. ἄσμενος c.
ἄσμενοι i. ξυμμαχίαν] ξύμβασι F.H. 13. σφάλωνται e.i. 14. καὶ ante

πόλεις om. i. πόλεις G. πόλιν L.O.P.i. 16. παραθαρσύναντες B. καὶ τὰ]
κατὰ A.E.F. καὶ κατὰ H.M.b.c. 17. ἦττον B. τριακοσίων O. 19. ἦδη
ὄντες] ἰδόντες C.e. ἦδη om. K. utrumque ignorat P. αὐτοῦ accessit ex A.B.F.
H.Q.i. et correct. N. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.

4. καὶ οὐδὲν ἀπολωλέκηναι] "They
"had lost nothing in losing those who
"had neither money to send them,"
&c. Compare IV. 26, 4. οὐς φόντο, κ.
τ. λ. and the note there.

8. τοὺς πατρίους νόμους] Plerique
scripti πατρίους. Utroque modo No-
ster. Vid. lib. IV. cap. 118, 1, 2. et Thom.
Magistrum, Dinarch. c. Demosthen. p.
36. ed. Gruter. Ælian. 6, 10. Joseph.
p. 722, 38. ed. Hudson. Ita MSS.

Voss. 1. et Bodl. et bis 1040. et infra
Busbequii codex, uti et 1056, 1089.
Lycurgus adv. Leocratem, p. 138. πα-
τρίων νομίμων. WASS. Lib. IV. cap.
118. princ. est, κατὰ τοὺς πατρίους νό-
μους, et paullo post, τοῖς πατρίσι νόμοις
χρώμενοι ubi quidam MSS. πατρίοις,
minus recte, si Grammaticis credimus.
Aristoteles II. Politicor. 6. [II. 8, 16.]
κινεῖν τοὺς πατρίους νόμους. Sic fere
potius τὸ πάτριον, τὰ πάτρια, mores, in-

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LXXVIII. Ὑπὸ δὲ τὸν χρόνον τοῦτον καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ Μιλήτῳ τῶν Πελοποννησίων ἐν τῇ ναυτικῇ στρατιῳτῳι κατὰ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς διεβίων ὥς ὑπὸ τε Ἀστυόχου καὶ Τισσαφέρνους φθείρεται τὰ πράγματα, τοῦ μὲν οὐκ ἐθέλοντος οὔτε πρότερον 5 ναυμαχεῖν, ἕως ἔτι αὐτοὶ τε ἔρρωντο μᾶλλον καὶ τὸ ναυτικὸν τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὀλίγον ἦν, οὔτε νῦν, ὅτε στασιάζειν τε λέγονται καὶ αἱ νῆες αὐτῶν οὐδέπω ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ εἰσιν, ἀλλὰ τὰς παρὰ Τισσαφέρνους Φοινίσσας ναῦς μέ- 10 νοντες, ἄλλως ὄνομα καὶ οὐκ ἔργον, κινδυνεύσειν διατριβῆναι τὸν δ' αὖ Τισσαφέρην τὰς τε ναῦς ταύτας οὐ κομίζειν, καὶ τροφὴν ὅτι οὐ

3. ὑπὸ τε ἀστυόχου B.V. Bekk. 2. vulgo τε omittunt. ἀπὸ ἀστυόχου ἀλλὰ καὶ ταῖς παρὰ τισσαφέρνους i. 4. φθείρονται P. 5. πρότερον] προθυμότερον K. προθυμότερον C.e. "cap. 76, 5. καὶ πρότερον—καὶ νῦν." DUK. 6. τε] om. R. 7. ὀλίγον] om. A.F. 8. ὅτε] οὔτε g. 9. τε] om. L. 10. τὰς] om. L.O.P. 11. κινδυνεύσειν A.B.E.F.H.L.O.d.f.g.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo κινδυνεύειν.

stituta majorum, quam πατρώον, et πατρώα. DUK.

9. οὐδέπω] "Not yet," because the junction of the several parts of the Athenian fleet is mentioned in the next chapter.

11. ἄλλως ὄνομα καὶ οὐκ ἔργον] Ruhnken, in his note on Timæus, οὐκ ἄλλως προνοεῖ, explains ἄλλως to mean, in several instances, "prorsus," "non nisi," and accordingly prof. Scholefield translates ἄλλως ὄνομα "mere pretence." But it does not appear how any such meaning can be derived from the proper and known significations of ἄλλως: and it is surely unsuitable to the present state of Greek philology to ascribe a new meaning to a word of undoubted derivation, without attempting to shew how such a meaning, according to the common rules and practices of language, may be fairly traced from the primitive signification of the word. Αἷως ὄνομα might indeed signify "mere pretence," αὐτὸς meaning naturally enough, "the thing by itself;" "with nothing more;" i. e. the mere thing spoken of. Hermann (Notes on Viger. note 231. b.) translates ἄλλως by the German word "übrigens," and

adds, "Hinc per nihil nisi reddi potest." But "übrigens" is, "cæterum," "for what remains," "for the rest," "in all other points;" a different thing surely from "nihil nisi," when no excepted point has been noticed. The grammarians explain ἄλλως by μάτην, which is intelligible; "in a way other than the right way," "abroad," "astray," &c.; μένοντες ἄλλως would then be, "waiting in vain;" and perhaps it is simpler to take ἄλλως with μένοντες than with ὄνομα, for if taken with the latter, the more natural order of the words would be, ὄνομα ἄλλως καὶ οὐκ ἔργον. See the examples quoted in Ruhnken's note on Timæus. But if it be taken with ὄνομα, still I cannot think that the true translation would be "a mere pretence," but rather "an idle pretence," "a name spoken in vain," according to the well-known meaning of the word.

ὄνομα, καὶ οὐκ ἔργον, κινδυνεύειν διατριβῆναι] Hic Valla conjunxit ὄνομα, καὶ οὐκ ἔργον, κινδυνεύειν, et, quæsi κινδυνεύειν pro eis τὸ κινδυνεύειν positum esset, vertit nomine, non re, periculum certaminis subituras; διατριβῆναι autem, tempus terat, interpretatus est. Et sic

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ξυνεχῶς οὐδ' ἐντελῇ διδούς κακοὶ τὸ ναυτικόν. οὐκ οὖν ἔφασαν
 χρῆναι μέλλειν ἔτι, ἀλλὰ διανουμαχεῖν. καὶ μάλιστα οἱ Συρα-
 κόσιοι ἐνῆγον. LXXIX. αἰσθόμενοι δὲ οἱ ξύμμαχοι καὶ ὁ
 Ἀστύοχος τὸν θροῦν, καὶ δόξαν αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ ξυνόδου ὥστε
 5 διανουμαχεῖν, ἐπειδὴ καὶ ἐσηγγέλλετο αὐτοῖς ἢ ἐν τῇ Σάμφ
 παραχῇ, ἄραντες ταῖς ναυσὶ πάσαις, οὔσαις δώδεκα καὶ ἑκατὸν,
 καὶ τοὺς Μιλησίους πεζῇ κελεύσαντες ἐπὶ τῆς Μυκάλης πα-
 ριέναι, ἔπλεον ὡς πρὸς τὴν Μυκάλην. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ταῖς ἐκ 2
 Σάμου ναυσὶ δυοῖν καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα, αἱ ἔτυχον ἐν Γλαύκῃ τῆς
 10 Μυκάλης ὁρμοῦσαι (διέχει δὲ ὀλίγον ταύτῃ ἡ Σάμος τῆς ἡπεί-
 ρου πρὸς τὴν Μυκάλην), ὡς εἶδον τὰς τῶν Πελοποννησίων
 ναῦς ἐπιπλεούσας, ὑπεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν Σάμον, οὐ νομίσαντες τῷ

1. συνεχῶς K. οὐκ οὖν F. 2. μὴ μέλλειν B. διανουμαχεῖν A.E.F.G.
 ναυμαχεῖν B. Bekk. 2. 5. ἐσήγγελο (ἐσηγγέτο teste Bekk.) F. ἐξηγγέλλετο g.
 ἐπηγγέλλετο N.V. 7. πεζῇ om. i. 8. ὡς πρὸς B.E.L.O.Q.f.g.i.k. Haack.
 Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἐς πρὸς (E. teste Bekk.) H. vulgo πρὸς. 9. δύο καὶ N.V.
 αἱ om. γρ. B. γλαύκες B. 10. ὁρμοῦντες γρ. B. ταύτης Q. αὐτῇ γρ. B.
 11. πρὸς] ἐς i. ὡς] καὶ ὡς A.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.i.k. Porpo. et
 γρ. B. 12. ἐπιπλεούσας E.G. προσεπιπλεούσας A.F.H.V.f. προσπλεούσας B.
 Bekk. 2. ἀπεχώρησαν H.i. ἐπεχώρησαν Q. ἐχώρησαν N. τῷ πλήθει] om. c.

etiam Acacius hæc accepit. Verum, si
 ita vertatur διατριβῆναι, non habebit,
 unde pendeat aut quo pertineat nomi-
 nativus μένοντες. Quapropter mihi
 Portus, ducente eo Scholiasta, qui δια-
 τριβῆναι exponit διαφθαρῆναι, rectius
 videtur conjunxisse κινδυνεύειν διατρι-
 βῆναι, et ab his præcedentia illa ὄνομα
 καὶ οὐκ ἔργον separasse. In quibus, si
 distinctio post ἔργον ponatur, hæc erit
 sententia; Peloponnesios clamasse, peri-
 culum esse, ne ipsi frustra exspectando
 naves Phœnicum, ὄνομα, καὶ οὐκ ἔργον,
 οὔσας, (vel ἐχούσας, ut Euripides Orest.
 v. 454. ὄνομα γὰρ, ἔργον δ' οὐκ, ἔχουσιν
 οἱ φίλοι.) i. e. nomen sine re, paulatim
 adtererentur. Qua significatione verbo
 διατριβεῖν etiam infra cap. 87, 3. utitur:
 ἵνα διατριβῇ, ἀπελθὼν, ὥσπερ καὶ διε-
 νοήθη, τὰ τῶν Πελοποννησίων. Nam
 Henr. Stephanus in Thes. scribens,
 apud Thucydidem, lib. VIII. legi ναῦς
 διατριβῆναι pro διαφθαρῆναι, sine dubio
 aliud egit, nec recte locum inspexit.
 Ceterum, structura orationis toto hoc
 Capite satis implicita est, ita, ut prope-
 modum haberi possit pro exemplo eo-
 rum, quæ Dionysius Halicarn. in Thu-

cydide σκολιά, καὶ δυσπαρακολούθητα
 esse, καὶ σχηματισμῶν πλοκάς σολοι-
 κοφανεῖς habere, dicit. Nam primum
 hæc, ναῦς μένοντες, quum non alio re-
 ferri possint, quam ad διεβῶν, quod in
 princip. cap. est, ab eo, interpositis illis
 de Astyocho, longo intervallo separan-
 tur; quod orationem non parum ob-
 scuram reddit. Deinde, quum in priore
 membro posuisset τοῦ μὲν οὐκ ἐθέλοντος,
 usitati sermonis ratio, quod bene ani-
 madvertit Portus, postulabat, ut itidem
 in posteriore diceret, τοῦ δ' αὖ Τισσα-
 φέρωνος τὰς τε ναὺς ταύτας οὐ κομίζοντας,
 καὶ διὰ τὸ τὴν τροφήν οὐ συνεχῶς, οὐδ'
 ἐντελῇ διδόναι, τὸ ναυτικὸν κακοῦντος.
 Non dissimile ἀκατάλληλον, præcedente
 genitivo, quem absolutum vocant, est
 in iis, quæ VII. 47, 2. leguntur: Νόσφ
 τε γὰρ ἐπέεζοντο κατ' ἀμφοτέρα, τῆς τε
 ὥρας τοῦ ἐναντιοῦ ταύτης οὔσης, ἐν ᾗ
 ἀσθενοῦσιν ἄνθρωποι μάλιστα, καὶ τὸ χω-
 ρίον ἄμα, ἐν ᾗ ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο, ἐλῶδες
 καὶ χαλεπὸν ἦν pro, τοῦ χωρίου ἐλῶδους
 καὶ χαλεποῦ ὄντος. DUK.

4. δόξαν αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ ξυνόδου] Com-
 pare I. 97, 1. ἀπὸ κοινῶν ξυνόδων βου-
 λεύοντων.

3 πλήθει διακινδυνεύσαι περὶ τοῦ παντὸς ἱκανοὶ εἶναι. καὶ ἅμα
 (προῆσθοντο γὰρ αὐτοὺς ἐκ τῆς Μιλήτου ναυμαχασείοντας)
 προσεδέχοντο καὶ τὸν Στρομβιχίδην ἐκ τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου
 σφίσι ταῖς ἐκ τῆς Χίου ναυσὶν ἐπ' ἑ' Ἀβύδου† ἀφικομέναις
 4 προσβοηθήσειν· προὔπέπεμπτο γὰρ αὐτῷ ἄγγελος. καὶ οἱ 5
 μὲν οὕτως ἐπὶ τῆς Σάμου ἀνεχώρησαν· οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι
 καταπλεύσαντες ἐπὶ τῆς Μυκάλης ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο, καὶ
 5 τῶν Μιλησίων καὶ τῶν πλησιοχώρων ὁ πεζός. καὶ τῇ ὕστε-
 ραίᾳ μελλόντων αὐτῶν ἐπιπλεῖν τῇ Σάμῳ, ἀγγέλλεται ὁ
 Στρομβιχίδης ταῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου ναυσὶν ἀφιγμένους·¹⁰
 6 καὶ εὐθὺς ἀπέπλεον πάλιν ἐπὶ τῆς Μιλήτου. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι
 προσγενομένων σφίσι τῶν νεῶν ἐπίπλουν αὐτοὶ ποιοῦνται τῇ
 Μιλήτῳ ναυσὶν ὀκτὼ καὶ ἑκατὸν, βουλόμενοι διανυμαχῆσαι·
 καὶ ὥς οὐδεὶς αὐτοῖς ἀντανήγετο, ἀπέπλευσαν πάλιν ἐς τὴν
 Σάμον.

15

LXXX. Ἐν δὲ τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει μετὰ τοῦτο εὐθὺς οἱ Πελο-
 ποννήσιοι, ἐπειδὴ ἀθρόαις ταῖς ναυσὶν, οὐκ ἀξιόμαχοι νομί-

1. τοῦ] om. Q. ἱκανοὶ εἶναι περὶ τοῦ παντὸς N. et V. præterquam quod hic
 ἱκαναί. 2. αὐτοῖς A.E.F.H. ναυμαχασείοντας E. ναυμαχασοντας K. 3. προσ-
 ἐδέχοντο δὲ καὶ E.F.G.H.L.O.R.f.g.i.k.m. Poppo. 4. τῆς] om. Q.c. ναυσὶ
 ταῖς ἐπ' N.V. ἄβυδον E.F.H. et corr. G. Haack. Poppo. 5. βοηθήσειν L.
 προὔπεμπετο L.O.g.k. vulgo προὔπεμπτο. 6. ἀπεχώρησαν B.C.L.N.O.P.c.e.g.i.k.
 7. πλεύσαντες A.B.E.F.R.g. ἐπὶ τῆς μυκάλης B. Bekk. 2. vulgo τῆς deest.
 ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο A.B.E.F.H.Q.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο.
 9. ἀποπλεῖν A. ἀπιπλεῖν F. ἀγάλλεται Q. καὶ ἀγγέλλεται d. 11. ἐπέ-
 πλεον L. 12. αὐτὸ B. 13. διανυμαχῆσαι A.E.F.G. ναυμαχῆσαι B. Bekk. 2.
 17. ἀθρόαις A.E.F.H.V.

4. ἐπ' Ἀβύδου] De hac expeditione
 Strobichidis vid. cap. 62, 2. Duk.

7. καταπλεύσαντες — ἐστρατοπεδεύ-
 σαντο] Καταπλεῖν ἐπὶ τῆς Μυκάλης
 seems a strange expression, because
 ἐπὶ with a genitive denotes commonly
 the direction of a journey or voyage;
 and though πλεῖν ἐπὶ τῆς Μυκάλης
 would be right, or even παραπλεῖν, or
 διαπλεῖν, yet καταπλεῖν, which expresses
 the arriving at the object of the voyage,
 would more naturally require ἐς τὴν
 Μυκάλην. Yet just above we have ἐπ'
 Ἀβύδου ἀφικομέναις, where Haack and
 Poppo however, with one or two MSS.,
 read Ἀβυδον. I have allowed the text
 to remain unaltered, as we cannot be
 sure that the carelessness or variety in

the expression did not proceed from
 Thucydides himself in this last book,
 which abounds in so many inaccura-
 cies.

17. ἐπειδὴ ἀθρόαις ταῖς ναυσὶν, κ. τ. λ.]
 These words are undoubtedly, I think,
 the ablative case, and not the dative.
 Ταῖς ναυσὶν is "with their ships," the
 article in Greek, as often in French,
 being equivalent to the possessive pro-
 noun in English, when it refers to the
 subject of the sentence. But had ταῖς
 ναυσὶν been intended to refer to the
 Athenians, τῶν Ἀθηναίων or τῶν πολε-
 μίων must necessarily have been added.
 And again, if τσανταῖς ναυσὶ in the
 next clause meant any other ships than
 those just spoken of, Thucydides would

HELLESPONT. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

HELLESPONT.

The Peloponnesians detach a squadron from their fleet to the Hellespont. Revolt of BYZANTIUM. The Athenians from Samos send also a small squadron to the Hellespont, to oppose the enemy in that quarter.

σαντες εἶναι, οὐκ ἀντανήγοντο, ἀπορήσαντες
ὁπόθεν τοσαύταις ναυσὶ χρήματα ἔξουσιν,
ἄλλως τε καὶ Τισσαφέρνους κακῶς διδόντος,
ἀποστέλλουσιν ὡς τὸν Φαρνάβαζον, ὥσπερ
5 καὶ τὸ πρῶτον ἐκ τῆς Πελοποννήσου προσε-
τάχθη, Κλέαρχον τὸν Ῥαμφίου ἔχοντα ναὺς
τεσσαράκοντα. ἐπεκαλεῖτό τε γὰρ αὐτοὺς ὁ 2
Φαρνάβαζος, καὶ τροφήν ἐτοιμός ἦν παρέχειν·
καὶ ἅμα καὶ τὸ Βυζάντιον ἐπεκηρυκεύετο αὐτοῖς ἀποστήναι.
10 καὶ αἱ μὲν τῶν Πελοποννησιῶν αὐται νῆες ἀπάρασαι ἐς τὸ 3
πέλαγος, ὅπως λάθοιεν ἐν τῇ πλῇ πούς Ἀθηναίους, χειμα-
σθεῖσαι, καὶ αἱ μὲν Δήλου λαβόμεναι αἱ πλείους μετὰ Κλε-
άρχου, καὶ ὕστερον πάλιν ἐλθοῦσαι ἐς Μίλητον (Κλέαρχος
δὲ κατὰ γῆν αὖθις ἐς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον κομισθεὶς ἦρχεν), αἱ
15 δὲ μετὰ Ἐλίξου τοῦ Μεγαρέως στρατηγοῦ δέκα ἐς τὸν Ἑλ-
λήσποντον διασθεῖσαι Βυζάντιον ἀφιστᾶσι. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα 4
οἱ ἐκ τῆς Σάμου πέμπουσιν αἰσθόμενοι νεῶν βοήθειαν καὶ
φυλακὴν ἐς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον, καὶ τις καὶ ναυμαχία βραχεῖα
γίνεται πρὸ τοῦ Βυζαντίου, ναυσὶν ὀκτὼ πρὸς ὀκτώ.

1. οὐκατανήγοντο F. 2. χρήματά τε ἔξουσιν L.O.P.g. 3. διδόντας c. 4. ὥσπερ B
6. ῥόμφιον c. 7. τετταράκοντα B. qui mox dedit τε. δ] om. V. c. 10. ἐπά-
ρασαι d. 11. παράπλῃ N.V. 12. αἱ δὲ πλείους A.B.E.F.H.L.O.P.Q.f.g.
15. ἐλίξου K.L.O.V. τοῦ ἐλίξου d.i. ἐς τε τὸν E. 18. καὶ τις ναυμαχία
Q.d.e.i. 19. πρὸ τοῦ βυζαντίου] om. c.i.

have written, ὁπόθεν τοσαύταις καὶ ταῖς
ἐαυτῶν ναυσὶ, κ. τ. λ. But no one who
attends to the order of the words in the
whole sentence can mistake the writer's
meaning. "Now that by keeping their
"whole fleet together they had not
"thought themselves able to risk a
"battle, nor had sailed out to meet
"the enemy, and being at a loss how
"to provide such a number of ships
"with pay," &c.

5. τὸ πρῶτον] See ch. 39, 1, 2.

10. καὶ αἱ μὲν—ἀφιστᾶσι] There is
no obscurity as to the meaning of this
sentence, though the construction is
completely confused. The nominative
αἱ νῆες, with the participles ἀπάρασαι and
χευμασθεῖσαι, should be in the genitive;

and in the following clause the participle
ἐλθοῦσαι should be a finite verb.

19. ναυσὶν ὀκτὼ πρὸς ὀκτὼ] "The
"eight ships from Byzantium" are
mentioned again in ch. 107, 1. What was
become of the other two out of the ten
which effected the revolt of Byzantium,
does not appear. There is constant
confusion in the numbers of the fleets
in these latter chapters, owing either to
the narrative being left in an imperfect
state by Thucydides, or to the faults of
the MSS. Thus, the grand Pelopon-
nesian fleet at Miletus consisted of 112
ships, (ch. 79, 1.) Ten of these are here
mentioned as sent to the Hellespont, and
sixteen followed them afterwards: (ch.
99, 2.) yet the grand fleet, instead of

SAMOS. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

LXXXI. Οἱ δὲ προεστῶτες ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ, καὶ μάλιστα
Θρασύβουλος, αἰεὶ τε τῆς αὐτῆς γνώμης ἐχόμενος, ἐπειδὴ

SAMOS.

Thrasylbulus persuades
the armament to invite
Alcibiades to Samos.
He is recalled, and
encourages the Athe-
nians by his promises
of procuring aid from
Tissaphernes.

μετέστησε τὰ πράγματα, ὥστε κατάγειν Ἀλ-
κιβιάδην, καὶ τέλος ἐπ' ἐκκλησίας ἔπεισε τὸ
πλῆθος τῶν στρατιωτῶν, καὶ ψηφισαμένων 5
αὐτῶν Ἀλκιβιάδῃ καθόδον καὶ ἄδειαν, πλείστας
ὥς τὸν Τισσαφέρην κατήγεν ἐς τὴν Σάμον
τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην, νομίζων μόνην σωτηρίαν, εἰ

2 Τισσαφέρην αὐτοῖς μεταστήσειεν ἀπὸ Πελοποννησίων. γε-
νομένης δὲ ἐκκλησίας τὴν τε ἰδίαν ξυμφορὰν τῆς φυγῆς ἐπη- 10
τιάσατο καὶ ἀνωλοφύρατο ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης, καὶ περὶ τῶν πολι-
τικῶν πολλὰ εἰπὼν ἐς ἐλπίδας [γε] αὐτοὺς οὐ σμικρὰς τῶν
τε μελλόντων καθίστη, καὶ ὑπερβάλλων ἐμεγάλυνε τὴν ἐαυ-
τοῦ δύναμιν παρὰ τῷ Τισσαφέρνει, ἵνα οἱ τε οἴκοι τὴν ὀλι-

2. αἰεὶ τε τῆς] τε τῆς k. τὲ καὶ αἰεὶ τῆς Lugd. καὶ αἰεὶ τε τῆς A.C.E.N.V. Haack.
Porppo. καὶ εἴ τε τις τῆς F.L.O.P.g. τε καὶ αἰεὶ τῆς f. αὐτῆς B.N. sed γρ. αὐτοῦ.
αὐτῆς Bekk. 2. Dobræus. ceteri αὐτοῦ vel αὐτοῦ. καὶ ἐπειδὴ d. 3. ὥς d.
καταγαγεῖν τὸν ἀλκιβιάδην B. 4. ἐπ' A.B.E.F.H.K.L.O.V.d.f.g.i.k.m. Goell.
vulgo ἀπ'. ἔπεισαν A.B.E.F.H. Dobræus. 5. ψηφισάντων O. 6. ἀλκιβιάδου R.
7. ὥς] ἐς Q.c. τισσαφέρην A.F.H. ceteri τισσαφέρην. ἐς] ὥς N. 9. ἀπὸ τῶν
πελοποννησίων c. 10. δέ] om. A.F. ἐπητιάσατο A.F.H.L.O.P.Q.R.V.e.f.g.k.m.
Haack. Porppo. Goell. Bekk. et, qui postponit illa τῆς φυγῆς, B. ἡτιάσατο d.i.
vulgo ἐπητιάσε. Conf. V. 16, 2. VI. 28, 2. 11. ἀνωλοφύρετο g. περὶ πολιτικῶν A.E.
F.H.K.N.V.b.c. Porppo. Goell. 12. εἰπὼν] εἰ εἰπὼν G. γε] om. B. Bekk. 2. post
αὐτοὺς ponit K. σμικρὰς B. ceteri μικράς. περὶ ante τῶν om. A.B.E.F.H.K.L.O.
P.R.V.c.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Porppo. Goell. Bekk. 13. τε accessit ex B. Goell.
Bekk. καθίστησι Q. αὐτοῦ B. 14. τῷ] om. Q.V. τισσαφέρην E.F.

consisting, after these deductions, of 86 ships, is said to amount only to 73, (ch. 99, 1.) But Diodorus tells us that Mindarus, before he left Miletus, dispatched Dorieus with 13 ships to Rhodes to put down some disturbances there, (XIII. 38. p. 350.) and the return of Dorieus from Rhodes to the Hellespont is mentioned by Xenophon at the very beginning of the Hellenics. Thus the number 73 is accounted for, for 112 - (10 + 16 + 13) = 73.

1. οἱ δὲ προεστῶτες, κ. τ. λ.] Here again the construction is totally confused: for, first, the sentence begins with speaking of the leaders in Samos generally, but goes on to make Thrasylbulus alone the agent to which the action is ascribed; and, secondly, we

have ἔπεισε where we should have πείσας, as if the conjunction ἐπειδὴ, which belongs to μετέστησε, could belong also to ἔπεισε.

4. ἐπ' ἐκκλησίας must be right, and not ἀπ' ἐκκλησίας, for the expression δόξαν αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ ξυνόδου in ch. 79, 1, is not quite similar: a set of men may be said βουλευέειν ἀπὸ ξυνόδου, that is, "to deliberate after having come together," "the coming together" being the previous fact or condition with which "the deliberating" sets out. But here, as ἐκκλησία signifies rather "an assembly," than "an assembling," ἐπ' ἐκκλησίας, seems a more natural expression than "to persuade after an assembly," ἀπ' ἐκκλησίας.

SAMOS. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

γαρχίαν ἔχοντες φοβοῦντο αὐτὸν καὶ μᾶλλον αἱ ξυνωμοσίαι
 διαλυθεῖν, καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ τιμιώτερόν τε αὐτὸν ἄγοιεν
 καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐπὶ πλείον θαρσοῖεν, οἳ τε πολέμιοι τῷ Τισσαφέρνει
 ὥς μάλιστα διαβάλλοιτο καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχουσῶν ἐλπίδων
 5 ἐκπίπτουεν. ὑπισχνεῖτο δ' οὖν τάδε μέγιστα ἐπικομπῶν ὁ 3
 'Αλκιβιάδης, ὥς Τισσαφέρνης αὐτῷ ὑπεδέξατο ἡ μὴν, ἔως
 ἂν τι τῶν ἑαυτοῦ λείπηται, ἣν 'Αθηναίοις πιστεύσῃ, μὴ ἀπο-

1. αὐτον Bekk. ξυνωμοσίαι F.H. 2. διαλυθοῖεν E.F.H.V. οἱ om. e.
 τε] om. L.O.P.k. αὐτον Bekk. 3. ἐπὶ πλείον B. θαρροῖεν B. πολέμιοι]
 πελοποννήσιοι L. τισσαφέρνῃ E. 4. ἀπὸ dederunt A.B.E.F.H.Q. Goell.
 Bekk. 5. δ'] om. K.V.e. τάδε] τὰ K. τάδε τὰ R. μέγιστα] μάλιστα d.i.
 ἐπικομπεῖν A.B.E.F. 6. τισσαφέρνει καὶ αὐτῷ i. 7. αὐτοῦ B. λήπηται A.
 πιστεύσῃ B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πιστεύῃ. ἀπορήσῃ A.E.F.

1. αἱ ξυνωμοσίαι διαλυθεῖν] Yet his hopes of a recall had rested some time before chiefly on these very ξυνωμοσίαι or *ἐταιρίαι*, the aristocratical clubs or unions, who were such ready instruments in the work of assassination. See ch. 48, 4. But it seems that the coalition between him and the aristocracy was broken almost as soon as formed; for Antiphon and his party effected the revolution quite independently of him; and when it was effected, they would not have a general recall of exiles, lest he should be included in the number, (ch. 63, 4. 70, 1.) Combined with their dread of him politically, was the jealousy which they entertained individually of his extraordinary talents and magnificence, (see VI. 15, 4.) a feeling always inherent in an aristocracy, which is as zealous for equality among its own members as for the degradation of the mass of the people; and as the common average of human wisdom or goodness is sure to be low, a love of equality is always synonymous with a hatred of excellence.

2. τιμιώτερον—αὐτὸν ἄγοιεν] The coincidence of this meaning of the verb ἄγω with the same in the Latin "duco," and the English "hold," is obvious to every one. To explain its connection with the literal signification of the three verbs is not so easy. Is it that in expressing the cognizance which our judgment takes of an object, we borrow the name of some outward action, accidentally though frequently connected with such a judgment; and is ἄγειν re-

lated to ἄξιος, and to the process of weighing in buying and selling; or do we represent the exercising of our judgment by terms describing properly the action of our senses, as "to regard," or the grasp of our bodily powers, as in the case of "to hold?" I may be allowed also to notice another coincidence belonging to the word ἄγω. It signifies, as every one knows, "to break;" and as in the word ἄγω, or writing it in Latin characters, "ago," we have these seemingly unconnected notions of "doing" and "breaking," so the same notions meet in the Teutonic word "brechen," and its different forms "brauchen" and "broker." This last coincidence was noticed to me by Dr. Richardson, well known as the author of the valuable English lexicon in the Encyclopædia Metropolitana. For instances of ἄγειν, in the sense of "esteeming" or "regarding," see Lobbeck's Phrynichus, p. 418.

3. τῷ Τισσαφέρνει—διαβάλλοιτο] This, according to the common and proper sense of the words, would signify "that they might be disliked by 'Tissaphernes,'" literally, "that they might be ill spoken of to him." But comparing ch. 83, 1. they seem here to mean, "that they might be disgusted with 'Tissaphernes,'" or, "might become at enmity with him," expressing that they felt dislike, as much as they were the objects of it. Compare also Plato, Phædo, p. 67, e. 68, a. φ' τε διεβέβληντο [σώματι] τούτου ἀπ' ἀλλήλα, where διεβέβληντο is opposed to ἤρων.

ρήσειν αὐτοὺς τροφῆς, οὐδ' ἦν δέη τελευτῶντα τὴν ἑαυτοῦ
στρωμνὴν ἐξαργυρίσαι, τὰς τε ἐν Ἀσπένδῳ ἤδη οὔσας Φοι-
νίκων ναῦς κομῆν Ἀθηναίοις καὶ οὐ Πελοποννησίοις· πι-
στεῦσαι δ' ἂν μόνως Ἀθηναίοις, εἰ αὐτὸς κατελθὼν αὐτῷ
ἀναδέξαιτο. LXXXII. οἱ δὲ ἀκούσαντες ταῦτά τε καὶ 5

Alcibiades is elected
by the armament one
of their generals. He
checks them in their
zeal against the Four
Hundred at Athens,
and goes to Tissapher-
nes to procure aid from
him against the Pelo-
ponnesians.

ἄλλα πολλὰ στρατηγὸν τε αὐτὸν εὐθύς εἵλοντο
μετὰ τῶν προτέρων, καὶ τὰ πράγματα πάντα
ἀνέτιθεσαν, τὴν τε παραντῖκα ἐλπίδα ἕκαστος
τῆς τε σωτηρίας καὶ τῆς τῶν τετρακοσίων τι-
μωρίας οὐδενὸς ἂν ἡλλάξαντο· καὶ ἐτοῖμοι ἤδη 10
ἦσαν κατὰ τὸ αὐτίκα τοὺς τε παρόντας πολε-
μίους ἐκ τῶν λεχθέντων καταφρονεῖν, καὶ πλεῖν
ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ. ὁ δὲ τὸ μὲν ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ πλεῖν, τοὺς
ἐγγυτέρω πολεμίους ὑπολιπόντας, καὶ πάννυ διεκώλυσε, πολ-
λῶν ἐπειγομένων· τὰ δὲ τοῦ πολέμου πρῶτον ἔφη, ἐπειδὴ 15
καὶ στρατηγὸς ἦρητο, πλεύσας ὥς Τισσαφέρνην πράξειν.
3 καὶ ἀπὸ ταύτης τῆς ἐκκλησίας εὐθύς ὥχετο, ἵνα δοξῇ πάντα
μετ' ἐκείνου κοινοῦσθαι, καὶ ἅμα βουλόμενος αὐτῷ τιμώ-
τερός τε εἶναι, καὶ ἐνδείκνυσθαι ὅτι καὶ στρατηγὸς ἦδη

1. αὐτὸς A. αὐτοῦ G.e.m. ἂν Thom. M.v. χρηματίζω. τελευτῶντα] om. g.
αὐτοῦ Thomas M. 2. ἐξαργυρίσαι A.F.N.V.f. cum Thoma, Goell. Bekk. ἐξαργυριῶ-
σαι B. ἐξαργυρῶσαι ceteri cum Suida, Etym. M. Schol. Demosthen. de Pace. p. 59,
5. Reisk. Conf. Hemst. ad Xenophont. Ephes. p. 55, 8. 4. μόνον f.g. εἰ ὡς
αὐτὸς A.E.F.H. εἰ ὡς αὐτοὺς B. εἰ σῶς αὐτὸς L.O.P.Q.R.V.k. et corr. A. Haack.
Porpo. εἰ σῶς αὐτῷ g. εἰδὼς αὐτὸς f. αὐτοῖς A.B.E.F.L.O.P.Q.V. et corr. N.
5. ἀνεδέξατο A.F. ἂν δέξαιτο H. ἀκούσαντες A.E.F.H.L.O.Q.b.d.f.g.i.k.m. Haack.
Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀκούοντες. 6. αὐτὸν] om. d. post εὐθύς ponit N.Q.V.
7. πάντα] om. Q. 8. ἐνέτιθεσαν d.i. τε ante παραντῖκα om. K. 9. τῆς] om. e.
καὶ τῆς—τιμωρίας om. G. 10. ἂν ἡλλάξαντο C.K.R. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk.
ἡλλάξαντο c. ceteri ἀντὶ ἡλλάξαντο. 11. κατὰ] διὰ B.C.K.R.d.e.i.k. τοὺς τε] τότε
C.K.R. 12. καὶ πλεῖν B. Bekk. 2. ceteri πλεῖν τε. 14. ὑπολείποντας E.F.H.K.
et correctus C. ἀπολείποντας d.i. 15. πρῶτα d.i. 16. καὶ] om. d.i. εἶρηται B.
εἶρητο A. (E. teste Bekk.) f.i. εἶρητο E. 17. ἵνα δὲ δοκῇ A.E.F.H.R.f. δοκῇ N.
Bekk. 19. τε] om. K.c.g. ἦδη] om. G.L.O.b.c.d.e.i.k.m.

2. ἐξαργυρίσαι] In the doubtful ques-
tion, whether to prefer ἐξαργυρίσαι or
ἐξαργυρῶσαι as the more Attic form, I
am inclined to rely implicitly on the de-
cision of Bekker, whose familiarity with
and discriminating judgment of the
MSS. of the Attic writers far surpasses
that of any other man in Europe, either

of our own or of past times. A tact is
gained by so much experience com-
bined with so much ability, which in
such matters is of the highest authority.
Ἐξαργυρίζω occurs in Isæus, Dicaeogen.
Hæredit. p. 116, Reiske, and in De-
mosth. de Pace, p. 59, Reiske.

MILETUS. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

ῥηται καὶ εὖ καὶ κακῶς οἶός τ' ἐστὶν αὐτὸν [ῥδη] ποιεῖν. ξυνέβαινε δὲ τῷ Ἀλκιβιάδῃ τῷ μὲν Τισσαφέρνει τοὺς Ἀθηναίους φοβεῖν, ἐκείνοις δὲ τὸν Τισσαφέρνην.

LXXXIII. Οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι ἐν τῇ Μιλήτῳ πυνθασόμενοι τὴν Ἀλκιβιάδου κάθοδον, καὶ πρότερον τῷ Τισσα-

MILETUS.

Increased discontent of the Peloponnesians against Tissaphernes and Astyochus. The Syracusans and Thucydides are excessively violent against Astyochus, inasmuch that his life is endangered in a tumult.

(83, 84.)

φέρνει ἀπιστοῦντες, πολλῶ δὲ μᾶλλον ἔτι διεβέβλητο. ξυνηνέχθη γὰρ αὐτοῖς κατὰ τὸν ἐπὶ τὴν Μίλητον τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπίπλουν, ὥς οὐκ ἠθέλησαν ἀνταναγαγόντες ναυμαχῆσαι, πολλῶ ἐς τὴν μισθοδοσίαν τὸν Τισσαφέρνην ἄρρωστοτέρων γενομένων, καὶ ἐς τὸ μισεῖσθαι ὑπ' αὐτῶν πρότερον ἔτι τούτων διὰ τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην ἐπιδεδωκέναι. καὶ ξυνιστάμενοι κατ' ἀλ-

λήλους, οἵαπερ καὶ πρότερον, οἱ στρατιῶται ἀνελογίζοντο,

1. εἴρηται B. καλῶς e. αὐτὸν ῥδη ποιεῖν A.B.F.H.L.O.P.Q.R d.f.g.i.k.m. Poppo. Bekk. 2. vulgo (et G. teste Bekk.) om. ῥδη. 2. ξυνέβη Q. τισσαφέρνῃ E. 3. ἐκείνοις k. 5. τὴν τοῦ ἀλκιβιάδου B. τὸν τισσαφέρνην C.c.e.f. τισσαφέρνει L. 6. διεβέβλητο d. 7. κατὰ Goell. Dobræus. μετὰ Dukerus. Bekk. 2. Libri omnes καί. ἐπὶ τὴν] ἐπίπλουν g. 8. τῶν accessit ex A.B.F.H. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. πλοῦν d.i. 9. ἀντανάγοντες k. 11. μμείσθαι b. 12. ἔτι] εἰ ἔτι A.B.E.F.H. ἐσέτι f. εἰσέτι G.L.O.Q.R.g.i.k.m. om. d. τοῦτον R.d.f.m. rec. G. τότε aliquis Paris. 13. κατ' B. Bekk. 2. ceteri πρόσ.

6. διεβέβλητο] Id est, διαβάλλειν ἤρξαντο, ait Portus, passivum pro activo, figura Attica. Rectius Thomas Magister in διαβέβλημαι, eadem sententia, qua Scholiastes, exponit διαβεβλημένους εἶχον πρὸς αὐτὸν, κακὸν αὐτὸν ἡγοῦντο. Et sic apud Philostr. II. de Vit. Sophist. I. 10. sumi, dicit, in his: διεβέβλητο δὲ πρὸς αὐτὸν, ὥς ἡλιθιώδη, καὶ δυσγράμματον, καὶ παχὺν τὴν μνήμην. Ad eandem significationem pertinet, quod Casauboni, Pater ad Strabonem, XVII. pag. 792. et Filius ad Epicteti Enchirid. cap. 52. adnotant, διαβάλλεσθαι interdum esse odio habere: quam ab hoc loco non alienam esse, ex eo patet, quod paulo post verbo μισεῖσθαι utitur Thucydides. Add. infr. cap. 108, 4. DUKER. [and beg. of ch. 109.]

7. κατὰ τὸν ἐπὶ τὴν Μίλητον, κ. τ. λ.] The old reading καὶ τὸν ἐπὶ, κ. τ. λ. was manifestly corrupt; but κατὰ is on all

accounts a better correction, I think, than μετά. For not only is its corruption into καὶ much more natural, but it seems to me to suit the sense of the passage better, whether we refer it to γενομένων or to ἠθέλησαν. The sense in English runs thus: "For though at the time of the appearance of the Athenians before Miletus, when the Peloponnesians would not go out and fight them, Tissaphernes had been far more sickened than ever of supplying them with pay, yet even before that time he had made some progress in their dislike, on account of Alcibiades." The sentence is merely introduced to explain the words καὶ πρότερον—ἀπιστοῦντες in the sentence preceding.

[Poppo now retains the old reading καί, and strikes off the comma after ἐπίπλουν, connecting ὥς οὐκ ἠθέλησαν τὸν—ἐπίπλουν—ναυμαχῆσαι.]

καί τινες καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν ἀξίων λόγου ἀνθρώπων, καὶ οὐ μόνον τὸ στρατιωτικόν, ὥς οὔτε μισθὸν ἐντελῇ πάποτε λάβειν, τό τε διδόμενον βραχὺ, καὶ οὐδὲ τοῦτο ξυνεχῶς· καὶ εἰ μή τις ἢ διανυμαχῆσει ἢ ἀπαλλάξεται ὅθεν τροφήν ἔξει[ν], ἀπολείψειν τοὺς ἀνθρώπους τὰς ναῦς· πάντων τε Ἀστυόχον 5 εἶναι αἴτιον, ἐπιφέροντα ὄργας Τισσαφέρνει διὰ ἴδια κέρδη. LXXXIV. ὄντων δ' αὐτῶν ἐν τοιούτῳ ἀναλογισμῷ, ξυνη- 2 νέχθη καὶ τοιούσδε τις θόρυβος περὶ τὸν Ἀστυόχον. τῶν γὰρ Συρακοσίων καὶ Θουρίων ὅσφ' μάλιστα καὶ ἐλεύθεροι ἦσαν τὸ πλῆθος οἱ ναῦται, τοσούτῳ καὶ θρασύτατα προσπεσόντες 10 τὸν μισθὸν ἀπήτουν. ὁ δὲ αὐθαδέστερόν τέ τι ἀπεκρίνατο καὶ ἠπείλησε, καὶ τῷ γε Δωριεῖ ξυναγορεύοντι τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ 3 ναύταις καὶ ἐπανήρατο τὴν βακτηρίαν. τὸ δὲ πλῆθος τῶν

1. Alteram καὶ dederunt A.B.F.H.N.V. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. om. E.G. τῶν] om. d.i.f. ἀξιολόγων A.B.E.F.H.Q.f. 4. ἢ διανυμαχῆσει] ἴδια (idia F. teste Bekk.) ναυμαχῆσει A.B. (E. teste Bekk.) F. διανυμαχῆσει H. ἴδια ναυμαχῆσειν E. ἀπαλλάξαι k. ἔξειν A.E.F.H.d. Poppo. Goell. ἔξει B. vulgo ἔξει. et sic etiam Bekk. 6. τισσαφέρην E.F. 7. διαλογισμῷ e. 8. καὶ] τι καὶ e.f. τοιοῦτος g. γάρ] δὲ B. om. L.O.P.g.d.i. 9. ἐλεύθερον C.d.i.k. 10. θρασύτατοι L.O.Q.R. θρασύτητι d. 11. τέ τι] δ' ἔτι d.

4. ὅθεν τροφήν ἔξει[ν] The indicative singular referring to so indefinite a nominative as τις, appears to me strange in a dependent clause of the sentence. The infinitive I should not refer to any distinct subject, but should translate it, "from whence to get pay," in the same independent sort of construction in which the infinitive occurs in such expressions as ὡς εἰκάσαι, ἐκὼν εἶναι, &c.

6. ἐπιφέροντα ὄργας] Τὸ ἐπιφέρειν ὄργην ἐπὶ τοῦ χαρίζεσθαι καὶ συγχωρεῖν ἔταττον οἱ ἀρχαῖοι. μάρτυς Κρατίδος ἐν Χείρωνι, λέγων τὴν μουσικὴν ἀκορέστους ἐπιφέρειν ὄργας βροτοῖς σῶφροσι. SCH. "Humouring." "Supplying or ministering tempers such as a man likes." See the note of the Scholiast; and Shakespeare's description of those base natures, who

"soothe every passion
"That in the nature of their lords rebels:
"Bring oil to fire, snow to their colder
"moods;
"Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon
"beaks
"With every gale and vary of their mas-
"ters."

KING LEAR.

10. τὸ πλῆθος] "For the most part." The seamen in the Syracusan and Thurian ships were mostly free men; whereas in the Peloponnesian ships they were mostly slaves. Τὸ πλῆθος τῶν ναυτῶν would have been plain to every one; but there seems no more reason for doubting the sense of the words as they stand at present. Οἱ ναῦται ἐλεύθεροι ἦσαν τὸ πλῆθος. Compare Herodotus, when speaking of the Egyptian seamen, VII. 89, 5. τὸ δὲ πλῆθος αὐτῶν θαρρηκοφόροι ἦσαν.

13. βακτηρίαν] Græcorum ducibus βακτηρία, baculus, (sicut Romanis centurionibus citis,) gestamen et insigne fuit. Clearchus a Xenophonte ita describitur II. 3, 11. Ἀναβάσ. pag. 279. ἐν μὲν τῇ ἀριστερᾷ χειρὶ δορὺ ἔχων, ἐν δὲ τῇ δεξιᾷ βακτηρίαν. HUDS. Sequitur Lipsium l.d. cujus sententiam ut non rejicio, ita neque pro certissima habeo, donec hoc etiam de aliis Græciis, non de Lacedæmoniis tantum, ostensum fuerit. Nam, quum et Astyocheus et Clearchus Lacedæmonii fuerint, fortassis etiam baculis in bello gestandis morum patrium sequuti sunt. Nam mos erat Lacedæmonius, baculos gestare: de quo Casau-

MILETUS. A. C. 411. Olymp. 82. 2.

στρατιωτῶν, ὡς εἶδον, οἶα δὴ ναῦται, ὥρμησαν ἐγκραγόντες
ἐπὶ τὸν Ἀστύοχον ὥστε βάλλειν· ὁ δὲ προῖδὼν καταφεύγει
ἐπὶ βωμόν τινα. οὐ μέντοι ἐβλήθη γε, ἀλλὰ διελύθησαν ἀπ'
ἀλλήλων. ἔλαβον δὲ καὶ τὸ ἐν τῇ Μιλήτῳ ἐνφοκοδομημένον 4
5 τοῦ Τισσαφέρνους φρούριον οἱ Μιλήσιοι, λάθρα ἐπιτεσόντες,
καὶ τοὺς ἐνόντας φύλακας αὐτοῦ ἐκβάλλουσι, ξυνεδόκει δὲ
καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ξυμμάχοις ταῦτα, καὶ οὐχ ἥκιστα τοῖς Συρα-
κοσίοις. ὁ μέντοι Λίχας οὔτε ἡρέσκετο αὐτοῖς, ἔφη τε χρῆναι 5
Τισσαφέρνει καὶ δουλεύειν Μιλησίου καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους τοὺς
10 ἐν τῇ βασιλείῳ τὰ μέτρια καὶ ἐπιθεραπεύειν, ἕως ἂν τὸν
πόλεμον εὖ θῶνται. οἱ δὲ Μιλήσιοι ὠργίζοντό τε αὐτῷ καὶ
διὰ ταῦτα καὶ ἄλλα τοιουτότροπα, καὶ νόσφ ὕστερον ἀποθα-
νόντα αὐτὸν οὐκ εἶσαν θάψαι οὐδ' ἐβούλοντο οἱ παρόντες τῶν
Λακεδαιμονίων. LXXXV. κατὰ δὴ τοιαύτην διαφορὰν ὄν-
των αὐτοῖς τῶν πραγμάτων πρὸς τε τὸν Ἀστύ-
15 οχον καὶ τὸν Τισσαφέρνην, Μίνδαρος διάδοχος
τῆς Ἀστυόχου ναυαρχίας ἐκ Λακεδαίμονος ἐπ-
ῆλθε, καὶ παραλαμβάνει τὴν ἀρχήν· ὁ δὲ Ἀστύοχος ἀπέπλει.
ξυνέπεμψε δὲ καὶ Τισσαφέρνης αὐτῷ πρεσβευτὴν τῶν παρ' 2
20 αὐτοῦ, Γαυλίτην ὄνομα, Κᾶρα δίγλωσσον, κατηγορήσοντα

1. ἴδον E.F.H. εἶδεν V. ὥρμησαν E. ἐγκραγόντες A.B.E. (ἐγκραγόντες E. teste Bekk.) F.H.V.f. Porpo. ἐγκραγόντες Q. 4. ἐν τῇ μιλήτῳ B.E.F.H.L.N.O.R.V. d.f.i.k.m. Porpo. Bekk. 2. vulgo ἐν μιλήτῳ. ἀνφοκοδομημένον g. 5. λάθρα Bekk. ἐπιτεσόντες K. ἐπεσπεσόντες f. 7. ἀλλήλοις G.i.k.m. 12. καὶ ἄλλα B. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ δι' ἄλλα. καὶ ante νόσφ accessit ex A.B.E.F.H.f. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. 15. τε τὸν τισσ. καὶ τὸν ἀστ. B. τε τὸν ἀστ. καὶ τισσ. R.f.

16. μίανδρος A.E.F.H. μίνδαρος G. μίνανδρος O.P. μένανδρος L. 17. ναυμα-
ρχίας B.i. 18. ὁ δὲ] καὶ ὁ I. 19. δὲ om. e. τισσαφέρνην e. 20. γαυλίτην
B.E.F.H.Q.f. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. γαβλίτην K. γλαυτίτην A.V. et γρ. B. γανεί-

την e. vulgo γαυλείτην. δίγλωττον B. κατηγορήσαντα A.B.F.

bonus ad Theophrasti Charact. cap. 5. Sic de Eurybiade, Rege Lacedæmonio-
rum, Plutarchus in Themist. pag. 214.
ἐπαρμένον δὲ τὴν βακτηρίαν, ὡς πατά-
ξοντας, ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς ἔφη, πάταξον μὲν,
ἀκουσον δέ. DUKER.

20. Κᾶρα δίγλωσσον] I think this
means more than "a man who knew
"two languages," i. e. Greek and Bar-
barian; (for such in the eyes of the
Greeks were the two divisions of the

language of mankind;) I believe that it
means, "one of those Carians who were
"accustomed from their childhood to
"speak two languages;" as is the case
with the people of French Flanders, and
many other such frontier districts. It is
said that in the Carian language itself
there were many Greek words (Philip-
pus, quoted by Strabo, XIV. p. 662.);
a symptom either of an original connec-
tion between the languages, or a very

τῶν τε Μιλησίων περὶ τοῦ φρουρίου, καὶ περὶ αὐτοῦ ἅμα ἀπολογησόμενον, εἰδὼς τοὺς τε Μιλησίους πορευομένους ἐπὶ καταβοῇ τῇ αὐτοῦ μάλιστα, καὶ τὸν Ἑρμοκράτην μετ' αὐτῶν, ὃς ἔμελλε τὸν Τισσαφέρην ἀποφαίνειν φθείροντα τῶν Πελοποννησίων τὰ πράγματα μετὰ Ἀλκιβιάδου καὶ ἐπαμφοτε- 5
3 ρίζοντα. ἔχθρα δὲ πρὸς αὐτὸν ἦν αὐτῷ αἰεὶ ποτε περὶ τοῦ μισθοῦ τῆς ἀποδόσεως· καὶ τὰ τελευταῖα φυγόντος ἐκ Συρακουσῶν τοῦ Ἑρμοκράτους, καὶ ἐτέρων ἡκόντων ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς τῶν Συρακοσίων ἐς τὴν Μίλητον στρατηγῶν, Ποτάμιδος καὶ Μύσκωνος καὶ Δημάρχου, ἐνέκειτο ὁ Τισσαφέρης φυγαδί 10
ὄντι ἤδη τῷ Ἑρμοκράτει πολλῷ ἔτι μᾶλλον, καὶ κατηγόρει ἄλλα τε καὶ ὡς χρήματά ποτε αἰτήσας αὐτὸν καὶ οὐ τυχῶν 4
τὴν ἔχθραν οἱ προθεῖτο. ὁ μὲν οὖν Ἀστυόχος καὶ οἱ Μιλήσιοι καὶ ὁ Ἑρμοκράτης ἀπέπλευσαν ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα· ὁ δὲ Ἀλκιβιάδης διεβεβήκει πάλιν ἤδη παρὰ τοῦ Τισσαφέρους 15
ἐς τὴν Σάμον.

LXXXVI. Καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς Δήλου ἀπὸ τῶν τετρακοσίων πρεσβευταὶ, οὓς τότε ἐπεμψαν παραμυθησομένους καὶ ἀναδι-

2. ἀπολογησόμενον A.F.H.K. ἐπὶ τῇ καταβοῇ c.d. τῇ om. V. 3. ἐαυτοῦ B.g. Goell. αὐτοῦ Bekk. 7. διαφυγόντος B. ἐκ συρακοσίων E. 10. σμύκωνος N. sed γρ. μύσκωνος. 8. δημαρχοῦ f. 9. om. B. 11. ἥδη ὄντι g. ἔρμωκράτῃ E.F.H. ἔτι καὶ μᾶλλον C. καὶ post μᾶλλον om. K. 12. τε πολλά καὶ K. ὡς] om. g. χρήματα πολλά ποτε f. ἐαυτὸν C.K.R.b.c.e. αὐτὸν Bekk. τυχὼν τ. ξ. εἰ π. C. 13. πρόσθιο A.B. (E. teste Bekk.) F.Q. Poppo. προσθεῖτο K.C. πρόσθιο f. προθεῖτο E. 14. καὶ ἔρμωκράτῃς B. 15. διαβεβήκει G.P.c.d.e.g.i.k.m. πάλιν accessit ex B.E.F.H.L.O.P.Q.c.d.e.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. τοῦ] om. Q.R.f. 18. ἀναδιδάζοντας C.d.

close intercourse subsequently between the people; and it may easily be conceived that the Carians, living in the very extreme corner of Asia Minor, famous of old as a naval people, and having at a later period so many Greek cities on their coast, should have been more familiar with the Greek language than most of the other Asiatics. Hence they were frequently used as interpreters between the Greeks and the Persian officers. See Herod. VIII. 133, 1. and Valckenār's note.

6. τοῦ μισθοῦ τῆς ἀποδόσεως] He does not say δόσεως, but ἀποδόσεως, the restoring or paying up to them that full measure of pay which they maintained

to be their due; i.e. the drachma per diem for each seaman, which had been paid them at first.

13. τὴν ἔχθραν οἱ προθεῖτο] Compare Herodotus, VI. 21, 2. πένθος μέγα προεθήκοντο, "Had professed his quarrel against him." Προτίθεσθαι ἔχθραν is, "to put forward, to avow, or display enmity." Compare προτίθεσθαι ἀνδραγαθίαν, II. 42, 5. And I think that in Herodotus, IV. 65, 4. and VII. 229, 3. the true reading is, ὡς οἱ πόλεμον προεθήκοντο,—μήνιν προτίθεσθαι, and not προσεθήκοντο—προσθέσθαι.

18. οὓς τότε ἐπεμψαν] See VIII. 72, 1. 77. ἀναδιδάζοντας.] Ἀναδιδάσκω sæpe nihil

SAMOS. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

SAMOS.

The deputies from the Four Hundred, emboldened by the return of Alcibiades to the armament, proceed from Delos (see ch. 77.) to

5 Samos. They attempt to defend the conduct of the revolutionists. Alcibiades procures them a patient hearing, approves of some of their measures, but insists on the resignation of the Four Hundred, and the restoration of the old council of Five Hundred.

10 δάξοντας τοὺς ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ, ἀφικνουῦνται παρόντος τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου, καὶ ἐκκλησίας γενομένης λέγειν ἐπεχείρουν. οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται τὸ μὲν πρῶτον οὐκ ᾔθελον ἀκούειν, ἀλλ' ἀποκτείνειν ἐβόων τοὺς τὸν δῆμον καταλύοντας· ἔπειτα μέντοι μόλις ἡσυχάσαντες ἤκουσαν. οἱ δ' ἀπήγγελλον ὥς οὔτε ἐπὶ διαφθορᾷ τῆς πόλεως ἢ μετάστασις γένοιτο, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ σωτηρίᾳ, οὐθ' ἵνα τοῖς πολεμίοις παραδοθῇ (ἐξεῖναι γὰρ, ὅτε ἐσέβαλον ἤδη σφῶν ἀρχόντων, τοῦτο ποιῆσαι), τῶν τε πεντακισχιλίων ὅτι πάντες ἐν τῷ μέρει μεθέξουσιν, οἳ τε οἰκείοι αὐτῶν οὐθ' ὑβρίζονται, ὥσπερ Χαιρέας διαβάλλων ἀπήγγειλεν, οὔτε κακὸν ἔχουσιν οὐδὲν, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τοῖς σφετέροις αὐτῶν ἕκαστοι κατὰ χώραν μένουσιν. ἄλλα τε πολλὰ εἰπόντων οὐδὲν μᾶλλον ἐσήκουον, ἀλλ' ἐχάλεπαινον, καὶ γνώμας ἄλλοι ἄλλας ἔλεγον, μάλιστα δὲ ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ πλεῖν. καὶ ἐδόκει Ἀλκιβιάδης πρῶτον τότε καὶ οὐδενὸς ἔλασσον τὴν πόλιν ὠφελῆσαι· ὠρμημένον γὰρ τῶν ἐν Σάμῳ Ἀθηναίων πλεῖν ἐπὶ σφῶς αὐτοὺς, ἐν ᾧ 20 σαφέστατα Ἰωνίαν καὶ Ἑλλησποντον εὐθὺς εἶχον οἱ πολέ-

2. τοῦ] om. d. 3. λέγειν] om. f. 7. ἀπήγγελλον A.B.C.E.F.H.N.g.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀπήγγελλον. διαφθορᾷ L. 8. γίγνοιτο B. Bekker. 2. γένοιτο G. γίνεται A.E.F.H.L.O.P.f. γίγνεται R. 10. ἐσέβαλλον A.E.F.H.e. ἐξέβαλον i. 11. πεντακοσίων i. 12. καθέξουσιν R.f. οἱ δὲ F.L.O. 13. ἀπήγγειλεν A.B.F.H.N.Q.T.V.f. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀπήγγελλον C.E.G.K.e.g.m. vulgo ἀπήγγελεν. 16. ἄλλας ἄλλοι K. 17. πρῶτον τότε B. Goell. Bekk. τότε πρῶτον d.f.i. ceteri πρῶτος τότε. 18. καὶ] om. d. ἔλαττον B. ὠρμημένων T. 19. ἐν τῇ σάμῳ P.Q.R.i. 20. εἶχον εὐθὺς Q.

aliud est, quam perdoceo, edoceo. Thucydides, III. 97, 1. ἀναδιδάξαντες αὐτὸν τῶν Αἰτωλῶν ὡς εἴη ῥαδία ἢ αἵρεσις. Aristophanes Equitib. v. 152. τοῦ θεοῦ τὸν χρησμὸν ἀναδίδαγον αὐτὸν, ὡς ἔχει. Et ibid. v. 202. et 1042. DUKER.

9. ὅτε ἐσέβαλον] See VIII. 71, 1, 2.

11. τῶν τε πεντακισχιλίων, κ. τ. λ.] The sense must clearly be, "that all the citizens should be of the five thousand in their turn," however strange the expression may seem, μεθέξουσιν τῶν πεντακισχιλίων. But with-

out referring to the absurdity of the meaning, "that all the five thousand should partake of the government in their turn"—for they all partook of it, as being the sovereign assembly—yet μετέχειν in this sense would require τῶν πραγμάτων after it, and would be at least as harsh, standing alone, as in the construction of μεθέξουσιν τῶν πεντακισχιλίων.

19. ἐν ᾧ—εἶχον οἱ πολέμοι] "In which case the enemy was sure of gaining immediately Ionia and the

5 μιοι, κωλυτῆς γενέσθαι. καὶ ἐν τῷ τότε ἄλλος μὲν οὐδεὶς ἂν
 ἱκανὸς ἐγένετο κατασχεῖν τὸν ὄχλον, ἐκείνος δὲ τοῦ τ' ἐπίπλου
 ἔπαυσε, καὶ τοὺς ἰδία τοῖς πρέσβεσιν ὀργιζομένους λοιδορῶν
 6 ἀπέτρεπεν. αὐτὸς δὲ ἀποκρινόμενος αὐτοῖς ἀπέπεμπεν, ὅτι
 τοὺς μὲν πεντακισχιλίους οὐ κωλύει ἄρχειν, τοὺς μέντοι τε- 5
 τρακοσίους ἀπαλλάσσειν ἐκέλευεν αὐτούς, καὶ καθιστάναι
 τὴν βουλὴν ὥσπερ καὶ πρότερον, τοὺς πεντακοσίους· εἰ δὲ ἐς
 εὐτέλειάν τι ξυντέμῃται, ὥστε τοὺς στρατευομένους μᾶλλον
 7 ἔχειν τροφήν, πάννυ ἐπαινεῖν. καὶ τᾶλλα ἐκέλευεν ἀντέχειν,
 καὶ μηδὲν ἐνδιδόναι τοῖς πολεμίοις· πρὸς μὲν γὰρ σφᾶς αὐ- 10
 τοὺς σωζομένης τῆς πόλεως πολλὴν ἐλπίδα εἶναι καὶ ξυμ-
 βῆναι, εἰ δὲ ἅπαξ τὸ ἕτερον σφαλῆσεται, ἢ τὸ ἐν Σάμῳ ἢ
 8 κείνοι, οὐδὲ ὅτῳ διαλλαγῆσεται τις ἔτι ἔσσεσθαι. παρήσαν δὲ
 καὶ Ἀργείων πρέσβεις, ἐπαγγελλόμενοι τῷ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ τῶν
 Ἀθηναίων δήμῳ ὥστε βοηθεῖν· ὁ δὲ Ἀλκιβιάδης ἐπαινέσας 15
 αὐτούς, καὶ εἰπὼν ὅταν τις καλῇ παρῆναι, οὕτως ἀπέπεμπεν.
 9 ἀφίκοντο δὲ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι μετὰ τῶν Παράλων, οἱ τότε ἐτάχθη-
 σαν ἐν τῇ στρατιωτίδι νηὶ ὑπὸ τῶν τετρακοσίων περιπλεῖν

1. γίνεται d. οὐδεὶς ἂν A.B.E.F.H.Q.T.f. Poppo. Bekk. ceteri οὐδ' ἂν εἰς.
 2. τὸν τε ἐπίπλου N.V. τοῦ ἐπίπλου C.G.c.d.e.g.k.m. 3. παύσας A.E.F.H.
 N.R.T.V.f. πρέσβεσιν T.d. λοιδοριῶν d. 4. ἀποκρινόμενος R. ἐπεμ-
 πεν d.i. 5. μὲν] om. d. πεντακοσίους Q. κωλύει E.F.G.H.R.T.V.c.d.
 e.f.k.m. Poppo. κωλύειν A.P. 6. ἀπαλλάττειν ἐκέλευεν B. Bekk. 2. ἐκέλευ-
 σεν R. vulgo ἐκέλευεν ἀπαλλάττειν. 7. τῇ βουλῇ e. τῶν πεντακοσίων d.
 11. καὶ accessit ex A.B.F.H.L.O.P.T.d.e.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. 12. ἐν
 τῇ Σάμῳ Q. 13. κείνοι B. Bekk. 2. ἐκείνοι A.E.F.H.T.V.d.f.i.k. et γρ. N.
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἐκείνο. ὅτῳ] οὕτω d.i. ἔτι] om. g. 14. καὶ
 ἀργείων] om. Q. ἀπαγγελλόμενοι Q. τῇ] om. d.i. 17. ἀφικνούμενοι K.
 παράλων] παραλόγῳ Q. 18. καὶ d.

“Hellaspont.” Dobree proposes to read, *σαφέστατ' ἂν Ἰωνίαν*. But the use of the imperfect to express what was going to happen on such and such suppositions, is sufficiently understood at present. See, amongst many other passages, Plato, Crito, p. 47, d. *ᾧ εἰ μὴ ἀκολουθήσομεν, διαφθερούμεν ἐκεῖνο καὶ λωβησόμεθα, ὃ τῷ μὲν δικαίῳ βέλτιον ἐγίγνετο, τῷ δὲ ἀδίκῳ ἀπώλλυτο*: “Which, according to our view of the matter, was always sure to improve in the good man, and to be destroyed in the wicked man.” And Herodotus, VII.

220, 2. μένοντι δὲ αὐτοῦ κλέος μέγα εἰλείπετο, καὶ ἡ Σπάρτης εὐδαιμονίη οὐκ ἐξῆλειφετο.

1. οὐδ' ἂν εἰς] Cass. οὐδεὶς ἂν. Sed Thomas Magister in οὐδεὶς· οὐδ' ἂν εἰς, καὶ μηδ' ἂν εἰς, δοκιμώτερον λέγειν, ἢ οὐδεὶς ἂν, καὶ μηδεὶς ἂν. Confirmat præceptum ex Aristophanis Plut. v. 137. οὐδ' ἂν εἰς θύσειεν ἀνθρώπων ἔτι. DUKER.

13. οὐδὲ ὅτῳ, κ. τ. λ.] Compare V. 103, 1. ἐν ὅτῳ φυλάσσεται τις αὐτὴν γνωρίζουσαν, οὐκ ἐλλείπει.

14. ἐπαγγελλόμενοι — ὥστε βοηθεῖν. See the note on VIII. 45, 3.

CARIA. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

Εὐβοίαν, καὶ ἄγοντες Ἀθηναίων ἐς Λακεδαίμονα ἀπὸ τῶν τετρακοσίων πεμπτοὺς πρέσβεις, Λαισποδίαν καὶ Ἀριστοφῶντα καὶ Μελησίαν, [οἱ] ἐπειδὴ ἐγένοντο πλείοντες κατ' Ἄργος, τοὺς μὲν πρέσβεις ξυλλαβόντες τοῖς Ἀργείοις παρέδωσαν ὡς τῶν οὐχ ἥκιστα καταλυσάντων τὸν δῆμον ὄντας, αὐτοὶ δὲ οὐκέτι ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας ἀφίκοντο, ἀλλ' ἄγοντες ἐκ τοῦ Ἀργους ἐς τὴν Σάμον τοὺς πρέσβεις ἀφικνούνται ἥπερ εἶχον τριήρει.

LXXXVII. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους Τισσαφέρνῃς, κατὰ τὸν καιρὸν τοῦτον ἐν ᾧ μάλιστα διὰ τε τᾶλλα καὶ διὰ τὴν Ἀλκιβιάδου κάθοδον ἤχθοντο αὐτῷ οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι ὡς φανερώς ἤδη ἀπτικίζοντι, βουλόμενος, ὡς ἐδόκει δὴ, ἀπολύεσθαι πρὸς αὐτοὺς τὰς διαβολὰς, παρεσκευάζετο πορεύεσθαι ἐπὶ τὰς Φοινίσσας ναὺς ἐς Ἀσπενδον, καὶ τὸν Λίχαν ξυμπορεύεσθαι ἐκέλευε· τῇ δὲ στρατιᾷ προστάξιν ἔφη Ταμῶν ἑαυτοῦ ὑπαρχον, ὥστε τροφήν ἐν ὅσῳ ἂν αὐτὸς ἀπῇ διδόναι. λέγεται δὲ οὐ κατὰ ταῦτό, οὐδὲ ράδιον εἰδέναι τίνι γνώμῃ παρήλθεν ἐς τὴν Ἀσπενδον καὶ παρελθὼν οὐκ ἤγαγε τὰς ναὺς. ὅτι μὲν γὰρ αἱ Φοινίσσαι νῆες ἐπτά καὶ τεσσαράκοντα καὶ ἑκατὸν μέχρι

1. ἄγοντες] ἄγειν Aem. Portus. ἀθηναίων A.B. ἀπὸ τῶν τετρακοσίων] om. N. sed in marg. ascriptum habet. 2. πέμπτους K. πεμπτοὺς uncis inclusit Bekk. πέμπονται A.B.C.E.F.G.H.L.O.Q.T.b.d.e.g.i.k.m. et anteposito πρέσβεις P. om. c. "ego potius omiserim πρέσβεις." BEKK. λαισπονδίαν A.B.E.F.T. λαισποδίαν c. 3. μελησίαν A.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.T.V.m. οἱ] "Hoc delete expeditur structura." BEKK. κατὰ τὸ ἄργος d.i. 4. παρέδωκαν N.V. 9. τισσαφέρνῃς] om. e. 10. καὶ διὰ τὴν B. Bekk. 2. vulgo καὶ τὴν. 12. ἀπτικίζοντι ἤδη c.e. 13. δὴ] ol B. δέi E.F. ἀπολύεσθαι καὶ πρὸς K. 14. παρεσκευάζε e. 15. τὸν εἰ λίχαν P. 17. προστάξιν i. προσάξιν N.k. προσάξιν C. ταμῶν Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ταμὼν g. vulgo ταμῶν. 18. αὐτοῖς A. αὐτὸ T. αὐτοὺς F. ἀπῇ διδόναι] ἀποδιδόναι d.i. κατ' αὐτὸ T.f.i. 20. ἤγαγε B. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἤγε ceteri quorum E. hæc οὐκ ἤγε — ἀπελθὼν bis ponit. 21. τεσσαράκοντα B.

2. Λαισποδίαν] Aristoph. alicubi, τί, & κακόδαμον; Λαισποδίας εἰ τὴν φύσιν; atque ita scribit Eupolis ἐν Δήμοις. Hesych. et Suidas in λαισποδιάσθαι. WASS. De Læspodia est supra VI. 105, 2. Suidas descripsit sua e Scholiaste Aristophanis ad Av. v. 1568. Sed

uterque parum recte: τοῦτον δὲ τὸν Λαισποδίαν καὶ στρατηγῆσαι φησὶ Θουκυδίδης ἐν τῇ ἡ. πρὸ, ἐν τῇ στ. DUKER.

3. [οἱ] ἐπειδὴ ἐγένοντο] The relative must be struck out here, as Bekker, Gøller, Porpo, Dobree, and others have rightly seen.

Ἀσπένδου ἀφίκοντο, σαφές ἐστι· διότι δὲ οὐκ ἦλθον, πολ-
 λαχῇ εἰκάζεται. οἱ μὲν γὰρ ἵνα διατρίβῃ ἀπελθὼν, ὥσπερ
 καὶ διανοήθη, τὰ τῶν Πελοποννησίων (τροφὴν γοῦν οὐδὲν
 βέλτιον, ἀλλὰ καὶ χεῖρον ὁ Ταμῶς, ὃ προσετάχθη, παρ-
 εῖχεν), οἱ δὲ ἵνα τοὺς Φοίνικας προαγαγὼν ἐς τὴν Ἀσπενδον
 ἐκχρηματίζαιτο ἀφείς (καὶ γὰρ ὥς αὐτοῖς οὐδὲν ἔμελλε χρή-
 σεσθαι), ἄλλοι δ' ὥς καταβοῆς ἕνεκα τῆς ἐς Λακεδαίμονα,
 τοῦ λέγεσθαι ὥς οὐκ ἀδικεῖ, ἀλλὰ καὶ σαφῶς οἴχεται ἐπὶ τὰς
 4 ναυὺς ἀληθῶς πεπληρωμένας. ἐμοὶ μέντοι δοκεῖ σαφέστατον
 εἶναι τριβῆς ἕνεκα καὶ ἀνακωχῆς τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν τὸ ναυτικὸν 10

1. ἀσπένδου e. δὲ οὐκ οὐδὲ g. 7. τὰ περὶ τῶν e. οὐδὲν B. 4. βελ-
 τίω—χείρω V. ταμῶς A.N.T. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ταμὺς g. vulgo ταμῶς.
 παρείχεν] ἐδίδου N.V. 5. ὁ δὲ g. ἐς τὴν ἀσπενδον] om. c. 6. ὁ δὲ
 χρηματίζαιτο Gregor. Cor. p. 87. 7. ὅς τὴν ἀσπενδον] om. c. 8. τῶ
 λακεδαίμονα B. ἐς λακεδαιμονίους N.V. ἐς λακεδαίμονα—ἕνεκα] om. T. 9. ἐς τὴν
 A.B.N.V. Bekker. ceteri τό. οἴχεται καὶ ἐπὶ d.i. 9. σαφέστατα f. 10. δια-
 τριβῆς B. ἐλληνῶν R.f.g.

2. οἱ μὲν γὰρ—οἱ δὲ] The verb εἴκα-
 ζον or ἦκαζον must be repeated from
 εἰκάζεται. So Herodot. VIII. 74, 2, 3.
 πολλά ἐλέγετο—οἱ μὲν, ὥς χρεὼν εἶη ἀπο-
 πλῶειν, Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ, αὐτοῦ μένοντας ἀμύ-
 νασθαι.

6. ἐκχρηματίζαιτο ἀφείς] "That he
 "might get money by discharging
 "them:" i. e. that believing Tissaphernes
 to be in earnest, since they were brought
 as far as Aspendus, the Phœnicians might
 be induced to offer a higher sum for leave
 to go home again than they would have
 given if the prospect of actual service had
 been more remote. Compare Cicero against
 Verres, V. 24. The words καὶ γὰρ ὥς,
 κ. τ. λ. seem to mean, "for in no case
 "was he really thinking of employing
 "them in actual service;" i. e. according
 to the hypothesis now noticed, Tis-
 saphernes never meant the fleet to act;
 it was no change of purpose after they
 arrived at Aspendus, but he brought
 them there merely to frighten them,
 and to get money from them for letting
 them then return home. For the ex-
 pression καὶ ὥς, see the note on VIII.
 51, 2.

7. καταβοῆς ἕνεκα, κ. τ. λ.] Ὡς [παρ-
 ἦλθεν ἐς τὴν Ἀσπενδον] καταβοῆς ἕνεκα,

κ. τ. λ. "The clamour against him
 "which had reached Lacedæmon" had
 been noticed in ch. 85, 2. and the words
 which I have supplied are clearly to
 be repeated after the conjunction ὥς.
 But παρῆλθεν ἐς τὴν Ἀσπενδον τὸ λέ-
 γεσθαι ὥς οὐκ ἀδικεῖ, meaning, "he
 "went to Aspendus to gain credit for
 "his innocence," is harsh beyond mea-
 sure. The dative τῷ λέγεσθαι destroys
 the sense, for it would signify, "by its
 "being said that he was innocent,"
 which is absurd. Göller defends τὸ
 λέγεσθαι on grounds wholly inapplica-
 ble, because he mistakes the sense of
 καταβοῆς ἕνεκα, about which there can
 be no doubt, if the text be sound. I
 see only two remedies; either to alter
 καταβοῆς into καὶ βοῆς, which would
 give the words the sense which Göller
 requires; for βοῆς ἕνεκα would signify
 what ὅσον ἀπὸ βοῆς ἕνεκα signifies in
 ch. 92, 9. "for the sake of what would
 "be said of it;" or else, which I much
 prefer, we must read at once τοῦ λέ-
 γεσθαι: "He went to Aspendus, on
 "account of the outcry against him
 "which had reached Lacedæmon, in
 "order to gain credit for fair dealing,"
 &c. See VIII. 14, 1. ξυνελάμβανον τοῦ
 μὴ ἐξαγγέλτοι γενέσθαι.

CARIA. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

οὐκ ἀγαγεῖν, φθορὰς μὲν, ἐν ὅσῳ παρήει ἐκείσε καὶ διέμελλεν,
 ἀνισώσεως δὲ, ὅπως μηδετέρους προσθέμενος ἰσχυροτέρους
 ποιήσῃ, ἐπεὶ εἶγε ἐβουλήθη διαπολεμῆσαι, ἐπιφανὲς δῆπου
 οὐκ ἐνδοιαστῶς. κομίσας γὰρ ἂν Λακεδαιμονίοις τὴν νίκην
 5 κατὰ τὸ εἰκὸς ἔδωκεν, οἱ γε καὶ ἐν τῷ παρόντι ἀντιπάλως
 μᾶλλον ἢ ὑποδεστέως τῷ ναυτικῷ ἀνθώρμουν. καταφωρᾷ 5
 δὲ μάλιστα καὶ ἦν εἶπε πρόφασιν οὐ κομίσας τὰς ναῦς. ἔφη
 γὰρ αὐτὰς ἐλάσσους ἢ ὅσας βασιλεὺς ἔταξε ξυλλεγῆναι· ὁ
 δὲ χάριν ἂν δῆπου ἐν τούτῳ μείζω ἔτι ἔσχεν, οὔτε ἀναλώσας
 10 πολλὰ τῶν βασιλέως, τὰ τε αὐτὰ ἀπ' ἐλασσόνων πράξας.
 ἐς δ' οὖν τὴν Ἀσπενδον, ἣ τινὶ δὴ γνώμῃ, ὁ Τισσαφερης 6
 ἀφικνεῖται καὶ τοῖς Φοῖνιξι ξυγγίγνεται· καὶ οἱ Πελοποννή-
 σιοι ἔπεμψαν ὥς ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς, κελεύσαντος αὐτοῦ, Φίλιππον
 ἄνδρα Λακεδαιμόνιον δύο τριήρεσιν. LXXXVIII. Ἀλκι-

γαγεῖν

1. σὺκάταγεῖν B. 2. μηδετέροις B. προσθεμένους A.C.E.F.H.K.T. προ-
 θεμένους f. προθέμενος R. ἰσχυροτέροις B. 3. ἐβουλεύθη F.H. περὶ
 ἐπιφανὲς A.F.H.R.f. περιφανὲς B. et γρ. G. περιφανῶς P. ἐπιφανείς Reiskius.
 4. ἐγγναστῶς A.B.E.F.H.T. ἐνδιαστῶς G. 6. καταφωρᾶν A.F.H.E. correct.
 καταφωρᾶν B.T. κατάφωρος N.V.c.f. et corr. A. καταφωρὰ L.m. καταφωρᾷ E.
 prima manu. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Dobræus. Bekk. Correxit Vir doctus qui
 Dukero varietatem scripturæ e codice g. excerpisit. 8. ἐλάττους B. ὅσας
 βασιλεὺς A.B.C.E.F.H.L.N.O.T.V.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 ceteri ὅσας ὁ βασιλεὺς. 9. δέ] γὰρ Q. μείζω ἐν τούτῳ ἔσχεν e. 10. ἐλαττόνων B.
 11. δ'] μὲν d.i.m. pr. G. ἡτινιδὴ Bekk. ἀσπουνδον d. 12. ξυγγίγνεσθαι A.
 13. ἔπεμψαν] om. d.i. ὥς] om. c. ἐπὶ] παρὰ L.O.P.d.i.k. περὶ c.

3. εἶγε ἐβουλήθη, κ. τ. λ.] Dobree places a comma after these words, and joins διαπολεμῆσαι ἂν ἐπιφανὲς, supplying ἂν from conjecture. I know of no better remedy for the passage, for ἂν διαπολεμῆσαι can hardly be supplied from the preceding words. But at any rate οὐκ ἐνδοιαστῶς belongs, I think, to διαπολεμῆσαι ἂν, or to whatever word we choose to supply, rather than to ἐπιφανὲς. "For had he really chosen to "finish the war, finished it might have "been, as all surely must see, beyond "dispute," i. e. beyond the possibility of the Athenians' disputing it.

9. χάριν ἂν—μείζω ἔτι ἔσχεν] Thomas Magister explains this, "would have "received greater thanks;" [and this I suppose is right, although χάριν ἔχειν,

as is well known, generally signifies, "to be obliged to another," and not "to have favour" with him, as being the obliger. Poppo, however, quotes Eurip. Hecuba 830 as giving an instance of χάριν ἔχειν in the sense of having or enjoying favour.]

10. τὰ τε αὐτὰ ἀπ' ἐλασσόνων πράξας] Id est, ἐλάσσονι δαπάνῃ. Aristophanes Plut. v. 377. ἐγὼ σοι τοῦτ' ἀπὸ σμικροῦ πάνν' ἔθελω διαπράξαι. Equitib. 535. ὅς ἀπὸ σμικρὰς δαπάνης ὑμᾶς ἀριστίων ἀπέπεμπεν. ubi vid. Kusterum. Thucydides, III. 36, 1. οὐ γὰρ ἀπὸ βραχείας διανοίας ἐδόκουν τὴν ἀπόστασιν ποιῆσθαι. Ibid. 92, 1. Ἡράκλειαν τὴν ἐν Τραχυνίαις ἀποικίαν καθίσταντο ἀπὸ τοιαύδε γνώμης. DUKER.

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Alcibiades sails from Samos, to follow Tisaphernes, promising to prevent the Phœnician fleet from ever joining the Peloponnesians.

βιάδης δὲ, ἐπειδὴ καὶ τὸν Τισσαφέρην ἤσθετο παριόντα ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀσπένδου, ἔπλει καὶ αὐτὸς λαβὼν τρεισκαίδεκα ναῦς, ὑποσχόμενος τοῖς ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ ἀσφαλῇ καὶ μεγάλῃ χάριν· ἥ γὰρ αὐτὸς ἄξειν Ἀθηναίοις τὰς Φοινίσσας ναῦς, ἡ 5 Πελοποννησίοις γε κωλύσειν ἐλθεῖν· εἰδὼς, ὡς εἰκὸς, ἐκ πλείονος τὴν Τισσαφέρηνους γνώμην, ὅτι οὐκ ἄξειν ἔμελλε, καὶ βουλόμενος αὐτὸν τοῖς Πελοποννησίοις ἐς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ καὶ Ἀθηναίων φιλίαν ὡς μάλιστα διαβάλλειν, ὅπως μᾶλλον δι' αὐτὸ σφίσιν ἀναγκάζοιτο προσχωρεῖν. καὶ ὁ μὲν ἄρας εὐθὺ 10 τῆς Φασήλιδος καὶ Καύνου ἄνω τὸν πλοῦν ἐποιεῖτο. *

LXXXIX. Οἱ δὲ ἐκ τῆς Σάμου ἀπὸ τῶν τετρακοσίων πεμφθέντες πρέσβεις, ἐπειδὴ ἀφικόμενοι ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας

1. καὶ] om. i. ἔθετο c. 2. παριόντα καὶ ἐπὶ L.O.P. 3. τρεῖσκαίδεκα B. Goell. Bekk. ceteri τρεῖσκαίδεκα. τοῖς ἐν] om. G. ἐν τῇ σάμῳ A.B.F.G.L.O. g.i.k. Bekk. 2. Πορπο. vulgo ἐν σάμῳ. 6. κωλύσαι K. κωλύσειν et Thomas M. v. βούλομαι. 8. ἑαυτοῦ B.T. Goell. Bekk. αὐτοῦ Πορπο. ceteri αὐτοῦ. 10. αὐτὸν B. εὐθὺ A.B.C.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.g.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo εὐθύς. 11. φασήλιδος A.G.K.m. Goell. φασιλίδος E. φασιλίδος F. βασιλίδος T.

8. ἐς τὴν αὐτοῦ καὶ Ἀθηναίων φιλίαν] Nomen cum præpositione eis adjunctum verbis διαβάλλειν, λοιδορεῖν, et similem vim habentibus, notat rem, quæ alicui invidiam facere, vel vitium, aliudve quid, quod alicui exprobrari potest. Herodianus, IV. 12, ἐς ἀνανδρίαν καὶ θήλειαν νόσον διέβαλλεν. Plutarchus Apophthegm. p. 305. λοιδορῆθεις ὑπὸ τινος ἐς τὴν δυσωδίαν τοῦ στόματος. Et ibid. p. 327. πρὸς Ἀρμόδιον, ἐς δυσγένειαν αὐτῷ λοιδορούμενον, ἔφη. Thucydides, V. 75, 3. τὴν ἐπιφερομένην αἰτίαν, ἐς τε μαλακίαν, καὶ ἐς τὴν ἄλλην ἀβουλίαν τε καὶ βραδυτήτα, ἐνὶ ἔργῳ τούτῳ ἀπελύσαντο. Pluribus ostendi usum hujus generis loquendi, ut confirmarem conjecturam Sylburgii, in Notis ad Etymolog. Magn. v. οἶνος in Aristophanis Equit. v. 90. legentis: οἶνον σὺ τολμᾷς εἰς ἀπόνειαν λοιδορεῖν; pro eo, quod vulgo editur, ἐς ἐπίνοιαν quæ conjectura digna erat, cujus Kusterus ad Aristophanem aliquam rationem haberet. DUKER.

11. ἄνω τὸν πλοῦν ἐποιεῖτο] "Pursued "his voyage upwards," that is, towards the countries on the way to the East, and the centre of the Persian government. The order of the words, Φασήλιδος καὶ Καύνου, is strange, because he must have touched at Caunus before he came to Phaselis. So in ch. 108, 1, when the return of Alcibiades is described, he is said to have gone ἀπὸ Καύνου καὶ Φασήλιδος ἐς τὴν Σάμον, where the natural order seems equally inverted. Possibly the words καὶ Καύνου are added to qualify the expression εὐθὺ τῆς Φασήλιδος, it not being true that Alcibiades ran straight from Samos to Phaselis, but "straight to Phaselis "and Caunus," that is, "straight to "Phaselis, having first touched at Caunus." So in the other passage, καὶ Φασήλιδος explains ἀπὸ Καύνου. Alcibiades came to Samos immediately from Caunus; but originally he did not come from Caunus, but from Samos, and before that from Phaselis.

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Effect produced at Athens by the report of the language held by Alcibiades to the deputation from the Four Hundred at Samos. The revolutionary party quarrel among themselves, Theramenes and others deserting the more violent aristocrats.

ἀπήγγειλαν τὰ παρὰ τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου, ὡς κε-
 λεύει τε ἀντέχειν καὶ μηδὲν ἐνδιδόναι τοῖς πο-
 λεμίοις, ἐλπίδας τε ὅτι πολλὰς ἔχει κακείνους
 τὸ στράτευμα διαλλάξειν καὶ Πελοποννησίων
 περιέσσεσθαι, ἀχθομένους καὶ πρότερον τοὺς
 πολλοὺς τῶν μετεχόντων τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας, καὶ
 ἡδέως ἂν ἀπαλλαγέντας πῃ ἀσφαλῶς τοῦ
 πράγματος, πολλῶ δὴ μᾶλλον ἐπέρρωσαν. καὶ
 ζυνίσταντό τε ἤδη καὶ τὰ πράγματα διεμέμφοντο, ἔχοντες
 ἡγεμόνας τῶν πάνυ στρατηγῶν τῶν ἐν τῇ ὀλιγαρχίᾳ καὶ ἐν
 ἀρχαῖς ὄντων, οἷον Θηραμένην τε τὸν Ἀγνωνος καὶ Ἀρι-
 στοκράτην τὸν Σκελλίου, καὶ ἄλλους, οἱ μετέσχον μὲν ἐν
 πρώτοις τῶν πραγμάτων, φοβούμενοι δ', ὡς ἔφασαν, τό τε ἐν

1. ἀπήγγελλον Q. 2. τε] om. i. 3. τε] om. i. καὶ κακείνους B. Bekk.
 5. τοὺς πολλοὺς καὶ πρότερον B. 7. ἀπαλλαγέντας P. 10. στρατηγῶν τῶν
 στρατηγούντων? BEKK. 2. 11. τε] om. i. 12. σκελλίου A.E.F.H.Q. σικέλου B.
 (sic B. teste Bekk.) σκελίου G.L.O.P.R.d.e.i.k. σκελλίου Haack. Poppo. Goell.
 Bekk. vulgo σικελίου. ἐν πρώτοις A.E.F.G. ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις B. et Poppo. hic
 autem τοῖς uncis inclusum habet. ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις Bekker. 13. δ', ὡς] ὡς K.
 ἀδεῶς A.C.E.F. Poppo. ἀδεῶς δὲ c.e. ἀδεῶν Q.

11. Ἀριστοκράτην τὸν Σκελλίου] This is the person mentioned by Xenophon, Hellenic. I. 4, 21. 5, 16. 7, 2. He perished, with five others of the generals, by the result of the famous trial which followed the battle of Arginusæ. He is honourably mentioned in the speech against Theocrines, commonly ascribed to Demosthenes, p. 1343. Reiske, and by Lysias, Eratosth. p. 427. Reiske, Aristophanes, Birds, 126, and Plato, Gorgias, p. 472. 6, where he is spoken of as having presented some magnificent offering to the Pythian temple at Athens.

12. ἐν πρώτοις] As the expression ἐν τοῖς κοινῶς, VI. 8, 2. has been retained in the text, on the authority of the MSS. though I have only found it used by later writers, so ἐν πρώτοις may be defended in the same way by the general consent of the MSS. and the authority of Dionysius, who, in one of his critical works, (De Thuc. Judic. c. 40.) writes, εἰ γὰρ τι ἄλλο τῆς Ἀθηναίων πόλεως, καὶ τοῦτ' ἐν πρώτοις ἐστὶν ἐγκώμιον.

13. φοβούμενοι δ', ὡς ἔφασαν, κ. τ. λ.] This passage is hopelessly corrupt in our present MSS., nor does the Scholiast's copy appear to have been more intelligible; for his paraphrase seems to be no more than a guess at the sense apparently intended to be conveyed by the words as we now read them. Various corrections have been proposed, such as *ὅς* for *τοὺς*, *ἀπαλλαξείν* for *ἀπαλλάξαι*, *οὕτω* for *οὐ τὸ*, &c. &c. But as none of these is sufficient to restore the passage, I think it best to leave it as it stands, merely observing that the Scholiast seems rightly to have divined what the passage was intended to convey, namely, that the moderate party did not choose to avow their dislike of the extreme oligarchical principles in themselves, but merely urged the necessity of making the five thousand an efficient institution, owing to the dangers which beset the country from so many opposite quarters.

τῇ Σάμῳ στράτευμα καὶ τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην σπουδῇ πάνν, τοὺς
τε ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα πρεσβευομένους, †ἐπεμπον,† μὴ τι
ἄνευ τῶν πλείονων κακὸν δράσωσι τὴν πόλιν, †οὐ τὸ†
ἀπαλλάξειν τοῦ ἄγαν ἐς ὀλίγους ἐλθεῖν, ἀλλὰ τοὺς πεντα-
κισχιλίους ἔργῳ καὶ μὴ ὀνόματι χρῆναι ἀποδεικνύναι, καὶ 5
3 τὴν πολιτείαν ἰσαιτέραν καθιστάναι. ἦν δὲ τοῦτο μὲν σχῆμα
πολιτικὸν τοῦ λόγου αὐτοῖς, κατ' ἰδίας δὲ φιλοτιμίας οἱ
πολλοὶ αὐτῶν τῷ τοιούτῳ προσέκειντο, ἐν ᾧ περ καὶ μάλιστα
ὀλιγαρχία ἐκ δημοκρατίας γενομένη ἀπόλλυται. πάντες γὰρ

1. σπουδῇ πάνν accessit ex A.B.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.V. g.i.k.m. et marg. N. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. οὗς c. Poppo. Goell. 2. τε] om. B. πρεσβευομέ-
νους e. ἐπεμπον] om. Q.R.f. 3. κακὸν] καὶ κακὸν L.O.k. δράσειαν B.
τῇ πόλει Q.f. οὐ τὸ] οὕτω γὰρ margo i. cum Æm. Porto. οὐ τῶι B.N.V.
4. ἀπαλλάξειν Poppo. ἐς ὀλίγους οἰκεῖν R. 6. ἰσαιτέραν] ἰσωτέραν Q.
eis ἐτέραν F.L.d. ἐς ἐτέραν A.B.E.H. μὲν τὸ σχῆμα A.E.F.G.H.L.O.Q.i.k.m.
7. αὐτοῦ K. om. e. 8. αὐτοῖς A. τῷ] τῶν A.F.H. om. L. τοιούτων A.E.
F.H. (A. addito rec. εἶδει.) τοιούτῳ εἶδει N.V. τοιούτῳ τρῶπῳ K.

4. Ἀλλὰ τοὺς πεντακισχιλίους] Οὐκ ἀντίκειται τινι τὸ ἀλλὰ, ὡς λέγομεν, οὐ τότε, ἀλλὰ τότε· ἔστι δὲ παρακλευστικόν, ὡς καὶ παρ' Ὀμήρῳ. Ἀλλ' ἄγε, μηκέτι ταῦτα λεγόμεθα. (Il. 13, 292.) ἡ δὲ διάνοια· οἱ περὶ τὸν Θηραμένην ἄρχοντες τότε τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας, καὶ μετασχόντες αὐτῆς ἐν πρώτοις, ὀρεγόμενοι δὲ δημοκρατίας, ἔλεγον, οὐχ ὅτι ἀπαλλακτικῶς ἔχουσι τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας, (ὅπερ ἦν ἀληθές) ἀλλ' ὅτι φοβούνται τοὺς ἐν Σάμῳ καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδην καὶ τοὺς ἀπόντας εἰς Λακεδαίμονα πρέσβεις, μὴ τι οὗτοι κακὸν ἐργάσωνται τὴν πόλιν, ὀλιγαρχίας γενομένης. ἤδη οὖν ἤξι-
ουν τοὺς πεντακισχιλίους καθιστάναι.

8. τοιούτῳ] τρῶπῳ glossam esse, haud facile quisquam dubitet. De εἶδει id non tam apertum est; nam Thucydides sæpe ita loquitur. Cap. seq. Μάλιστα ἐναντίοι ὄντες τῷ τοιούτῳ εἶδει. III. 62, 3. Σκέψασθε, ἐν οἷῳ εἶδει ἐκάτεροι ἡμῶν τοῦτο ἔπραξαν. VI. 77, 2. Ὁρώντες αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τοῦτο τὸ εἶδος τρεπομένους. Et VIII. 56, 2. Τρέπεται ἐπὶ τοιούτῳ εἶδος. Duk.

9. πάντες γὰρ, κ.τ.λ.] This passage is less corrupt than that which precedes it, but can hardly be called less obscure. An aristocratical minority overthrowing an established democracy, is likely to consist of men of great ability, who, feeling that their talents had not hitherto been sufficiently appreciated,

look forward now to a fancied Utopia, in which merit is sure of being duly rewarded. If then they are still kept in the back ground, they are discontented, and complain that the revolution has not fulfilled its purposes. Whereas under an old established government, they are more prepared to fail; they know that the weight of the government is against them, and are thus spared the peculiar pain of being beaten in a fair race, when they and their competitors start with equal advantages, and there is nothing therefore to lessen the mortification of defeat. Ἀπὸ τῶν ὁμοίων ἐλασσούμενος is "being beaten when the game is equal, when the terms of the match are fair." It should be observed that the essence of Thucydides' remark applies to an opposition minority when it succeeds in revolutionizing the established government. It makes no difference whether the government be a democracy or a monarchy; whether the minority be an aristocratical party or a popular one. For an opposition minority in every country embraces a large proportion of the talents of the country, though not always of its wisdom or its virtue. This happens because in the common course of things there are a great many qualifications which are a

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αὐθημερὸν ἀξιούσιν οὐχ ὅπως ἴσοι, ἀλλὰ καὶ πολὺ πρῶτος αὐτὸς ἕκαστος εἶναι· ἐκ δὲ δημοκρατίας αἰρέσεως γιγνομένης ῥᾶον τὰ ἀποβαίνοντα ὥς οὐκ ἀπὸ τῶν ὁμοίων ἐλασσοῦμενός τις φέρει. σαφέστατα δ' αὐτοὺς ἐπῆρε τὰ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ τοῦ 5 Ἀλκιβιάδου ἰσχυρὰ ὄντα, καὶ ὅτι αὐτοῖς οὐκ ἐδόκει μόνιμοι τὸ τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας ἔσσεσθαι. ἡγωνίζετο οὖν εἰς ἕκαστος αὐτὸς πρῶτος προστάτης τοῦ δήμου γενέσθαι. XC. οἱ δὲ τῶν 10 τετρακοσίων μάλιστα ἐναντίοι ὄντες τῷ τοιούτῳ εἶδει καὶ προεστῶτες, Φρύνιχος τε, ὃς καὶ στρατηγῆσας ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ [ποτὲ] τῷ Ἀλκιβιάδῃ τότε διηνέχθη, καὶ Ἀρίσταρχος, ἀνὴρ ἐν τοῖς μάλιστα καὶ ἐκ πλείστου ἐναντίος τῷ 15 δῆμῳ, καὶ Πείσανδρος καὶ Ἀντιφῶν καὶ ἄλλοι οἱ δυνατώτατοι, πρότερόν τε, ἐπεὶ τάχιστα κατέστησαν καὶ ἐπειδὴ τὰ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ σφῶν ἐς δημοκρατίαν ἀπέστη, πρέσ- βεις τε ἀπέστελλον σφῶν ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα, καὶ τὴν ὁμο-

1. πολλοὶ E.F.H. 2. ἕκαστος αὐτὸς Q. ἐκ δημοκ. δὲ N.V. δὲ] om. C.K.b.c.e. δημοκρατίας γὰρ αἰρέσεως c. γενομένης G.L.O.c.d.e.g.i.k.m.
3. ῥᾶ F. ῥᾶστα H.L.O.P.Q.k. ῥᾶστα corr. G. ῥᾶστον g. ἐλαττοῦμενος B.
4. αὐτοῦ A.F. 5. ἰσχυρὸν i. 6. ἕκαστος A.B.F.H.c. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
ἐκαστος ἐς ὑπερβολὴν L.O.P.g. ἕκαστος ὑπερβολὴ i. vulgo ἕκαστος ὑπερβολὴν.
αὐτὸς πρῶτος] om. c. 7. πρωτοστάτης K.R.b. 9. ὃς] ὁ B.N. sed hic ex rasura
δ E.F.H. 10. ποτὲ] om. C.K.c.g. in N. suprascriptum est. 11. τότε] ποτε G.
τότε καὶ i. 15. ἐπειδὴ] ἐπεὶ e. ἐς δημοκρατίαν—σφῶν] om. pr. G. δημοκρατίας m.
16. λακεδαιμονίαν H. ὁμολογίαν B. Bekk. 2. vulgo ὀλιγαρχίαν.

surer passport to political power than pure intellect; so that under almost all governments the intellectual men are disposed to think themselves neglected, and to put themselves in opposition to the existing state of things. This is exemplified in what are called the liberal parties of the southern kingdoms of Europe; parties which embrace all the literary and scientific part of the community, but which would find themselves as little valued by a triumphant democracy as by a monarchy. The speech ascribed to Robespierre, when refusing to spare Lavoisier, "the republic does not want chemists," is just of the same character with the speeches of Cleon at Athens, and but expresses the indifference of the vulgar, whether aristocrats or democrats, for

an eminence with which they have no sympathy. And it was said by M. Simond, some years since, after a long residence in the United States of America, that there also, as at Athens, the men of talent were mostly of the federalist or more aristocratical party, because in a strongly popular government, no less than in aristocratical monarchies, cultivated talent at any rate will never have a predominant influence.

16. τὴν ὁμολογίαν προῦθυμούντο] i. e. "the peace with the Peloponnesians." Compare a little below, ἐπιστείλαντες παντὶ τρόπῳ ξυναλλαγῆναι πρὸς τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις. This is a most certain correction from the old reading ὀλιγαρχίαν, adopted by Bekker in his last edition.

λογίαν προῦθυμούντο, καὶ τὸ ἐν τῇ Ἑτιωνίᾳ καλουμένην
τείχος ἐποιοῦντο, πολλῶ τε μᾶλλον ἔτι, ἐπειδὴ καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς
Σάμου πρέσβεις σφῶν ἦλθον, ὀρῶντες τοὺς τε πολλοὺς καὶ
σφῶν τοὺς δοκοῦντας πρότερον πιστοὺς εἶναι μεταβαλλομέ-
2 νους. καὶ ἀπέστειλαν μὲν Ἀντιφῶντα καὶ Φρύνιχον καὶ 5
ἄλλους δέκα κατὰ τάχος, φοβούμενοι καὶ τὰ αὐτοῦ καὶ τὰ ἐκ
τῆς Σάμου, ἐπιστείλαντες παντὶ τρόπῳ, ὅστις καὶ ὅπως οὖν
3 ἀνεκτὸς, ξυναλλαγῆναι πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους. ῥκοδό-
μουν δὲ ἔτι προθυμότερον τὸ ἐν τῇ Ἑτιωνίᾳ τείχος. ἦν δὲ
τοῦ τείχους ἡ γνώμη αὕτη, ὥς ἔφη Θηραμένης καὶ οἱ μετ' 10
αὐτοῦ, οὐχ ἵνα τοὺς ἐν Σάμῳ, ἦν βία ἐπιπλέωσι, μὴ δέξωνται
ἐς τὸν Πειραιᾶ, ἀλλ' ἵνα τοὺς πολεμίους μᾶλλον, ὅταν βού-
4 λωνται, καὶ ναυσὶ καὶ πεζῶ δέξωνται. χηλὴ γάρ ἐστι τοῦ
Πειραιῶς ἡ Ἑτιωνία, καὶ παρ' αὐτὴν εὐθὺς ὁ ἔσπλους
ἐστίν. ἐτειχίζετο οὖν οὕτω ξὺν τῷ πρότερον πρὸς ἡπειρον 15
ὑπάρχοντι τείχει, ὥστε καθεζομένων ἐς αὐτὸ ἀνθρώπων
ὀλίγων ἄρχειν τοῦ [γε] ἔσπλου· ἐπ' αὐτὸν γὰρ τὸν ἐπὶ τῷ
στόματι τοῦ λιμένος, στένου ὄντος, τὸν ἕτερον πύργον ἐτε-

1. προθυμούνται f. προῦκαλοῦντο L.O.P.Q.g. ἡτιωνία A.E.F.H.N.Q.R.V.
Et infra ἡτιωνία A.f.i. (et c. 91. ἡτιωνίαν A.H.) vulgo ἡτιωνεία. 2. ἔτι] om. e.
ante μᾶλλον ponunt L.O.g. καὶ ἐπειδὴ καὶ B. 5. μὲν] μετὰ i. 6. δέκα]
δὲ L.O.P. 7. ὅστις] om. c.e. 8. ἀνεκτὸς A.E.F.V. 9. δὲ] om. d. 10. τοῦ τείχους] τὸ τείχος E. 11. τοὺς]
τά K. ἐν] ἐκ B. ἐν τῇ K. 13. πεζῶ g. δέξονται G. χεῖλη A.C.E.G.K.
L.O.d.e.i.m. et accentu omisso F. 14. ἡ] om. A.E.F. ἐπίπλους A.C.E.F.
H.K.L.N.O.P.V.d.e.i.k. 16. αὐτὸ Q. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. αὐτὴν N. vulgo
αὐτόν. 17. γε] τε A.B.C.E.F.K.L.O.d.e.g.i.k. om. f. et N. ex rasura et V.
γάρ] om. i. τῷ] om. L.

1. προῦθυμούντο] Non recte quidam MSS. προῦκαλοῦντο. Thucydides, V. 17, 1. προῦθυμῆθη τὴν ξύμβασιν. Ibid. cap. 39, 3. τῶν ξυγκείμενων τὰς ἐς Βοιωτοῦς. Et VIII. 1. χαλεποὶ μὲν ἦσαν τοῖς ξυμπροθυμηθείσι τῶν ῥητόρων τὸν ἔκπλουν. Duk.

13. χηλὴ] Vide Vales. ad Harpocrat. v. Ἑτιωνεία. Interpretes Pollucis ad I. 99. et 102. et Thucyd. I. 63, 1. et VII. 53, 1. Duk.

χηλὴ γάρ ἐστι τοῦ Πειραιῶς ἡ Ἑτιωνία] See the notes on I. 63, 1. VII. 53, 1. This fort is called by Xenophon, Hellen.

II. 3, 46. ἐπὶ τῷ χώματι ἔρυμα, both χώμα and χηλὴ signifying the same thing in this instance, namely the mole that ran out to narrow the mouth of the harbour. Eetionia was on the northern side of the entrance, just opposite to the point called Alcimus. See colonel Leake's map in the atlas to his "Topography of Athens."

18. τὸν ἕτερον πύργον] "The city walls being carried down to either side of the harbour's mouth, were prolonged from thence across the mouth upon shoals or artificial moles, (χηλαί, χώματα,) until a passage only

ATHENS. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

λεύτα τό τε παλαιὸν τὸ πρὸς ἡπειρον καὶ τὸ ἐντὸς τὸ καινὸν
τείχος, τειχιζόμενον πρὸς θάλασσαν. διωκοδόμησαν δὲ καὶ 5
στοὰν, ἥπερ ἦν μεγίστη καὶ ἐγγύτατα τούτου εὐθὺς ἐχομένη
ἐν τῇ Πειραιεῖ, καὶ ἥρχον αὐτοὶ αὐτῆς, ἐς ἣν καὶ τὸν
5 σῆτον ἠνάγκαζον πάντας τὸν ὑπάρχοντά τε καὶ τὸν ἐσπλέ-
οντα ἐξαίρεισθαι καὶ ἐντεῦθεν προαιρούντας πωλεῖν. *XCI.

1. τὸ ἐντὸς τὸ καινὸν τείχος B. Poppo. Bekk. τὸ καινὸν τὸ ἐντὸς τείχος V. vulgo
τὸ καινὸν τὸ ἐντὸς τοῦ τείχους. ubi τοῦ om. C.K.e. 2. δὲ] τε Q. om. K. 3. στολὴν P.
ἥπερ F. 4. πειραιῇ E.F. neque aliter c. 92, 4, 7, et 93. 1. ἥρχον ἂν αὐτοὶ
A.B.E. (et pr. opinor F. ΒΕΚΚ.) ἥρχον οἱ αὐτοὶ F. (corr. F. ΒΕΚΚ.) G.L.O.Q.
d.f.g.i.k. ἐς ἣν] om. C.Q.e. 5. τοὺς ὑπάρχοντάς L. τε] om. Q.e. ἐσπλέοντα B.
Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐπιπλέοντα. 6. προερούνας N. sed a super e scriptum est.

“was left in the middle for two or
“three triremes abreast between two
“towers, the opening of which might
“be further protected by a chain.”
Leake’s Topogr. of Athens, p. 311,
note. Exact models of this sort of
harbour, with its two moles, each with
a tower on its extreme point, with the
narrow passage of only a few yards in
width between the towers, and with the
chain to close up the entrance every
night, may still be seen at some of the
towns on the Italian lakes; at Como,
for instance; at Arona, on the lake
Maggiore; and even in some of the
places on the lake of Geneva. What
Thucydides means then by τὸν ἕτερον
πύργον, is “one of the two towers that
“commanded the two sides of the pas-
“sage into the harbour; namely, the
“tower on the side of Eetionia.” Now
“the old wall” ran inland from the
point where the mole touched the ordi-
nary line of the coast, being in fact the
outer wall of Piræus, intended, like all
other town walls, to cover the place
from an enemy attacking it from with-
out. But as the Four Hundred were
more afraid of attack from within, the
old wall towards the land was not
enough for them; they wanted a wall
towards the harbour also, to prevent
their fort on the mole from being at-
tacked from the side of Piræus, or
from the interior of the harbour. The
words πρὸς θάλασσαν mean πρὸς λιμένα,
as the expression τὸ ἐντὸς τείχος clearly
shews. And the object was to isolate
Eetionia like a sort of castle, διατεί-
χισμα, cut off from the harbour by the
new wall as it was from the country on

the outside by the old wall. The στοὰ,
a long covered space open on both
sides, or at least on one, seems to have
been used as a part of the line of de-
fence, helping apparently to form the
base of the triangle, of which the tower
on the extremity of the mole was the
vertex, and the land and harbour wall
meeting at the tower were the two
sides. At any rate whether the στοὰ
were itself made a part of the fortifica-
tion, or were only included within it,
the large covered space which it afford-
ed, like the market-houses so often
seen in our towns, was easily capable
of being converted into a warehouse
for corn; and every ship laden with
corn being obliged to deposit her cargo
in this one spot, the Four Hundred
hoped to be able to hold in their hands
the whole subsistence of Athens, and
to starve the people, if needful, into
submission.

6. ἐξαίρεισθαι] Locus Athenis erat,
ἐξαίρεσις dictus, quod illic exemptas na-
vibus aut curribus sarcinas seponerent;
ut docet Etymologicus Auctor. Hups.
Et Pollux IX. 34. ex Hyperide: ἐξαι-
ρεσις, ὅπου τὰ φορτία ἐξαίρειται. ὥσπερ
καὶ τὸ δείγμα. Nomen loci a re, quæ
in loco fit. Vide ibi Jungermannum.
Ἐξαίρεισθαι pro exponere, efferre, etiam
apud Demosthenem legi, ostendit Bu-
dæus in Commentar. Ling. Gr. p. 233.
Thucydides, VIII. 28, 1. ἐβούλοντο
πλεῖσται ἐπὶ τὰ σκεύη, ἃ ἐξείλοντο ἐς τὴν
Τειχιεύσαν. Duk.
προαιρούντας] E Penus promentes.
Conf. Aristoph. Thesmoph. 426. et
Theophrast. Charact. 4.

Theramenes cries out loudly against the erection of this fort. A Pe'loponnesian fleet happening to appear in the Saronic gulf, on its way to protect the revolt of Euboea, gives credibility to his assertions.

ταυτ' οὖν ἐκ πλείονός τε ὁ Θηραμένης διεθρόει, καὶ ἐπειδὴ οἱ ἐκ τῆς Λακεδαιμόνος πρέσβεις οὐδὲν πράξαντες ἀνεχώρησαν τοῖς ξύμπασι ξυμβατικόν, φάσκων κινδυνεύσειν τὸ τεῖχος τοῦτο καὶ τὴν πόλιν διαφθεῖραι. ἅμα γὰρ καὶ 5 ἐκ τῆς Πελοποννήσου ἐτύγγανον, Εὐβοέων ἐπικαλουμένων, κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον τοῦτον δύο καὶ τεσσαράκοντα νῆες, ὧν ἦσαν καὶ ἐκ Τάραντος καὶ Λοκρῶν Ἰταλιώτιδες καὶ Σικελικαὶ τινες, ὁρμούσαι ἤδη ἐπὶ Λᾷ τῆς Λακωνικῆς καὶ παρασκευαζόμεναι τὸν ἐς τὴν Εὐβοίαν 10 πλοῦν· ἦρχε δὲ αὐτῶν Ἀγησανδρίδας Ἀγησάνδρου Σπαρτιάτης· ἃς ἔφη Θηραμένης οὐκ Εὐβοία μᾶλλον ἢ τοῖς τειχίζουσι τὴν Ἡετιωνίαν προσπλεῖν, καὶ εἰ μὴ τις ἤδη φυλάσσεται, 3 λήσειν διαφθαρέντας. ἦν δέ τι καὶ τοιοῦτον ἀπὸ τῶν τὴν κατηγορίαν ἐχόντων, καὶ οὐ πάνυ διαβολὴ μόνον τοῦ λόγου. 15 ἐκείνοι γὰρ μάλιστα μὲν ἐβούλοντο ὀλιγαρχούμενοι ἄρχειν καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων, εἰ δὲ μὴ, τὰς τε ναῦς καὶ τὰ τεῖχη ἔχοντες

1. πλείονος C.E.F.G.H.g.i.k.m. Poppo. τε B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri χρόνου.
2. ἐπεὶ e. λακεδαιμόνος διεθρόουν πρέσβεις C.E.K.N.e. 3. τοῖς ξύμπασι] om. K.
5. καὶ om. g. 7. τοῦτον] om. e. ante χρόνον ponunt d.i. 8. τεσσαράκοντα B.
πεντήκοντα Q. καὶ λοκρῶν B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri καὶ ἐκ λοκρῶν.
9. σικελικαὶ καὶ τινες C.G.L.e.k.m. σικελικαὶ καὶ τινες O.P.g. ἐπὶ Λᾷ τῆς λακωνικῆς
N. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐπὶ Λᾷ B. εἰπilai A.E. et accentu omisso F. vulgo ἐπὶ
τῆς λακωνικῆς, omisso Λᾷ. 11. ἀγησανδρίδας ἀγησάνδρου A.B.L.O.i.k.m. Poppo.
Goell. Bekk. ἀγισανδρίδας ἀγισάνδρου E.F.H. ἀγισανδρίδας ἦδη ἀγισάνδρου T. vulgo
ἡγησανδρίδας ἡγησάνδρου. Infra c. 94, 1, 2. ἀγησανδρίδας A.B.F.L.O.g.k. ἀγισαν-
δρίδας H.f. c. 95, 3. ἀγησανδρίδας A.B.L.O.P. ἀγισανδρίδας H. 13. εἰ] η F. om. E.
ἦδη] om. e. διαφυλάσσεται A. 15. οὐ] om. K.N. διαβολὴ μόνον] διαβόλιμον δν
A.B.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. (pr. G. BEKK.) cum Thoma M. in v.
διαβολὴν μόνον recens G. 16. ἐκείνο G.

9. ἐπὶ Λᾷ τῆς Λακωνικῆς] Las, a town of Laconia, is said by Pausanias to have been distant ten stadia from the sea, and forty from the Port of Gythium. (Pausan. III. 24, 5.) This, however, can apply only to the citadel, or upper town, of which alone any remains may have been left in the time of Pausanias. That at an earlier period the town had its port, or lower town, by the sea side appears, not only from this passage of Thucydides, but from Livy, XXXVIII. 30. who calls it "vicum maritimum," and says that after the sea coast of Laconia had been taken from the Spartans, they

contrived to surprise Las by night, "ut
"emporium et receptaculum peregrinis
"mercibus ad necessarios usus esset."

14. ἀπὸ τῶν τὴν κατηγορίαν ἐχόντων] I do not think that these words signify, "on the part of those who gave occasion to the charge," in that sense of ἔχειν which has been noticed, II. 41, 3. and I. 9, 2, but simply, "on the part of those accused," "those who bore the charge." The expression seems rather to resemble αἰτίαν ἔχειν, IV. 114, 5. and τὴν ξυμμαχίαν—ἀνάγκην ἔχουσαν βοηθεῖν, i. e. ἀναγκαζομένην, V. 104.

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αὐτονομεῖσθαι, ἐξειργόμενοι δὲ καὶ τούτου μὴ οὖν ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου γε αὖθις γενομένου αὐτοὶ πρὸ τῶν ἄλλων μάλιστα διαφθαρῆναι, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς πολεμίους ἐσαγαγόμενοι ἄνευ τειχῶν καὶ νεῶν ξυμβῆναι καὶ ὅπως οὖν τὰ τῆς πόλεως ἔχειν, 5 εἰ τοῖς γε σώμασι σφῶν ἄδεια ἔσται. XCII. διόπερ καὶ τὸ

Matters come to an extremity. Phrynichus is assassinated. A tumult breaks out, countenanced by The- 10 ramenes. The fort at the entrance of the harbour is pulled down, and the general voice calls for the suppression of the Four Hundred, and the actual establish-

τειχος τοῦτο, καὶ πυλίδας ἔχον καὶ ἐσόδους καὶ ἐπεισαγωγὰς τῶν πολεμίων, ἐτείχιζόν τε προθύμως καὶ φθῆναι ἐβούλοντο ἐξεργασά- 10 μνοι. πρότερον μὲν οὖν κατ' ὀλίγους τε καὶ κρύφα μᾶλλον τὰ λεγόμενα ἦν· ἐπειδὴ δὲ ὁ Φρύνιχος ἦκων ἐκ τῆς ἐς Λακεδαίμονα πρε- σβείας, πληγεῖς ὑπ' ἀνδρὸς τῶν περιπόλων τινὸς ἐξ ἐπιβουλῆς ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ πληθούσῃ, καὶ

1. δὲ καὶ A.B.F.H.L.O.Q.d.e.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. δὲ om. C.K.N.R.V. vulgo omittunt καὶ. μὴ ὅν E.F. ἀπὸ e. τοῦ] om. C.K.N.V.e. 2. γε] Ita Bekker. Haack. Poppo. Goell. pro τε, quod om. G.L.O.Q.g.i.k. γενό- 10 μνοι G. μάλιστα] om. e. 3. ἀλλὰ] ὥστε ἐβούλοντο R.f. γρ. G. ἐσαγό- μνοι L. 5. γε τοῖς N.V. ἐνδεῖα V. τὸ] om. g. 6. εἶχον d.i. καὶ ἐσόδους] ἐς ὁδοὺς K. καὶ om. C.N. 7. καὶ ante ἐπεισαγωγὰς om. e. 8. ἐξείρ- 10 γασμένοι B. ἐργασάμενοι e. 9. ὀλίγας e. τε] om. g. 10. ἐπεὶ δὲ N.V. δὲ] om. G. 12. ἀνδρῶν e.

1. ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου—γενομένου] “By the restoration of the democracy,” for, as the Scholiast says, δήμον νῦν τὴν δημοκρατίαν λέγει.

12. ὑπ' ἀνδρὸς τῶν περιπόλων τινὸς] Paulo aliter, quam Plutarchus, Lycurgus adversus Leocratem, p. 164. Φρυνίχου γὰρ ἀποσφαγέντος νύκτωρ παρὰ τὴν κρήνην τὴν ἐν τοῖς Οἰσυνίοις ὑπὸ Ἀπολλοδώρου, καὶ Θρασυβούλου, &c. Paulo clarius Lysias Orat. XII. Θρασυβουλὸς τε ὁ Καλυδώνιος, καὶ Ἀπολλώδωρος ὁ Μεγαρεὺς ἐπεβούλευσαν· ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐπετυχεῖν αὐτῷ βαδίζοντι, ὁ μὲν Θρασ. τυπτει τὸν Φρύνιχον, καὶ καταβάλλει πατάξας. vid. Aristoph. Lysistr. 313. et ibi Schol. De v. περιπόλων v. Aristoph. Av. 1177. WASS.

τῶν περιπόλων] See the note on IV. 67, 1. Some different particulars of the murder of Phrynichus are given by Lycurgus, (Leocrat. p. 217. Reiske,) and by Lysias (Agorat. p. 492. Reiske.) From the latter it appears, that after the restoration of the old democracy by Thrasylbulus, two individuals came for-

ward to claim the merit of having assassinated Phrynichus, that their claim was allowed, and that they were rewarded with the franchise of Athenian citizens. But so several individuals claimed a share in the assassination of Cæsar, although they were really quite unconcerned in it. It may well be, therefore, that on this occasion also some zealous friends of the democracy laid claim to a merit with which really they had no concern. Besides it appears from that very speech of Lysias, that a third person, Agoratus, had advanced a claim to the same honour, and alleged that he too had been rewarded for it with the franchise of an Athenian citizen; whereas Lysias asserts that the claim and the pretended reward were alike fictitious. All this shews how little any statements of facts in the speeches of the orators are to be trusted; and how absurd it would be to oppose them to the authority of such an historian as Thucydides.

13. ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ πληθούσῃ] “In the

ment of the promised sovereign assembly of the Five Thousand. οὐ πολὺ ἀπὸ τοῦ βουλευτηρίου ἀπελθὼν ἀπέ-
θανε παραχρῆμα, καὶ ὁ μὲν πατάξας διέφυγεν,
ὁ δὲ ξυνεργὸς, Ἀργεῖος ἄνθρωπος, ληφθεὶς καὶ βασανιζόμενος ὑπὸ τῶν τετρακοσίων οὐδενὸς ὄνομα τοῦ κελεύσαντος εἶπεν, οὐδὲ ἄλλο τι ἢ ὅτι εἰδείη πολλοὺς ἀνθρώπους καὶ ἐς 5
τοῦ περιπολάρχου καὶ ἄλλοσε κατ' οἰκίας ξυνιόντας, τότε δὴ οὐδενὸς γεγενημένου ἀπ' αὐτοῦ νεωτέρου καὶ ὁ Θηραμένης ἤδη θρασύτερον καὶ Ἀριστοκράτης, καὶ ὅσοι ἄλλοι τῶν τετρακοσίων αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ἔξωθεν ἦσαν ὁμογνώμονες, 10
ἤεσαν ἐπὶ τὰ πράγματα. ἅμα γὰρ καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς Λᾶς αἱ νῆες 10
ἤδη περιπεπλευκυῖαι, καὶ ὀρμισάμεναι ἐς τὴν Ἐπιδάυρον, τὴν Αἴγιναν καταδεδραμῆκεσαν· καὶ οὐκ ἔφη ὁ Θηραμένης εἰκὸς εἶναι ἐπ' Εὐβοίαν πλεούσας αὐτὰς ἐς Αἴγιναν κατακολλί-
πίσαι καὶ πάλιν ἐν Ἐπιδάυρῳ ὀρμεῖν, εἰ μὴ παρακληθεῖσαι ἤκοιεν ἐφ' οἷσπερ καὶ αὐτὸς ἀεὶ κατηγορεῖ· οὐκέτι οὖν οἷον 15
4 τε εἶναι ἡσυχάζειν. τέλος δὲ πολλῶν καὶ στασιωτικῶν λόγων καὶ ὑποψιῶν προσγενομένων, καὶ ἔργῳ ἤδη ἤπτοντο τῶν πραγμάτων· οἱ γὰρ ἐν τῷ Πειραιεὶ τὸ τῆς Ἡετιωνίας τεῖχος ὀπλῖται οἰκοδομοῦντες, ἐν οἷς καὶ Ἀριστοκράτης ἦν ταξιαρχῶν καὶ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ φυλὴν ἔχων, ξυλλαμβάνουσιν Ἀλεξι- 20
κλέα στρατηγὸν ὄντα ἐκ τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας καὶ μάλιστα πρὸς τοὺς ἐταίρους τετραμμένον, καὶ ἐς οἰκίαν ἀγαγόντες εἴρξαν.

1. προελθὼν R. 2. τάξας d. 3. ἐφυγεν L.i. 3. καὶ βασανιζόμενος] om. P.
4. ὀνόματος C.K.R.e. τοῦ accessit ex A.B.E.F.H.Q.V.f. Tusan. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. τοῦ κελεύσαντος ὄνομα N. 5. οὐδέν O. εἰδείη] δεῖν B. εἰδήει E.F.
8. καὶ ἀριστοκράτης A.B.C.F.H.K.N.V.e.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri καὶ ὁ ἀριστοκράτης. 9. ὁμοκράμονες Q. 10. γὰρ] δὲ f. καὶ ἀπὸ] ἀπὸ P. Λᾶς A.E.N. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. Λαῖς B. vulgo λακεδαιμονίας. αἱ] om. K. 11. ἥδη] om. N. κατεπεπλευκυῖαι L.O.d.e.g.i.k.m. καταπεπλευκυῖαι G. BEKK. ὀρμισάμεναι C.E.F.G.m. ἐπιδάυρον καὶ τὴν Q. 12. καταδεδραμῆκεσαν Q. δ] om. F. 13. πλεύσας E.F. 16. στασιαστικῶν Q. 17. ἔργων e. ἥδη] om. L. 18. ἡετιωνίας F. 19. καὶ ὁ ἀριστοκράτης B. 20. φυλὴν C.K.N.V. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri φυλακὴν. 22. ἐταίρους A.B.E.F.H.d.e. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐτάγ-
αγ ρους. τεταγμένον B. τετραμμένον G. ἥρξαν E.F.H. εἶργον O.e.f.i.k. εἶργον G.

“full market-place.” Compare Plutarch. Alcibiad. 25. τὸν Φρύνιχον ἐνὸς τῶν περιπολῶν ἐν ἀγορᾷ πατάξαντος. The expression περὶ πλήθουσιν ἀγορὰν, used to denote a particular time of the day, has nothing to do with the present passage.

20. καὶ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ φυλακὴν ἔχων] Φυλὴν defendi potest e VI. 98, 4. καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων φυλὴ μία τῶν ὀπλιτῶν. Permutantur etiam hæc Ibid. cap. 100, 1. et 101, 4. Vide quæ ad illa loca adnotata sunt. Duk.

ξυνεπελάβοντο δὲ αὐτοῖς ἅμα καὶ ἄλλοι καὶ Ἑρμῶν τις τῶν 5
 περιπόλων Μουνυχιάσι τεταγμένων ἄρχων· τὸ δὲ μέγιστον,
 τῶν ὀπλιτῶν τὸ στίφος ταῦτα ἐβούλετο. ὥς δὲ ἐσηγγέλθη 6
 τοῖς τετρακοσίοις (ἔτυχον δὲ ἐν τῷ βουλευτηρίῳ ξυγκαθή-
 5 μνοι), εὐθὺς, πλὴν ὅσοις μὴ βουλομένοις ταῦτα ἦν, ἐτοῖμοι
 ἦσαν ἐς τὰ ὄπλα ἰέναι, καὶ τῷ Θηραμένει καὶ τοῖς μετ' αὐτοῦ
 ἡπείλουν· ὁ δὲ ἀπολογούμενος ἐτοῖμος ἔφη εἶναι ξυναφαιρη-
 σόμενος ἰέναι ἤδη. καὶ παραλαβὼν ἓνα τῶν στρατηγῶν, ὃς
 ἦν αὐτῷ ὁμογνώμων, ἐχώρει ἐς τὸν Πειραιᾶ· ἐβόηθη δὲ καὶ
 10 Ἀρίσταρχος καὶ τῶν ἱππέων νεανίσκοι. ἦν δὲ θόρυβος 7
 πολὺς καὶ ἐκπληκτικός· οἳ τε γὰρ ἐν τῷ ἄστει ἦδη ᾤοντο
 τὸν τε Πειραιᾶ κατειληφθαι καὶ τὸν ξυνειλημμένον τεθνάναι,
 οἳ τε ἐν τῷ Πειραιεῖ τοὺς ἐκ τοῦ ἄστεος ὅσον οὐπω ἐπὶ σφᾶς
 παρῆναι. μόλις δὲ τῶν τε πρεσβυτέρων διακωλύοντων τοὺς 8
 15 ἐν τῷ ἄστει διαθέοντας καὶ ἐπὶ τὰ ὄπλα φερομένους, καὶ
 Θουκυδίδου τοῦ Φαρσαλίου, τοῦ προξένου τῆς πόλεως, πα-
 ρόντος καὶ προθύμως ἐμποδῶν τε ἐκάστοις γιγνομένου, καὶ
 ἐπιβωαμένου μὴ ἐφεδρευόντων ἔτι τῶν πολεμίων ἀπολέσαι
 τὴν πατρίδα, ἡσύχασάν τε καὶ σφῶν αὐτῶν ἀπέσχοντο. καὶ 9
 20 ὁ μὲν Θηραμένης ἐλθὼν ἐς τὸν Πειραιᾶ (ἦν δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς

1. αὐτοῖς ἅμα A.B.E.F.H.R.f. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. αὐτοῖς Q. vulgo ἅμα αὐτοῖς.
 τις τῶν περιπόλων B. Porpo. τις τῶν περιπόλων τῶν Bekk. Goell. τῶν περιπολλῶν
 τις F. ceteri τῶν περιπόλων τις. 2. μουνυχιάσι A.B.E.F.N.m. μουνυχίας K.e.g.i.
 μουνυχίας C. μουνυχιάσι Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo (et G. Bεκκ.) μουνυ-
 χιάσι. ἄρχων B.V. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἄρχων. μεγίστων F.
 3. στίφος] πλῆθος B. ταῦτα Haack. Porpo. ἐβούλετο A.B.F.H.K.O.Q.f.g.
 Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐβουλεύετο. ἐσηγγέλθη N.Q.V. 5. ἦν ταῦτα g.
 7. ἐτοῖμος] om. P. εἶναι ἔφη C.Q.R.f. 8. δε B. Goell. Bekk. ceteri δοτис.
 9. ἐπὶ τὸν V. 11. πολλὸν E. 12. τὸν ξυνειλημμένον B.g. τὸ ξυνειλημμένον
 K.R. 13. ἄστεος A.B.N.V.e.i. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀστεως. ὄπλα
 A.B.F.H.f. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. οὐπω οὐκ G.L.O.P.i.k.m. vulgo οὐκ. 14. μό-
 γης plerique. τε] om. B.E.F.H.N.R.V.f. 17. ἐκάστω N.V.e. ἐκάστον
 A.E.F.H. ἕκαστος C. 18. ἔτι A.B.E.F. Bekk. 2. om. K. vulgo ἐγγύς.
 19. ἀπέχοντο E.F.

6. ἐς τὰ ὄπλα ἰέναι] "To run to the
 "spears and shields," (which in the
 present circumstances of the city were
 always kept piled in the open spaces in
 different parts of the town.) "and so
 "to arm themselves for battle." See
 ch. 69, 1, 2. VII. 28, 2.

16. Θουκυδίδου τοῦ Φαρσαλίου] Cele-

brantur Thucydide quatuor: unus
 Alopecensis, Milesiæ filius, Periclis ad-
 versarius; alter Gargettius; tertius
 Thessalus, urbe Pharsalo; quartus A-
 theniensis, Olori filius. Vide Meursii
 Attic. Lect. l. V. c. 26. et Fabium Pau-
 linum in Thucydidem de peste Athen.
 HUDS.

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στρατηγός), ὅσον καὶ ἀπὸ βοῆς ἔνεκα, ὠργίζετο τοῖς ὀπλί-
ταις· ὁ δὲ Ἀρίσταρχος καὶ οἱ ἐναντίοι τῷ πλήθει ἐχάλε-
10 παινον. οἱ δὲ ὀπλίται ὁμόσε τε ἐχώρουν οἱ πλείστοι τῷ ἔργῳ
καὶ οὐ μετεμέλοντο, καὶ τὸν Θηραμένην ἡρώτων εἰ δοκεῖ
αὐτῷ ἐπ' ἀγαθῷ τὸ τεῖχος οἰκοδομῆσθαι, καὶ εἰ ἄμεινον εἶναι
καθαίρεθέν. ὁ δὲ, εἶπερ καὶ ἐκείνοις δοκεῖ καθαίρειν, καὶ
ἑαυτῷ ἔφη ξυνδοκεῖν. καὶ ἐντεῦθεν εὐθὺς ἀναβάντες οἱ τε
ὀπλίται καὶ πολλοὶ τῶν ἐκ τοῦ Πειραιῶς ἀνθρώπων κατέ-
11 σκαπτὸν τὸ τεῖχισμα. ἦν δὲ πρὸς τὸν ὄχλον ἡ παράκλησις
ὡς χρῆ, ὅστις τοὺς πεντακισχιλίους βούλεται ἄρχειν ἀντί-
10 τῶν τετρακοσίων, ἰέναι ἐπὶ τὸ ἔργον. ἐπεκρύπτοντο γὰρ

1. καὶ post ὅσον accessit ex A.B.E.F.H.N.V.f. Goell. Bekk. uncis inclusit Poppo.
2. πλήθει] ἀληθεί d. 3. ὁμόσαι E. 4. μετεμέλονται K.R.V.e.f.g.k. εἰρώ-
των N. 5. αὐτῷ K. 8. καὶ οἱ πολλοὶ L.

1. ὅσον ἀπὸ βοῆς ἔνεκα] Xenophon. Hist. Gr. II. 4, 31. pag. 477. ἐπεὶ δ' οὐκ ἐπείθοντο, προσέβαλλεν ὅσον ΑΠΟ ΒΟΗΣ ἔνεκεν, ὅπως μὴ δῆλος εἴη εὐμενῆς αὐτοῖς ὄν. WASS. *Leuclavius* ibi pro ἀπὸ legit ἄρα, et reprehendit Henr. Stephanum; qui temere putaverit, ἀπὸ expungendum esse. Verum ex hoc loco Thucydides patet, neque ἀπὸ in ἄρα mutandum, neque delendum esse. Stephanus tamen se defendere potuisset auctoritate Luciani, qui de Saltat. p. 787. dicit, ὅσον πείρας ἔνεκα. DUK.

ὅσον καὶ ἀπὸ βοῆς ἔνεκα] One or other of these two prepositions is of course superfluous. Hermann compares the expression τίνος δὴ χάριν ἔνεκα, in Plato, de Legibus, III. p. 701 d, and Sophocles, Philoctet. v. 554:

ἂ τοῖσιν Ἀργείοισιν ἀμφὶ σοῦ ἔνεκα
βουλεύματ' ἐστὶ.

See Hermann, de Ellipsi et Pleonasmō, in the Appendix to Viger. Similar carelessness of expression may be noticed in English, "from hence," "from whence," "thitherward," &c.

2. τῷ πλήθει ἐχάλεπαινον] Non adspernandum, putem, τῷ ἀληθεί. Nam τὸ ἀληθές, et ἡ ἀλήθεια sæpe simulationi, προφάσει, et λόγῳ opponuntur. Thucydides VI. 33, 2. πρόφασιν μὲν—τὸ δὲ ἀληθές. Et II. 41, 2. ὥς οὐ λόγων ἐν τῷ παρόντι κόμπος τάδε μάλλον, ἢ ἔργων ἔστιν ἀλήθεια. Lucianus Harmon. p. 588. λόγῳ μὲν—τὸ δ' ἀληθές. Et hoc

post Vallam probasse Ubbonem Emmium, ostendit illius interpretatio, *serio indignabantur*. Sed et fortassis vetus Scholiasta ita legit. DUK.

ἐχάλεπαινον] "Were for violent measures." Compare III. 82, 8. ὁ μὲν χαλεπαίνων πιστὸς αἰεί. The words οἱ ἐναντίοι must be taken with τῷ πλήθει, as Portus and Gölter have seen.

11. ἐπεκρύπτοντο γὰρ ὁμῶς ἔτι τῶν πεντακισχιλίων] Ὅσοις ἦν βουλομένοις δημοκρατεῖσθαι τὴν πόλιν, οὗτοι δὴ μόνως προσηγόρευον τὴν κατάστασιν, ἣν ἐβούλοντο γενέσθαι, φοβούμενοι τὸ ὄνομα, ἀλλ' ὑπαλλάττοντες, πεντακισχιλίους ἐκάλουν. SCHOL.

ἐπεκρύπτοντο—μὴ ὀνομάζειν] Compare II. 53, 2. ἂ πρότερον ἀπεκρύπτετο, μὴ καθ' ἡδονὴν ποιεῖν. "For notwithstanding their opposition to the Four Hundred, they still veiled their designs under the name of the Five Thousand, so as not to say in so many words, Whoever is for the democracy, let him set himself to the work." The sense of the next sentence is as follows: "They were afraid lest the Five Thousand should actually be in existence;" nominated, that is, by the Four Hundred, although the names were not yet made generally public. But if it were so, it would be rash to talk of the old democracy to a member elect of the Five Thousand; because he, as belonging to a body whose cha-

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ὁμως ἔτι τῶν πεντακισχιλίων τῷ ὀνόματι, μὴ ἄντικρυς δῆμον
ὅστις βούλεται ἄρχειν ὀνομάζειν, φοβούμενοι μὴ τῷ ὄντι ὥσι
καὶ πρὸς τινα εἰπὼν τίς τι ἀγνοίᾳ σφαλῇ. καὶ οἱ τετρακόσιοι
διὰ τοῦτο οὐκ ἤθελον τοὺς πεντακισχιλίους οὔτε εἶναι οὔτε
μὴ ὄντας δῆλους εἶναι, τὸ μὲν καταστήσαι μετόχους τουσού-
τους ἄντικρυς ἂν δῆμον ἡγούμενοι, τὸ δ' αὖ ἀφανὲς φόβον
ἐς ἀλλήλους παρέξειν. ✕

XCIH. Τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ οἱ μὲν τετρακόσιοι ἐς τὸ βου-
λευτήριον ὁμως καὶ τεθορυβημένοι ξυνελέγοντο· οἱ δ' ἐν τῷ
Πειραιεὶ ὀπλῖται, τὸν τε Ἀλεξικλέα ὃν ξυνέλα-
βον ἀφέντες καὶ τὸ τείχισμα καθελόντες, ἐς τὸ
πρὸς τῇ Μουνυχίᾳ Διονυσιακὸν θέατρον ἐλ-
θόντες καὶ θέμενοι τὰ ὅπλα, †ἐξεκκλησίασαν†

10 Accommodation be-
tween the two parties.
The decision of the
points at issue is re-
served for an assembly
of the people, which

1. ἔτι] ἐν Q. 2. εἰσι A.E.F. 3. τις] om. Q. τί τις R. 5. εἶναι καὶ τὸ i.
6. οἰόμενοι V. 9. ὁμως κατεθορυβημένοι g. 10. ξυνέβαλον i. 12. μονυχίαι E.F.
διονυσιακὸν τὸ (τῷ F.) ἐν τῷ πειραιεὶ θέατρον A.B.E.F.H.Q.V.f. et marg. G.N.
ἔλκοντες C.G.K. 13. ἐξεκκλησίασαν A.B.E.F.G. ἐξεκκλησίασαν i. Bekk. Goell.

racter was comparatively exclusive, would be unwilling to share the sovereign power with the whole free population of Athens.

1. μὴ ἄντικρυς δῆμον] Καθ' ὑπερβα-
τόν, ὅστις βούλεται τὸν δῆμον ἄρχειν, μὴ
ἄντικρυς ὀνομάζειν. ἔνιοι δὲ οὕτως ἐδέ-
ξαντο· ὅστις αὐτῶν ἐβούλετο ἄρχειν, οὐ
δημοκρατίας κατάστασιν ὀνόμαζεν, ἀλλὰ
πεντακισχιλίων, ὥς καὶ αὐτὸς μεθέξων
αὐτοῖς. SCHOL.

2. Φοβούμενοι, μὴ τῷ ὄντι ὥσι] Φοβού-
μενοι δηλαδὴ, μὴ τις, εἰπὼν ὅτι ὀρέγεται
δημοκρατίας, πρὸς τινα ὅς ἐστι τῶν πεν-
τακισχιλίων, ἀγνοῶν ὅτι ἐστὶν εἰς ἐκείνων,
ἐν κινδύνῳ γένηται. SCHOL.

11. τὸ—Διονυσιακὸν] The addition
which is found in some MSS., τὸ ἐν τῷ
Πειραιεὶ, is probably no more than a
marginal note, but yet in its substance
is perfectly correct. For the theatre in
question was not “in Munychia,” but
“close to it.” That is, in Piræus, just
without the Isthmus of Munychia. The
remains of a theatre are still visible
on this very spot, as may be seen in
Col. Leake's map, in the atlas to his
“Topography of Athens.”

13. ἐξεκκλησίασαν] Bekker reads ἐξε-
κλησίασαν, as if it were the aorist of the
verb ἐκκλησιάζω, and the same word
occurs again in Demosthenes, Midias,
p. 577. Reiske; Buttmann also recog-
nises this form of the augmented tenses
of ἐκκλησιάζω, in his largest Greek
Grammar, p. 337. §. 86. On the other
hand, Schneider considers ἐξεκκλησιάζω
to signify “the meeting in an assembly
“out of the usual place,” and so he
interprets the word in Xenophon, Hel-
lenic. V. 3, 16, and in his note on II.
4, 32. And the word ἐξεκκλησίασας
occurs in the second book of the Œco-
nomica, published amongst the works
of Aristotle, ch. 2, 13, but that work
is not Aristotle's; and if the text be
genuine, ἐξεκκλησίασας can there sig-
nify nothing else than “having sum-
moned an assembly.” I think that
Bekker is probably right, but as the
question is doubtful, and every MS.
of Thucydides, with one exception,
agrees in ἐξεκκλησίασαν, I have thought
it best to retain that reading, whatever
suspicions may be entertained of its
genuineness.

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is announced to be convened on a certain day. καὶ δόξαν αὐτοῖς εὐθὺς ἐχώρου ἐς τὸ ἄστυ, καὶ ἔθεντο ἐν τῷ Ἀνακείῳ τὰ ὄπλα. ἐλθόντες δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν τετρακοσίων τινὲς ἡρημένοι πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἀνὴρ ἀνδρὶ διελέγοντό τε, καὶ ἔπειθον οὓς ἴδοιεν ἀνθρώπους ἐπικεικίς, αὐτοὺς τε ἡσυχάζειν καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους παρακατέχειν, λέγοντες τοὺς τε πεντακισχιλίους ἀποφαίνειν, καὶ ἐκ τούτων ἐν μέρει, ἥ ἂν τοῖς πεντακισχιλίοις δοκῇ, τοὺς τετρακοσίους ἔσσεσθαι, τέως δὲ τὴν πόλιν μηδενὶ τρόπῳ διαφθεῖρειν μηδ' αἰεὶ τοὺς πολεμίους ἀνῶσαι. τὸ δὲ πᾶν πλῆθος τῶν ὀπλιτῶν, ἀπὸ πολλῶν καὶ πρὸς πολλοὺς λόγων γιγνομένων, ἡπιώτερον ἦν ἢ πρότερον, καὶ ἐφοβεῖτο μάλιστα περὶ τοῦ παντός πολιτικοῦ· ξυνεχώρησάν τε ὥστ' ἐς ἡμέραν ῥήτην ἐκκλησίαν ποιῆσαι ἐν τῷ Διονυσίῳ περὶ ὁμονοίας. XCIV. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐπῆλθεν ἡ ἐν Διόνυσου ἐκκλησία καὶ ὅσον οὐ ξυνειλεγμένοι ἦσαν, ἀγγέλλονται αἱ δύο καὶ τεσσαράκοντα νῆες καὶ ὁ Ἀγησανδρίδας ἀπὸ τῶν Μεγάρων τὴν Σαλαμίνα παραπλεῖν· καὶ πᾶς τις τῶν πολλῶν αὐτὸ τοῦτο ἐνόμιζεν εἶναι τὸ πάλαι λεγόμενον ὑπὸ Θηραμένους καὶ τῶν μετ' αὐτοῦ, ὡς ἐς τὸ τείχισμα ἔπλεον αἱ νῆες,

1. καὶ δόξαν A.B.F.H.N.V. Goell. Bekk. ceteri τε καὶ δόξαν. 2. ἔθεντο ἐν A.B.F.H. Poppo. Bekk. ceteri ἔθεντο αὐτοῦ ἐν. ἐν] αὐ ἐν E. 4. διελέγετο e. οὓς] ὡς K.N.V.k. pr. G. ὡς εἶδοιεν C. 7. ἂν δοκῇ E.F. δοκεῖ A. 8. τέως δὲ τὴν] τὴν δὲ B. φθείρειν B. 9. ἐς Bekk. ἀναλῶσαι f. 10. λόγους V. 11. ἢ πρότερον ἦν i. ἦν om. G. παντός τοῦ R.f. 13. ἐν τῷ διονύσῳ V.e. ἐκ τοῦ διονύσου K. ἐν τοῦ διονυσίου C. 14. ξυνῆλθεν L.O.R.f.i.m. συνῆλθεν G. BEKK. ἡ ante ἐκκλησίαν ponit f. γρ. G. διονύσω A. διονυσίῳ F.H. γρ. G. τῷ διονυσίῳ B. διονυσίου N.V. διονύσῳ E. ὅσον] om. P. 15. συνειλεγμένοι g. 16. τεσσαράκοντα B.d.i. ὁ] om. g. 17. τῶν] om. R.f. 18. πολλῶν B. Poppo. Goell. πολλῶν ὀπλιτῶν A.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.V.f.g.i.k.m. et γρ. B. vulgo et Bekk. ὀπλιτῶν. αὐτὸ τοῦτο] ἀπὸ τούτου f. 20. ἐς] ἐπὶ g.

2. ἐν τῷ Ἀνακείῳ] "The temple of "Castor and Polydeuces, or Pollux," situated at the foot of the Acropolis, on the north side, according to Col. Leake, *Topography of Athens*, p. 131.

13. ἐν τῷ Διονυσίῳ] "In the theatre "of Dionysus, or Bacchus," of which some remains are still visible, beneath the south-east corner of the wall of the Acropolis. Compare Pausanias, I. 21. Leake, *Topogr. of Athens*, p. 54, and

Mr. Hawkins in Walpole's *Memoirs of Turkey*, vol. I. p. 497. In the time of Thucydides this theatre was an unusual place of meeting, but a few years afterwards it became frequently used for this purpose, and on some occasions was fixed by law as the place where the assembly of the people must be held. See Schomann, *de Comitibus Atheniensibus*, p. 56.

18. τῶν πολλῶν] The common reading

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καὶ χρησίμως ἐδόκει καταπεπτωκένας. ὁ δὲ Ἀθησανδρίδας²
τάχα μὲν τι καὶ ἀπὸ ξυγκειμένου λόγου περὶ τε τὴν Ἐπί-
δauρον καὶ ταύτῃ ἀνεστρέφετο, εἰκὸς δ' αὐτὸν καὶ πρὸς τὸν
παρόντα στασιασμὸν τῶν Ἀθηναίων, δι' ἐλπίδος ὡς καὶ ἐς⁵
δέον παραγένοιτο, ταύτῃ ἀνέχειν. οἱ δ' † αὐ† Ἀθηναῖοι,³
ὡς ἡγγέλθη αὐτοῖς, εὐθὺς δρόμῳ ἐς τὸν Πειραιᾶ πανδημεὶ
ἐχώρουν, ὡς τοῦ ἰδίου πολέμου μείζονος [ἡ] ἀπὸ τῶν πολε-
μίων, οὐχ ἐκὰς, ἀλλὰ πρὸς τῷ λιμένι ὄντος. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐς
τὰς παρούσας ναὺς ἐσέβαινον, οἱ δὲ ἄλλας καθεῖλκον, οἱ δέ
¹⁰τινες ἐπὶ τὰ τείχη καὶ τὸ στόμα τοῦ λιμένος παρεβοήθουν.
XCV. αἱ δὲ τῶν Πελοποννησίων νῆες, παραπλεύσασαι καὶ
περιβαλοῦσαι Σούνιον, ὀρμίζονται μεταξὺ Θορικοῦ τε καὶ

2. μὲν] μῆ i. καὶ accessit ex A.B.F.H. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. λόγου καὶ περὶ e.
4. ὡς καὶ] ὡς οὐκ ἂν E. (corr. E. BEKK.) O. οὐκ ἂν e. 5. ταύτην A.E.F.
ἀνέχῃ K. αὐ] om. B. "aptius leges οὖν." BEKK. 6. πανδημεὶ] om. N.V.
7. ἀνέχωρουν K. ἡ] ἡ B. om. N.V. ἀπὸ] τοῦ ἀπὸ V. i. 9. παρούσας] om. e.
10. ἐπὶ] ἐς G.L.O.P.d.e.g.i.k.m. 12. ὑπερβαλοῦσαι R.f. περιβαλοῦσαι G.
ὀρμίζοντο d.i. θορικοῦ V. θορυκοῦ A.B.F.G.H.O.e.f.g.k.m. θουρικοῦ L.d.i.
θορύκου R. θουρίκου C.K.N. sed hic in marg. θορικοῦ.

is τῶν ὀπλιτῶν, but many of the best MSS. read τῶν πολλῶν ὀπλιτῶν, and one (B.) reads τῶν πολλῶν only. I think that ὀπλιτῶν was added as a marginal explanation of τῶν πολλῶν, because the citizens of the middle class, that is οἱ ὀπλῖται, were the principal actors in this revolution. Τῶν πολλῶν refers to those whom Thucydides had before called τὸ πᾶν πλῆθος τῶν ὀπλιτῶν. It would have signified commonly "the multitude" simply, that is, "the mass of all the citizens of the common-wealth," but here the context limits it to the middle class, or those who served as heavy-armed soldiers; and it signifies "the whole multitude of the middle class."

5. οἱ δ' αὐ Ἀθηναῖοι] Bekker proposes to read οὖν instead of αὐ, and οὖν would be more to the purpose, because the preceding sentence is virtually parenthetical, and the Athenians are the principal subject throughout the chapter. Yet αὐ may have been inserted confusedly, because the Peloponnesians are the immediate subject of the preceding

sentence, and αὐ naturally enough occurs when there is a change in the subject.

7. ὡς τοῦ ἰδίου πολέμου μείζονος ἡ ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων] Scholiastes Thucydidis ἡ tollendum, et Corinthus hic παρέλκειν dicit. Hos sequutus Acacius, genitivum μείζονος non ad prius membrum τοῦ ἰδίου πολέμου, sed ad posterius ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων retulit, ac vertit, *maius intestino certamine ab hostibus bellum*. Ita ordo verborum foret, ὡς τοῦ ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων πολέμου—μείζονος τοῦ ἰδίου. DUKE.

ὡς τοῦ ἰδίου πολέμου, κ. τ. λ.] The conjunction ἡ must clearly be struck out; and if the text be genuine, the sense must be, "seeing that a foreign war, greater than their domestic one, was now brought home to the very mouth of their harbour." The Venetian MS. V. reads τοῦ ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων, but this savours of a correction, and the indefinite article "a foreign war" seems to me to be more required here than the definite one "the foreign war."

EUBŒA.

² The enemy's fleet sails towards Eubœa. The Athenians follow them. An engagement takes place near Eretria. The Athenians are defeated, and the whole of Eubœa, except Oreus or Histia, revolts from Athens.

³ Πρασιῶν, ὕστερον δὲ ἀφικνούνται ἐς Ὀρωπὸν. Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ κατὰ τάχος καὶ ἀξυγκροτήτοις πληρώμασιν ἀναγκασθέντες χρῆσασθαι, οἷα πόλεώς τε στασιαζούσης καὶ περὶ τοῦ μεγίστου βουλόμενοι ἐν τάχει βοηθῆσαι (Εὐβοία γὰρ αὐ-5 τοῖς ἀποκεκλημένης τῆς Ἀττικῆς πάντα ἦν), πέμπουσι Θυμοχάρην στρατηγὸν καὶ ναῦς ἐς Ἐρέτριαν. ὧν ἀφικομένων ξὺν ταῖς πρό-
τερον ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ οὐσῶν ἐξ καὶ τριάκοντα ἐγένοντο. καὶ εὐθὺς ναυμαχεῖν ἤναγκάζοντο. ὁ γὰρ Ἀγησανδρίδας ἀρι-10 στοποιησάμενος ἐκ τοῦ Ὀρωποῦ ἀνήγαγε τὰς ναῦς· ἀπέχει δὲ μάλιστα ὁ Ὀρωπὸς τῆς τῶν Ἐρετριέων πόλεως θαλάσσης
⁴ μέτρον ἐξήκοντα σταδίου. ὥς οὖν ἐπέπλει, εὐθὺς ἐπλήρουν καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὰς ναῦς, οἰόμενοι σφίσι παρὰ ταῖς ναυσὶ τοὺς στρατιώτας εἶναι· οἱ δὲ ἔτυχον οὐκ ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς 15 ἄριστον ἐπισιτιζόμενοι (οὐδὲν γὰρ ἐπωλεῖτο ἀπὸ προνοίας τῶν Ἐρετριέων) ἀλλὰ ἐκ τῶν ἐπ' ἔσχατα τοῦ ἄστεος οἰκιῶν,

1. πρασιῶν A.B.E.F.H.R.V. πρασειῶν K. προαστειῶν L.g.k.m. (προαστειῶν G. BEKK.) πρασιῶν προαστειῶν O. 4. τε] om. K.g. 5. βουλομένης d. ἐν τάχει βουλόμενοι B. Bekk. 2. βοηθῆσαι B. αὐτῆς C.K.L.O.P.d.e.i.k.m. (pr. G. BEKK.) 6. ἀποκεκλημένης C.K. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἀποκεκλειμένοις B. ἀποκεκλεισμένη A. ceteri ἀποκεκλεισμένης. 7. θυμοχάρην A.B.E.F.H.L.O.P.V.f. et correct. N. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. τιμόχαριν K. vulgo θυμόχαριν. ναὺν A. 9. ἐς εὐβοίαν A.B.E.F.H.f. 11. ἀνήγαγε A.E.F.G. ἀνήγε B. Bekk. 2. ἀπέχει A.B.F.H.f. Porpo. Bekk. vulgo διέχει. 12. μᾶλλον G.L.P.f.i.m. ἔρετριῶν B. Bekk. θαλάττης B. 15. οὐκ] om. L. 17. ἐσχατοῦ ἀστεος G.

2. ἀξυγκροτήτοις πληρώμασιν] "With crews not yet used to one another; "not as yet blended by discipline and "practice into one solid mass." The metaphor is taken from the hammering of metal: so Sophocles, Antig. 430. ἐκ τ' εὐκροτήτου χαλκῆας ἄρδην πρόχου. In its metaphorical sense Dion Cassius makes Cæsar say of Ariovistus, οὔτε γὰρ ἄλλως δυνάμιν τινα οἰκίαν συνεστηκέναι καὶ συγκεροτημένῃν ἔχει. [XXXVIII. 45. p. 184. 94.] And in Polybius, I. 61, 3. τὰ πληρώματα συγκεροτημένα are opposed to crews ἀνασκήτοις καὶ πρὸς καιρὸν ἐμβεβλημένοις.

5. Εὐβοία γὰρ αὐτοῖς—πάντα ἦν] Thucydides hoc dicit, Athenienses omnem spem et præsidium in Eubœa sola po-

situm habuisse, atque ideo omnia sibi postputasse præ cura illius defendendæ et servandæ. Ita bene Stephanus in Thes. Sic Herodotus, VII. 156, 1, scribit, Geloni Syracusas πάντα fuisse, id est, eum, neglectis omnibus aliis Urbibus Siciliæ, Syracusas solas, tamquam firmissimum præsidium dominationis, sibi augendas existimasse: "Ο δὲ, ἐπεὶ τε παρέλαβε τὰς Συρηκούσας, Γέλως μὲν ἐπικρατέων, λόγον ἐλάσσω ἐποιέετο, ἐπιτρέψας αὐτὴν Ἰέρωνι ἀδελφεῷ ἐωυτοῦ. ὁ δὲ τὰς Συρηκούσας ἐκράτυνε, καὶ ἦσαν πάντα αἱ Συρήκουσαι. αἱ δὲ παραντικ' ἀνὰ τ' ἔδραμον καὶ ἀνέβλαστον. DUKEER.

16. ἐπισιτιζόμενοι] Vide Pollucem, VI. 36. et Diodorum Sicul. pag. 349. b. DUKEER.

EUBŒA. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

ὅπως σχολῇ πληρουμένων φθάσειαν οἱ πολέμιοι προσπε-
 σόντες καὶ ἀναγκάσειαν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους οὕτως ὅπως τύχοιεν
 ἀνάγεσθαι. σημεῖον δὲ αὐτοῖς ἐς τὸν Ὠρωπὸν ἐκ τῆς Ἐρε-
 τρίας, ὅποτε χρὴ ἀνάγεσθαι, ἦρθη. διὰ τοιαύτης δὲ παρα-
 5 σκευῆς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀναγαγόμενοι, καὶ ναυμαχῆσαντες ὑπὲρ
 τοῦ λιμένος τῶν Ἐρετριέων, ὀλίγον μὲν τινα χρόνον ὁμως
 καὶ ἀντέσχον, ἔπειτα ἐς φυγὴν τραπόμενοι καταδιώκονται ἐς
 τὴν γῆν. καὶ ὅσοι μὲν αὐτῶν πρὸς τὴν πόλιν τῶν Ἐρετριέων 6
 ὡς φιλίαν καταφεύγουσι, χαλεπώτατα ἔπραξαν, φονευόμενοι
 10 ὑπ' αὐτῶν· οἱ δὲ ἐς τὸ [ἐπι]τείχισμα τὸ ἐν τῇ Ἐρετριά, ὃ
 εἶχον αὐτοὶ, περιγίγνονται, καὶ ὅσαι ἐς Χαλκίδα ἀφικνουῦνται
 τῶν νεῶν. λαβόντες δὲ οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι δύο καὶ εἴκοσι ναῦς 7
 τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ ἄνδρας τοὺς μὲν ἀποκτείναντες τοὺς δὲ
 ζωγρήσαντες, τροπαῖον ἔστησαν. καὶ οὐ πολλῶ ὕστερον
 15 Εὐβοιάν τε ἅπασαν ἀποστήσαντες, πλὴν Ὀρεοῦ (ταύτην δὲ
 αὐτοὶ Ἀθηναῖοι εἶχον), καὶ τᾶλλα τὰ περὶ αὐτὴν καθίσταντο.

1. φράσειαν e. 2. ἀναγκάσειαν A.B.F.H. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐξαναγκάσειαν.

ὅπως οὕτως A.E.F. ὅπως N. ἐναγαγέσθαι B. 4. ὅπως χρὴ N.V. χρὴν L.P.
 g.i.k.m. χρὴν G. Bekk. ἦρθη A.F.H. τοιαύτης δὲ παρασκευῆς B.L.O.f.g.
 i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. τοιαύτης παρασκευῆς P. τοιαύτην δὲ παρασκευὴν E.F.
 ceteri (et teste Bekk. G.) τοιαύτην δὲ παρασκευὴν. 5. ἀναγαγόμενοι B. Bekk. 2.
 Haack. vulgo ἀναγόμενοι. 6. ὁμως N.V. 7. καὶ ἐς φυγὴν e. ἐκτραπόμενοι B.
 8. μὲν μετ' K. ἐς τὴν πόλιν e.i. 9. ὡς φιλίαν] om. N.V. φιλείαν E.
 10. ἐπιτείχισμα A.E.F.G. τείχισμα B. Bekk. 2. ἐν τῇ] om. B. ἐρετριά P. Goell.
 Bekk. ceteri ἐρετρία. 11. παραγίγνονται e.f. ὅσαι τῶν νεῶν ἐς e. 12. δὲ καὶ οἱ
 E.F.G.H.L.O.P.f.k.m. 14. ὕστερον οὐ πολλῶ B. Bekk. 2. 15. Ὀρεοῦ A.B.
 E.K.N.V.g.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ὠραιὸν F. ὠραῖον H. vulgo Ὀρεοῦ. δέ]
 om. k. 16. αὐτοὶ] om. L.O.P.g.k. αὐτὴν G.i.m. αὐτοὶ οἱ K.N. τὰ accessit
 ex A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.e.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.

4. διὰ τοιαύτης δὲ παρασκευῆς] Conf. IV. 8, 8. τοῦ χωρίου δι' ὀλίγης παρασκευῆς κατελημμένον. GÖLLER. See also the note on I. 40, 4.

10. οἱ δὲ ἐς τὸ [ἐπι]τείχισμα] i. e. οἱ καταφεύγοντες, as if in the preceding line it had been οἱ μὲν καταφεύγοντες instead of ὅσοι μὲν καταφεύγουσι. Bekker in his latest edition reads τείχισμα for ἐπιτείχισμα. This is a probable correction, because ἐπιτείχισμα in the language of Thucydides signifies "a fortress built in order to annoy another;" and this fort in the territory

of Eretria, even if it had been built to control the Eretrians, which yet does not appear, yet in a country subject to Athens could hardly be said to be built "against them," as though they had been enemies. Probably however the fort was a mere station on the Eubœan shore of the strait, for the defence of the coast against the descents of the enemy's privateers. Compare II. 32, 1.

16. αὐτοὶ Ἀθηναῖοι εἶχον] The Athenian cleruchi, or settlers, planted there by Pericles after the last recovery of the island. See I. 114, 5.

ATHENS. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

XCVI. Τοῖς δὲ Ἀθηναίοις ὥς ἦλθε τὰ περὶ τὴν Εὐβοίαν γεγενημένα, ἔκπληξιν μεγίστην δὴ τῶν πρὶν παρέστη. οὔτε

ATHENS. γὰρ ἡ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ ξυμφορὰ, καίπερ μεγάλη
Universal con-
nation produced at
2 Athens by the revolt
of Eubœa. The Pe-
loponnesians do not
pursue their victory. τότε δόξασα εἶναι, οὔτε ἄλλο οὐδὲν πω οὕτως
ἐφόβησεν. ὅπου γὰρ στρατοπέδου τε τοῦ ἐν 5
Σάμῳ ἀφεσθηκότος, ἄλλων τε νεῶν οὐκ οὐσῶν
οὐδὲ τῶν ἐσβησομένων, αὐτῶν τε στασιαζόν-
των, καὶ ἄδηλον ὃν ὁπότε σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ξυρράξουσιν, τοσαύτη
ἡ ξυμφορὰ ἐπεγεγένητο, ἐν ᾗ ναῦς τε, καὶ τὸ μέγιστον, Εὐ-
βοίαν ἀπολωλέκεσαν, ἐξ ἧς πλείω ἢ τῆς Ἀττικῆς ὠφελοῦντο, 10
3 πῶς οὐκ εἰκότως ἠθύμουν; μάλιστα δ' αὐτοὺς καὶ δι' ἐγγυ-
τάτου ἐθορύβει, εἰ οἱ πολέμιοι τολμήσουσι νενικηκότες εὐθύς
σφῶν ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ ἔρημον ὄντα νεῶν πλείν· καὶ ὅσον

3. γὰρ τῇ ἐν σικελίᾳ B. ἡ ἐν σικελίᾳ Bekk. 2. ξυμφορὰ] om. K. 4. οὐδέ A.C.E.
F.H. 5. τε] τῶν f. 7. ἐκβησομένων G.k.m. τε] om. A.E.F.H. uncis inclusit Bekk.
8. ὅν] om. i. ὁπότε] ὅπου τε A.F.H. ξυρράξουσιν K. συρράξουσιν B.N.V.
καὶ τοσαύτη ξυμφορὰ N.V. 10. ἀπολωλέκεσαν A. 12. εὐθύ Lobeck. ad
Phrynich. p. 144. εὐθύ N. ex rasura. 13. ἀποπλεῖν G.L.O.P.e.f.g.i.k.m.

1. ὥς ἦλθε τὰ] Primum suspicabar, ἦλθε fortassis e compendio scripturæ, vel alio errore librarium ortum esse pro ἡγγέλθη, quomodo sæpe loquitur Thucydides, non ἦλθε. Paullo post cap. 97, 1. ἐπὶ τοῖς ἡγγελλμένοις. Deinde quum vidissem, Scholiasten hæc verba ἦλθε τὰ γεγενημένα interpretari, ἦλθε μῆνυμα τῶν γεγενημένων, unde eum agnovissem τὸ ἦλθε adparet, nihil tentandum arbitratus sum: etsi non valde obvium genus loquendi esse puto. DUK.

7. αὐτῶν τε στασιαζόντων] Bekker and some others of the later editors have put the conjunction here between brackets, supposing that the clause αὐτῶν—ξυρράξουσιν is added to explain why there were no seamen ready to man the ships. But it seems to me that there are three circumstances mentioned as combining to aggravate the late defeat: 1st, the actual revolt of a large portion of the force of the commonwealth; 2d, the consequent scarcity of ships and seamen at home to replace such a loss as that sustained at Eretria;

and 3d, the distracted state of their domestic affairs, which seemed every moment likely to lead to a civil war within the very walls of Athens.

8. ξυρράξουσιν] Vulgata interpretatio huj. v. admitti nequit: sed *configere* notat et *concurrere inter sese*. v. Schol. ad c. 104, 4, ad vv. πρότερον ξυμμίξαι. BEKK.

12. εὐθύς σφῶν ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ—πλείν] Lobeck in his note on Phrynichus, p. 144, proposes to read εὐθύ. But the genitive depends in point of construction on ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ, being in fact equivalent to τῆς Ἀττικῆς, and the construction resembles those well known cases where the genitive of the country is put first, and the particular place spoken of in that country is then added; as, οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι τῆς Ἀττικῆς ἐς Ἐλευσίνα ἐσβαλόντες, I. 114, 4. See also the note on III. 105, 2. and V. 83, 4. The present passage expressed in English would be "to attack *them* immediately in Piræus," or literally, "to attack of all belonging to *them* Piræus."

ATHENS. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

οὐκ ἤδη ἐνόμιζον αὐτοὺς παρεῖναι. ὅπερ ἂν, εἰ τολμηρότεροι ἦσαν, ῥαδίως ἂν ἐποίησαν, καὶ ἡ διέστησαν ἂν ἔτι μᾶλλον τὴν πόλιν ἐφορμοῦντες, ἢ εἰ ἐπολιόρκουν μένοντες, καὶ τὰς ἀπ' Ἰωνίας ναῦς ἠνάγκασαν ἂν, καίπερ πολεμίας οὐσας τῇ ὀλιγαρχίᾳ, τοῖς σφετέροις οἰκείοις καὶ τῇ ξυμπάσῃ πόλει βοηθῆσαι, καὶ ἐν τούτῳ Ἑλλήσποντός τε ἂν ἦν αὐτοῖς καὶ Ἰωνία καὶ αἱ νῆσοι καὶ τὰ μέχρι Εὐβοίας καὶ ὡς εἶπεῖν ἡ Ἀθηναίων ἀρχὴ πᾶσα. ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐν τούτῳ μόνῳ Λακεδαι-
μόνιοι Ἀθηναίους πάντων δὴ ξυμφορώτατοι προσπολεμῆσαι
ἐγένοντο, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν ἄλλοις πολλοῖς. διάφοροι γὰρ πλείστον ὄντες τὸν τρόπον, οἱ μὲν ὀξεῖς, οἱ δὲ βραδεῖς, καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐπιχειρηταί, οἱ δὲ ἄτολμοι, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐν ἀρχῇ ναυτικῇ πλείστα ὠφέλουν. ἔδειξαν δὲ οἱ Συρακόσιοι· μάλιστα γὰρ ὁμοιότροποι γενόμενοι ἄριστα καὶ προσεπολέμησαν.
XCVII. Ἐπὶ δ' οὖν τοῖς ἠγγελμένοις οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ναῦς τε εἴκοσιν ὁμῶς ἐπλήρουν, καὶ ἐκκλησίαν ξυνέλεγον, μίαν

1. ὅπερ εἰ N.V. 2. ἡ dederunt A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.V.d.f.g.i.k. Haa k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. μᾶλλον ἔτι g. 3. ἐφορμοῦντες ἢ accessit ex A. (qui ei ἐφ. ἢ) B.E.F.H.L.O.V.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. ἐφορμούντες et εἰ om. N. qui omnes post ἡ omittunt εἰ. 4. ἐπ' e. ἠνάγκασαν ἂν] om. G.L.O.P.k.m. 7. βοιωτίας B. Bekk. 2. εὐβοίας A.E.F.G. 8. οὐκ] ἐνκ B. μόνῳ] om. K. 9. δὲ K. συμφορώτατοι C.F.H.N.V.e.g.k. προσπολεμῶσαι E. 10. διάφορον C.K. ὄντες πλείστον K. 11. βαρεῖς L.O.P.k. βραχεῖς i. 12. καὶ ἐν ἀρχῇ ναυτικῇ B. Bekk. 2. ceteri ναυτικῇ ἀρχῇ. 13. μάλιστα μὲν K. 14. ἄριστα καὶ προσεπολέμησαν] om. P. 15. ἐπειδὴ οὖν B. 16. τε] om. e. ξυνέλεγον B.g. Bekk. 2. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ξυνήγον P. vulgo συνέλεγον.

7. τὰ μέχρι Εὐβοίας] Bekker on the authority of the Vatican MS. B, reads in his latest edition, τὰ μέχρι Βοιωτίας. This, I think, is a mistake; and a mistake originating perhaps in the expression in VIII. 43, 3. ἐνὶ γὰρ καὶ νήσους ἀπάσας πάλιν δουλεύειν καὶ Θεσσαλίαν καὶ Λοκροὺς καὶ τὰ μέχρι Βοιωτῶν. But here, in speaking of the Persian dominion which had extended over the whole north of Greece, τὰ μέχρι Βοιωτῶν is said with propriety; whereas in speaking of the Athenian dominion the same expression is absurd; for Athens had no dominion on the main land of Greece to the north of Bœotia; and if the maritime dominion be intended, as it

obviously is, Bœotia would not be mentioned at all; for it was not interposed between Attica and its dependencies. The sense is that all the islands and foreign dependencies of Athens would be lost, even up to Eubœa, which lay so immediately on the coast of Attica, and which would naturally be the last part of the empire to be endangered, before the storm reached Attica itself.

9. ξυμφορώτατοι προσπολεμῆσαι] "Most convenient enemies to fight with." See VI. 22. note.

10. διάφοροι γὰρ] See I. 70.

14. ὁμοιότροποι γενόμενοι] Compare VII. 21. 55, 2.

ATHENS. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

Internal concord restored at Athens. The Four Hundred are put down, and a mixed and moderate government (of which unhappily no particulars are given) is established. Alcibiades is recalled, and the armament at

μὲν εὐθὺς τότε πρῶτον ἐς τὴν Πύκνα καλουμένην, οὐπερ καὶ ἄλλοτε εἰώθεσαν, ἐν ᾗπερ καὶ τοὺς τετρακοσίους καταπαύσαντες τοῖς πεντακισχιλίοις ἐψηφίσαντο τὰ πράγματα παρδούναι· εἶναι δὲ αὐτῶν, ὅποσοι καὶ ὅπλα παρέχονται· καὶ μισθὸν μηδένα φέρειν μηδεμίᾳ

1. πύκνα A.C.E.F.H.K.i.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πύκνα. 4. πεντακοσίους L.O.P. 5. ὅποσοις B. ὅποσοι καὶ A.F.H.L.O.P.R.f.g.i.k. Bekk. 2. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo omitt. καί.

1. ἐς τὴν Πύκνα καλουμένην] See the note on I. 67, 2.

Πύκνα] Πύκνα pro Πύκνα, quod habent omnes Edd. et e MSS. Cass. Gr. et Camer. et in Latina interpretatione *Pnyca* pro *Pycna* scribi voluerat Cl. Wasse. Idem, sed nonnihil dubitans, malebat Florens Christianus ad Aristoph. Pac. v. 679. et sine hæsitatione Palmerius in Exercitation. p. 58. et Kuhnus ad Pollucem VIII. 132. Palmerius etiam pronunciat, sciolos, quid esset Πύκνα ignorantes, hoc ubique depravasse in Πύκνα, vocem illis notio-rem. Satis profecto confidenter. Nam Grammatici veteres docent, etsi casus rectus hujus nominis est Πύξ, tamen in obliquis per μεταθέσιν στοιχείων, euphoniæ causa dici Πυκνός, Πυκνί, Πύκνα. Equidem non possum decernere, an vera sit, quam illi tradunt, transpositionis literarum in hac voce causa; quia scilicet non animadverto, suavius sonare Πυκνός, Πυκνί, et Πύκνα, quam Πυκνός, Πυκνί et Πύκνα quod fortassis teretes illæ ac delicatæ Atticorum aures judicare potuerunt. Sed hoc ex observatione Grammaticorum liquet, eos non ignorasse, quid esset Πύκνα. Rutgersius V. Variar. Lect. 1. et Valesius ad Harpocratonem, qui et ipse ex aliis Scriptoribus Πυκνός et Πύκνα in Lexicon suum contulit, hic retinent vulgatum Πύκνα. Et potest tuto retineri. Neque tamen ideo lectio plerorumque MSSorum Thucydidis, qui Πύκνα exhibent, improbanda est. Nam præceptum hoc Grammaticorum non tam firmum est, ut pro lege haberi debeat, quum certum sit quamplurimis locis veterum Scriptorum, quorum non pauca in Meursio de Populis Att. et II. Athen.

Attic. 9. leguntur, non minus Πυκνός, Πυκνί, et Πύκνα, quam Πυκνός, Πυκνί, et Πύκνα scribi: quæ omnia corrupta esse non temere quisquam, etsi hic Πύκνα retinendum censeat, adfirmet. Et stat pro hac scriptura auctoritas Eustathii in Homerum, apud quem ad Iliad. ψ'. p. 1322. hæc leguntur: 'Ὡς δὲ ἐκ τοῦ πτύσσω πτύξω γίνεται καὶ τὸ πτύξ πτυχός· καὶ τὸ πνύξ πνυχός, (perperam πυχός in Ed. Rom. quod bene emendavit in indice Devarius) ὄνομα δικαστηρίου Ἀττικοῦ, ὅπερ ἡ κοινὴ χρῆσις πνυκός κλίνει, ἀλλαχθὺ σαφῶς δεδωλωται. In Aristophane utroque modo scribitur. Πυκνός Equit. v. 165. ubi tamen MS. Vatic. Πυκνός, Πύκνα The-smophor. 665. et aliis locis, quæ ibi adnotavit Kusterus. Πυκνός Equit. 1106. Πυκνί Ibid. 646. 1134. et Vesp. 31. Πύκνα Equit. 648. Duk. Vide Dobræum ad Porsoni Aristophan. p. (129.)

3. τοῖς πεντακισχιλίοις] Adi Lysiam Orat. XIX. p. 328. Wass. [Pro Polystrato, p. 675 Reiske.]

5. εἶναι δὲ αὐτῶν ὅποσοι καὶ ὅπλα παρέχονται] Of course the number of citizens capable of providing themselves with heavy arms must have much exceeded five thousand; and it is said in the defence of Polystratus, one of the Four Hundred, (Lysias, p. 675, Reiske,) that he drew up a list of nine thousand. But we must suppose that all who could furnish heavy arms were eligible into the number of the Five Thousand: whether the members were fixed on by lot, by election, or by rotation; as it had been proposed to appoint the Four Hundred by rotation out of the whole number of the Five Thousand. See ch. 93, 2.

ATHENS. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

Samos invited to agree with the new state of things.

ἀρχῇ, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ἐπάρατον ἐποίησαντο. ἐγίγονον- 2

το δὲ καὶ ἄλλαι ὕστερον πυκναὶ ἐκκλησίαι, ἀφ' ὧν καὶ νομοθέτας καὶ τᾶλλα ἐψηφίσαντο ἐς τὴν πολιτείαν. καὶ οὐχ ἥκιστα δὴ τὸν πρῶτον χρόνον ἐπὶ γε ἐμοῦ 5 Ἀθηναῖοι φαίνονται εὖ πολιτεύσαντες· μετρία γὰρ ἦ τε ἐς τοὺς ὀλίγους καὶ τοὺς πολλοὺς ζύγκρασις ἐγένετο, καὶ ἐκ πονηρῶν τῶν πραγμάτων γενομένων τοῦτο πρῶτον ἀνήμεγε τὴν πόλιν. ἐψηφίσαντο δὲ καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδην καὶ ἄλλους μετ' 3 αὐτοῦ κατιέναι, καὶ παρὰ τε ἐκείνων καὶ παρὰ τὸ ἐν Σάμῳ

2. ὕστερον] om. B. 4. δὴ] δεῖ F. ὁμοῦ F.H. 5. γε B. ἐς ὀλίγους καὶ τοὺς πολλοὺς G.L.O.k.m. ἐς τοὺς πολλοὺς καὶ ἐς τοὺς ὀλίγους e.g. ἐς τοὺς ὀλίγους καὶ ἐς τοὺς πολλοὺς B. 6. σύγκρασις H. 8. ἄλλας A.F.

2. πυκναὶ] Kuhnius ad Pollucem VIII. 132. emendat Πυκνί. Recepta lectio satis commodum sensum habet, nec videtur indigere emendatione. DUK.

3. νομοθέτας] "Persons to model the "constitution;" corresponding to the ξυγγραφεῖς appointed by the aristocratical party a little before. See ch. 67, i. 2.

4. τὸν πρῶτον χρόνον] We should have better understood the full meaning of this expression had Xenophon been a little more fit to write history, and especially to continue the work of such a man as Thucydides. It appears that the constitution as now fixed was *at first*, in the opinion of Thucydides, the best that Athens had ever enjoyed within his memory; that is, the best since the complete ascendancy of the democracy effected under Pericles. But how long a period is meant to be included by the words τὸν πρῶτον χρόνον, and when and how did the implied change for the worse take place? Τὸν πρῶτον χρόνον can hardly apply to the whole remaining term of the war; as if this improved constitution had been first subverted by the triumph of the oligarchy under the Thirty, and then superseded by the restoration of the old democracy after their overthrow. Yet Xenophon mentions no intermediate change in the government between the beginning of his history and the end of the war. And it seems evident from the account of the trial of the eight generals after the battle of Argi-

nusæ, that the supreme power could not then have been lodged in the hands of the Five Thousand, but must have been shared as formerly by every free citizen. Indeed if Thucydides' words are well considered, it would not follow from them that the Five Thousand ever enjoyed any exclusive power under the improved constitution. It is true that the Four Hundred made over their power to them immediately on their own abdication; but it is not said that the commissioners who drew up the new constitution, νομοθέτας, retained this institution. On the contrary it appears that whatever restraints were laid on the power of the democracy, yet the old assembly was restored, and every free Athenian as before was entitled to be a member of it. It is remarkable that although the vote for the recall of Alcibiades is said to have passed at this time, yet he did not return to Athens till four years afterwards; and when he was appointed one of the generals of the commonwealth just before his return, Xenophon says that he was appointed while "an exile." Was this merely that although the vote for his recall was past, he had not taken advantage of it, and was therefore in fact still an exile; or are we to suppose that with the growing influence of the democratical party, the vote for his recall had been suspended till he should agree with the popular party more entirely than at present?

στρατόπεδον πέμψαντες διεκελεύοντο ἀνθάπτεσθαι τῶν πραγμάτων.

XCVIII. Ἐν δὲ τῇ μεταβολῇ ταύτῃ εὐθὺς οἱ μὲν περὶ τὸν Πείσανδρον καὶ Ἀλεξικλέα, καὶ ὅσοι ἦσαν τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας

Pisander and some of the high aristocrats fly to Decaea. One of their number causes the fort of Ceneo to be given up to the Peloponnesians. ² ἤν δὲ Ἀθηναίων ἐν μεθορίοις τῆς Βοιωτίας

τείχος, ἐπολιόρκουν ὃ αὐτὸ διὰ ξυμφορὰν σφίσιν ἐκ τῆς 10 Οἰνότης γενομένην ἀνδρῶν ἐκ Δεκελείας ἀναχωρούντων διαφθορᾶς οἱ Κορίνθιοι ἐβελοντηδόν, προσπαρακαλέσαντες τοὺς 3 Βοιωτοὺς. κοινολογησάμενος οὖν αὐτοῖς ὁ Ἀρίσταρχος ἀπατᾷ τοὺς ἐν τῇ Οἰνότη, λέγων ὡς καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει τᾶλλα ξυμβέβηκασι Λακεδαιμονίοις, κἀκείνους δεῖ Βοιωτοῖς τὸ χωρίον 15 παραδοῦναι· ἐπὶ τούτοις γὰρ ξυμβεβάσθαι. οἱ δὲ πιστεύσαντες ὡς ἀνδρὶ στρατηγῷ, καὶ οὐκ εἰδότες οὐδὲν διὰ τὸ 4 πολιορκεῖσθαι, ὑπόσπονδοι ἐξέρχονται. τούτῳ μὲν τῷ τρόπῳ Οἰνὸν ληφθεῖσαν Βοιωτοὶ κατέλαβον, καὶ ἡ ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις ὀλιγαρχία καὶ στάσις ἐπαύσατο. 20

XCIX. Ὑπὸ δὲ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους τοῦ θέρους τούτου καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ Μιλήτῳ Πελοποννήσιοι, ὡς τροφήν τε οὐδεὶς

1. διακελεύονται B. 3. εὐθὺς om. B. μὲν] om. K. 5. μάλιστα εὐθὺς ἐξέρχονται B. ἐπεξέρχονται C.e. 6. αὐτὸς K. 7. στρατηλατῶν K. 11. γενομένην A.B.E.F. (γεναιμένην E.F. Bekk.) L.O.d.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo γενομένην. διαφθορὰν Reiskius. διὰ φθορᾶς L.O. 12. προσπαρακαλέσαντες A.B.E.F.H.f. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo προσκαλέσαντες. 13. οὖν αὐτοὺς ὁ C. 14. οἱ] om. N.V. 15. καὶ κἀκείνους B. κἀκείνοις C.P.i.k. δεῖ] δὴ f. 16. ξυμβεβάσθαι B.F.H.d.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ξυμβεβάσθαι A.E.N.V. vulgo ξυμβιβασθαι. 19. οἰνὸν ληφθεῖσαν A.B.F.H.f. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. οἰνὸν μὲν ληφθεῖσαν G.L.O.P.d.e.i.k.m. vulgo οἰνὸν τε ληφθεῖσαν. 22. τῇ] om. R.

7. τοξότας τινὰς τοὺς βαρβαρώτατους] Designat ministros publicos, qui τοξόται Athenis vocabantur. De quibus sæpe Aristophanes, et ex eo aliisque Jungerm. ad Pollucem. VIII. 132. et Meursius Ceramic. Gem. cap. 16. Erant enim hoc genus fere barbari; unde et Scythæ dicti. Duk. Conf. ad VIII. 69, 4.

10. διὰ ξυμφορὰν—διαφθορᾶς] Owing to an accident, which consisted in the loss of some of their men. For the expression ξυμφορὰν διαφθορᾶς, Gölle refers to I. 33, 1. ἡ ξυμτυχία τῆς ἡμετέρας χρείας. To which may be added, III. 112, 7. ἀμὰ τοῦ ἔργου τῇ ξυμτυχίᾳ.

COAST OF ASIA. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

COAST OF ASIA.

The grand Peloponnesian fleet, tired out with the duplicity of Tissaphernes, resolves to move its station to the Hellespont, to make trial of the sincerity of Pharnabazus. The fleet leaves Miletus, and arrives at Chios.

ἐδίδου τῶν ὑπὸ Τισσαφέρνους τότε ὅτε ἐπὶ
τὴν Ἀσπενδον παρῆει προσταχθέντων, καὶ αἱ
Φοίνισσαι νῆες οὐδὲ ὁ Τισσαφέρνης τέως που
ἦκον, ὃ τε Φίλιππος ὁ ξυμπεμφθεὶς αὐτῷ ἐπε-
στάλκει Μινδάρω τῷ ναύαρχῳ, καὶ ἄλλος
Ἰπποκράτης ἀνὴρ Σπαρτιάτης καὶ ὢν ἐν Φα-
σήλιδι, ὅτι οὔτε αἱ νῆες παρέσονται πάντα τε
ἀδικοῦντο ὑπὸ Τισσαφέρνους, Φαρνάβαζος τε
ἐπεκαλεῖτο αὐτοὺς καὶ ἦν πρόθυμος κομίσας τὰς ναῦς καὶ
10 αὐτὸς τὰς λοιπὰς ἔτι πόλεις τῆς ἑαυτοῦ ἀρχῆς ἀποστῆσαι
τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ὥσπερ καὶ ὁ Τισσαφέρνης, ἐλπίζων πλέον
τι σχήσειν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ, οὕτω δὲ ὁ Μίνδαρος πολλὰ κόσμῳ,
καὶ ἀπὸ παραγγέλματος αἰφνιδίου, ὅπως λάθοι τοὺς ἐν Σάμῳ,
ἄρας ἀπὸ τῆς Μιλήτου ναυσὶ τρισὶ καὶ ἐβδομήκοντα ἔπλει
15 ἐπὶ τὸν Ἑλλησποντον. πρότερον δὲ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει τῷδε α

1. ἐδίδου] om. e. 2. παρείη E.F.H. 3. τέως accessit ex A.B.F.H.L.N.O.
P.V.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. 4. ἦκον A.B.L.O.d.f.g.i.k.m.N.
correct. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo (et G. ΒΕΚΚ.) ἦκον. τε] δὲ A.
5. ἄλλοις Reiskius. 6. ὑποκράτης H. φασήλιδι Bekk. φασήλιδι K. Goell.
φασήλιδι E. 7. παραπέσονται f. παρέσονται G.m. τε] om. e. 9. ἀπε-
καλεῖτο i. κομίσασθαι G.L.O.P.d.e.i.k.m. 10. τῆς ἑαυτοῦ ἀρχῆς] om. N.V.
11. τι πλέον g. 13. λάθῃ d. τὰς ἐν Σάμῳ N.V. 14. ἄρας] ἀνδρας e.
15. τῷδε θέρει N.V.

3. Φοίνισσαι] Vide Isocratem Orat. de Bigis, p. 515. WASS. In his, αἱ Φοίνισσαι νῆες, οὐδὲ ὁ Τισσαφέρνης, simplex negatio vim duplicis habet, pro οὐδὲ αἱ Φοίνισσαι νῆες, οὐδὲ ὁ Τισσαφέρνης. Idem in Sophoclis Ajace ad v. 635. αἴλιον observat Scholiastes Poëtæ. Lucianus Ver. Histor. I. 655. ἔντερον δὲ ἐν αὐτῇ (nempe τῇ γαστρὶ) οὐδὲ ἦπαρ φαίνεται. Et II. 682. δένδρον δὲ, οὐδὲ ὕδωρ ἐνῆν. Mox præfero scripturam librorum, qui habent ἦκον, ut hoc congruat cum præcedente ἐδίδου. et sequente ἐπεστάλκει quæ omnia ad particulam ὥς referuntur. Nec adsperner τέως που, omnium MSSorum, præterquam Camer. auctoritate firmatum. DUK.

10. πόλεις τῆς ἑαυτοῦ ἀρχῆς] Τὰς ἐν τῇ ἑαυτοῦ δηλονότι ἀρχῇ, ὅσαι ἔτι ἦσαν ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίους, πρόθυμος ἦν ὁ Φαρνάβαζος ἀποστῆσαι αὐτῶν, ὥσπερ καὶ ὁ

Τισσαφέρνης τὰς ἐν τῇ ἑαυτοῦ ἀρχῇ. ἤλπιζε γὰρ ὁ Φαρνάβαζος, τοῦτον γενόμενον, πλέον τι σχήσειν αὐτός. SCHOL.

14. τρισὶ καὶ ἐβδομήκοντα] If the two ships which Philippus had taken with him to Aspendus had returned to Miletus, leaving him on shore with Tissaphernes, then the number may be made out exactly, as has been shewn in the note on ch. 80, 4. But if Philippus, as seems more probable, kept the ships so long as he remained himself with Tissaphernes, then we must either suppose that they had been replaced from some quarter or other, without Thucydides' having thought it worth his while to notice the circumstance, or that he had himself made a miscalculation, and had not taken into the account the absence of the two ships with Philippus, as mentioned in ch. 87, 6.

ἐκκαίδεκα ἐς αὐτὸν νῆες ἐσέπλευσαν, αἱ καὶ τῆς Χερσονήσου
 τι μέρος κατέδραμον. χειμασθεῖς δὲ ἀνέμῳ καὶ ἀναγκασθεῖς
 καταίρει ἐς τὴν Ἰκαρον, καὶ μείνας ἐν αὐτῇ ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας
 πέντε ἢ ἕξ ἡμέρας ἀφικνεῖται ἐς τὴν Χίον.

C. Ὁ δὲ Θράσυλος ἐκ τῆς Σάμου, ἐπειδὴ ἐπύθετο αὐτὸν 5
 ἐκ τῆς Μιλήτου ἀπηρκότα, ἔπλει καὶ αὐτὸς ναυσὶν εὐθὺς

The Athenian fleet
 under Thrasyllus sails
 2 from Samos to the
 northward also. They
 stop at Lesbos, in or-
 der to recover the town
 of Eresus, which had
 lately revolted.

πέντε καὶ πεντήκοντα, ἐπειγόμενος μὴ φθάσῃ
 ἐς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον ἐσπλεύσας. αἰσθόμενος
 δὲ ὅτι ἐν τῇ Χίῳ εἴη, καὶ νομίσας αὐτὸν καθε-
 ξειν αὐτοῦ, σκοποὺς μὲν κατεστήσατο καὶ ἐν 10
 τῇ Λέσβῳ καὶ ἐν τῇ ἀντιπέρας ἡπείρῳ, εἰ ἄρα
 ποι κινῶντο αἱ νῆες, ὅπως μὴ λάθοιεν, αὐτὸς δὲ ἐς τὴν Μή-
 θυμναν παραπλεύσας, ἀλφιδά τε καὶ τᾶλλα ἐπιτήδεια παρα-
 σκευάζειν ἐκέλευεν, ὥς, ἣν πλείων χρόνος γίγνηται, ἐκ τῆς
 3 Λέσβου τοὺς ἐπίπλους τῇ Χίῳ ποιησόμενος. ἅμα δὲ, Ἐρεσος 15
 γὰρ τῆς Λέσβου ἀφεισθήκει, ἐβούλετο ἐπ' αὐτὴν πλεύσας, εἰ

1. ἐς] ὡς K.N.V. ἐσέπλευσαν G.K. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀπέπλευσαν A.L.
 O.P.d.g.i. vulgo ἐπέπλευσαν. Conf. c. 100, 1. et 102, 1. αἱ accessit ex B. Goell.
 Bekk. uncis inclusit Poppo. χερσονήσου E.F. χερονήσου G. 3. Ἰκαρην V.
 6. εὐθὺς accessit ex A.B.E.F.H.L.O.f.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. 7. φθάσει H.
 μέθυμναν E.F. 13. τᾶλλα B. Bekk. τᾶλλα K. Goell. ἄλλα L.O. vulgo τὰ ἄλλα.
 14. ἐκέλευεν A.B.E.F.H.N.f.g.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐκέλευσεν. πλείων
 A.E.F.H. 15. τοὺς—λέσβου] om. G. ποιησόμενος f. ἔρεσος Bekk.

1. ἐκκαίδεκα] See ch. 102, 2.

9. νομίσας αὐτὸν καθεξείν αὐτοῦ] One of the Scholiasts explains καθεξείν by ἐνδιατρίψειν. Nor does it seem that the word can have any other meaning; yet, except in the passage already noticed, VIII. 28, 2. ἐν ᾗ κατείχε, I have been unable to find any instance of the word's being used in such a signification.

14. ἐκέλευεν] That the imperfect of several verbs, and of this in particular, is sometimes used where we should expect the aorist, has been already noticed: see I. 138, 1. III. 112, 4. and Poppo's note on I. 119. But why it is so used, or whether it is to be considered as a careless and incorrect way of writing, I cannot profess to explain. There seems no reason why the action of ordering

the Methymnæans to furnish provisions should be either represented as continuing for some time, or should be brought before the reader's mind, like the several points in a lively description; in both which cases the use of the imperfect is intelligible. Yet the difference between ἐκέλευεν and ἐκέλευσεν must be, that while the latter notices a fact, and dismisses it at the same time from our consideration, the former in a manner retains it before us; as if Thucydides meant to signify that Thrasyllus, during the whole time of his stay at Methymna, was repeating his orders or enforcing their execution.

15. Ἐρεσος—τῆς Λέσβου] "Eresus in "Lesbos," or "Eresus, one of the "towns of Lesbos."

δύναιτο, ἐξελεῖν. Μηθυμναίων γὰρ οὐχ οἱ ἀδυνατώτατοι
 φυγάδες, διακομίσαντες ἔκ τε τῆς Κύμης προσεταιριστοὺς
 ὀπλίτας ὡς πεντήκοντα, καὶ τῶν ἐκ τῆς ἡπείρου μισθωσά-
 μενοι, ξύμπασιν ὡς τριακοσίοις, Ἀναξάνδρου Θηβαίου κατὰ
 5 τὸ ξυγγενὲς ἡγουμένου, προσέβαλον πρώτῃ Μηθύμνῃ· καὶ
 ἀποκρουσθέντες τῆς πείρας διὰ τοὺς ἐκ τῆς Μυτιλήνης Ἀθη-
 ναίων φρουροὺς προελθόντας, αὐτοὺς ἔξω μάχῃ ἀπωσθέντες
 καὶ διὰ τοῦ ὅρους κομισθέντες ἀφιστᾶσι τὴν Ἑρεσον. πλεύ- 4
 σας οὖν ὁ Θράσυλος ἐπ' αὐτὴν πάσαις ταῖς ναυσὶ διανοεῖτο
 10 προσβολὴν ποιῆσθαι. προαφιγμένος δὲ αὐτόσε ἦν καὶ ὁ
 Θρασύβουλος πέντε ναυσὶν ἐκ τῆς Σάμου, ὡς ἡγγέλθη
 αὐτοῖς ἢ τῶν φυγάδων αὐτῇ διάβασις· ὑστερήσας δὲ, ἐπὶ
 τὴν Ἑρεσον ἐφώρμει ἐλθών. προσεγένοντο δὲ καὶ ἐκ τοῦ 5
 Ἑλλησπόντου τινὲς δύο νῆες ἐπ' οἴκου ἀνακομιζόμεναι καὶ αἱ

1. ἐξελεῖν A.B.E.F. γὰρ] om. f. 2. τε accessit ex B.L.O.P.d.f.g.i.k.
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. κοίμης E. προσεταιριστοὺς A.F. πρὸς ἐται-
 ριστοὺς H. 3. τῶν] τὸν A.E.F. 4. ξυμπᾶσιν F. ἀναξάνδρου A.B.E.F.H.f.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀναξάρχον. 5. ἡγούμενος A. προσέβαλλον A.E.F.
 (προσεβάλλον F. BEKK.) H.R. πρώτων B. 7. προσελθόντας L.N.O.P.R.
 g.i.k.m. μάχῃ] om. d.i. ἔρεσον Bekk. et mox ἔρεσόν. 9. πάσαις ταῖς
 ναυσὶ A.E.F.H.L.O.g.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. πᾶσι ταῖς ναυσὶ B.f.i.k.
 vulgo ναυσὶ. 10. προαφιγμένος E. ἦν] om. B. καὶ ὁ θρασ. A.B.F.H.L.O.
 d.i.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ θρασ. 11. ὡς B. Bekk. 2. vulgo ὅτε.
 12. ὑστερήσας E.K.R. 13. ἐφώρμει ἐλθών A.B.E.F.H.f. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 ceteri ἐλθὼν ἐφώρμει. 14. καὶ αἱ μηθυμναῖαι] αἱ accessit ex B. Goell. Bekk.
 [a] Poppo.

2. προσεταιριστοὺς ὀπλίτας] That is, some persons at Cuma, who, while the Methymnæan exiles had resided amongst them, admitted them as members of one of their aristocratical *ἐταιρίαι*, and were therefore ready to help them as their sworn brethren.

4. κατὰ τὸ ξυγγενὲς] Bæotos Mitylenæorum *συγγενεῖς* Thucydides etiam III. 2, 3. vocat, ubi Schol. Cass. scribit Lesbios Æolensium colonos et Bæotos itidem Æolenses fuisse. Nempe Thessali Αἰολεῖς, et Thessalia Αἰολίς olim dicebatur, ab Æolo qui ibi imperavit. Hinc ante bellum Trojanum quidam profecti in Bæotia conseruerunt. Deinde alii Arne Thessalica pulsi eam, quæ deinde Bæotia dicta est, occuparunt. Inde est illa *συγγένεια* Bæotorum et Lesbiorum. Vide Thucydid. I. 12, 3.

Diodor. Sic. IV. pag. 187. Eustath. in Hom. Odyss. IX. p. 1644. et Schol. Pindari ad Olymp. I. 164. Pyth. II. 128. Nem. IV. 136. Adde Stephanum in Ἀσπληδὼν et Ἰωνία Et eo referri potest locus Thucydidis, c. 5, 2. hujus libri, *ξυμπρασσόντων αὐτοῖς (τοῖς Λεσβίοις) τῶν Βοιωτῶν*. DUKER.

12. ὑστερήσας] Videtur ὑστερήσας ad Thrasybulum referri, quem dicat, licet *προαφιγμένον*, tamen ὑστερῆσαι. Alioqui repetendum fuerat Thrasylli nomen post ὑστερήσας. Neque enim hic parenthesi commodum esse locum puto, quæ incipiat a *προαφιγμένους*, et desinat in *διάβασις*. STEP.H.

ὑστερήσας] "Having come too late
 "to prevent the exiles from seizing
 "Eresus."

Μηθυμναῖαι· καὶ αἱ πᾶσαι νῆες παρήσαν ἐπὶ τὰ καὶ ἐξήκοντα, ἀφ' ὧν τῷ στρατεύματι παρεσκευάζοντο ὡς κατὰ κράτος μηχαναῖς τε καὶ παντὶ τρόπῳ, ἣν δύνωνται, αἰρήσονται τὴν Ἔρεσον.

CI. Ὁ δὲ Μίνδαρος ἐν τούτῳ καὶ αἱ ἐκ τῆς Χίου τῶν 5 Πελοποννησίων νῆες, ἐπισιτισάμεναι †δυσὶν† ἡμέραις, καὶ λαβόντες παρὰ τῶν Χίων τρεῖς τεσσαρακοστὰς ἕκαστος Χίας, τῇ τρίτῃ διὰ ταχέων ἀπαίρουσιν ἐκ τῆς Χίου οὐ πελάγαι, ἵνα μὴ περιτύχῃσι ταῖς ἐν τῇ Ἐρέσῳ ναυσὶν, ἀλλὰ ἐν ἀριστερᾷ τὴν Λέσβον 10 ἔχοντες ἔπλεον ἐπὶ τὴν ἠπειρον. καὶ προσβαλόντες τῆς Φωκαϊδος ἐς τὸν ἐν Καρτερίοις λιμένα καὶ ἀριστοποιησάμενοι, παραπλεύσαντες τὴν Κυμαίαν δειπνοποιοῦνται ἐν Ἀργενούσαις τῆς ἠπείρου, ἐν τῷ ἀντιπέρας τῆς Μυτιλήνης.

1. καὶ πᾶσαι A.E.F.H.R.f. 3. δύνωντο F. 5. καὶ αἱ ἐκ E. καὶ ἐκ A.B.F.H.L. O.R.d.e.g.k.m. 6. πελοποννησίων αἱ νῆες B. Bekk. δυσὶν] δυοῖν Lobeck. ad Phrynich. p. 211. 7. παρὰ τῶν χίων] om. O. τετταρακοστὰς B. σαρακοστὰς A.E.F.H. τέσσαρας εἰκοστὰς K. 9. οὐ πελάγαι Haack. Poppo. Goell. Dobræus. Bekk. 2. ([οὐ] π. Bekk.) Libri πελάγαι. 12. καρτερίοις A.B.F.H.O. Poppo.

Goell. Bekk. καρτερίοις L. P. καρτεροῖς N. V. κρατεροῖς i. κρατερίοις E. R. κρατερίοις G. vulgo κρατερίοις. 13. κυμαίαν B.F.L.O.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. κυμαῖαν A.E. (F. Bekk.) P. vulgo κύμαϊαν. δειπνοποιοῦντες c. περαιοῦνται A.B.E.F.G.H.L. N.O.P.V. g.i.k.m. ἀργενούσας A.E.F.H.N. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. 2. ἀργενούσας B. ἀργινούσας G.L.O.e.k.m. vulgo ἀργινούσας.

6. †δυσὶν† ἡμέραις] I think that Lobeck is undoubtedly right in reading in this place δυοῖν, which, as he observes, differs from δυσὶν only in its accent. If the difference were much greater, still I should think the authority of Phrynichus, and the all but universal practice of the Attic writers, far more to be regarded than our existing MSS. of Thucydides; especially when we remember the proved fact of their universal corruption in the case of the word Μέθανα, IV. 45, 2.

7. τρεῖς τεσσαρακοστὰς] What this coin was can only be guessed at. But it evidently derived its name from being equivalent to the fortieth part of some coin of a larger denomination, like the ἔκται Φωκαϊδῆς. [See Inscription; Appendix to Böckh's Staatshaushalt. der Athenen. vol. II. p. 300, 301. German edition.] If it was the fortieth part of the stater, its value would be about three oboli; and the whole sum would

be three days' pay, at the rate of three oboli a day. It is a curious coincidence that as it appears from hence that the Chians expressed the value of their coins by their names, so also they are almost the only Greek people on whose coins we find the value of the piece stamped, as for instance ACCAPIA TPIA, or ΔΥΟ, ACCAPION ΗΜΙCΥ, ΟΒΟΛΟΣ-ΔΙΧΑΛΑΚΟΝ. See Eckhel, Doctrina Numorum, vol. II. p. 565.

9. οὐ πελάγαι] Oὐ excidisse post Χίου et Krueger. monuit, p. 306. et Haack de conjectura in ordinem recepit. Id quod verum esse situs locorum docet, et quod sequitur, ἐν ἀριστερᾷ τὴν Λέσβον ἔχοντες. GÖLLER. The correction is so certain and so necessary, that it only shews the inattention of the earlier editors that it was not made long since.

12. Κρατερίοις] Plinio V. 31. Carteria juxta Smyrnam insula. Vide Scylacem, p. 36. WASS.

13. ἐν Ἀργενούσαις τῆς ἠπείρου] The

HELLESPONT. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

ἐντεῦθεν δὲ ἔτι πολλῆς νυκτὸς παραπλεύσαντες, καὶ ἀφι-
κόμενοι τῆς ἡπείρου ἐς Ἀρματοῦντα καταντικρὺ Μηθύμνης,
ἀριστοποιησάμενοι, διὰ ταχέων παραπλεύσαντες Λέκτον καὶ
Λάρι[σ]σαν καὶ Ἀμαξιτὸν καὶ τὰ ταύτῃ χωρία, ἀφικνούνται
5 ἐς Ῥοίτειον ἤδη τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου, πρῳαίτερον μέσων νυ-
κτῶν. εἰσὶ δ' αἱ τῶν νεῶν καὶ ἐς Σίγειον κατήραν καὶ ἄλλοσε
τῶν ταύτῃ χωρίων.

CII. Οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐν τῇ Σηστῷ δυοῖν δεούσαις εἴκοσι
ναυσὶν ὄντες, ὡς αὐτοῖς οἷ τε φρυκτωροὶ ἐσήμαινον καὶ ᾗσθά-

10 The Athenian squad-
ron at Sestos is sur-
prised, and escapes
with difficulty.
νοντο τὰ πυρὰ ἐξαίφνης πολλὰ ἐν τῇ πολεμιά
φανέντα, ἔγνωσαν ὅτι ἐσπλέουσιν οἱ Πελοπον-
νήσιοι. καὶ τῆς αὐτῆς ταύτης νυκτὸς ὡς εἶχον
τάχους ὑπομίζαντες τῇ Χερσονήσῳ, παρέπλεον ἐπ' Ἑλαι-

1. δέ] om. i. παραπλεύσαντες τὴν κυμαίαν καὶ ἀφικόμενοι A.B.E.F.G.H.L.O.
g.k.m. παραπλεύσαντες λέκτον καὶ λάρισσαν καὶ ἀφικόμενοι K. παραπλεύσαντες τὴν
κυμαίαν περαιούνται ἐν ἀργ.—μυτιλήνης καὶ ἀφικόμενοι g.i. 2. ἀρματοῦντα H.
ἐρματοῦντα G.L.O.P.g.k.m. ἐρμουῦντα d.i. 3. λεκτὸν A.E.F.L.O.V. τὸν λέκτον H.
4. λάρισσαν Bekk. ἀμαξιτὸν F.H.K. ταύτης i. 5. ροίτειον B. Poppo.
Goell. Bekk. ροίτειον i. vulgo (et B. Bekk.) ροίτων. πρῳαίτερον N.V. πρό-
τερον d. vulgo πρῳαίτερον. 6. σίγειον E. 8. δυεῖν g. δὲ οὐσας E.e.
9. φρυκτώριοι A.E.F.H. φρύκτωροι K. φικτωροὶ C. ἐσήμαναν i. 13. οὐ
παρέπλεον A.E.F. ἐλεούντος A.d.i. infra ἐλεούντα A. et c. 103, i. L. K.
ἐλαιούντα^o N.

islands of this name are well known :
the town on the main land is only men-
tioned in this place ; for the Arginusa,
which the Scholiast on Aristophanes
calls a town, and a village of Æolis,
(Frogs, 33. 710.) may refer to the
islands as well as to a place on the
main land ; for Herodotus speaks of
πόλεις Αἰολίδες in the islands, and no
one would scruple to call Clazomenæ a
town of Ionia, although it was built on
an island, and not on the main land.
But Krüger well compares the Sybota
islands, and the Sybota on the main,
(Thucyd. I. 47, i. 50, 3.) and in the
same way there may have been an
Argennusæ on the main opposite to
the islands of the same name. After
παραπλεύσαντες, immediately below, se-
veral MSS. add τὴν Κυμαίαν, which
Poppo supposes to be a corruption of
τὴν Καναίαν, for there was a place called
Canæ just opposite the headland of

Malea, (Strabo, XIII. 2, 2.) which a
fleet sailing northward from Argennusæ
must have passed by. But I imagine
that τὴν Κυμαίαν was merely a mistake
of the copyists, and that they repeated
it from παραπλεύσαντες τὴν Κυμαίαν,
a few lines above. Harmatus is not
mentioned by any ancient writer. The
headland of Lectum, and the towns of
Larisa, for so it should be written, and
Hamaxetus, are spoken of by Strabo,
XIII. 1, 47, 48.

6. ἐς Σίγειον] Erat in hac civitate
templum Minervæ. Vid. Herodotum,
V. 95, 1. Strab. XIII. In Mitylenen-
sium potestatem devenit Æschyli tem-
poribus, auctor ejusdem Schol. Eumen.
401. WASS.

8. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐν τῇ Σηστῷ] See
ch. 80. ad fin.

13. ὑπομίζαντες τῇ Χερσονήσῳ]
“ Keeping close under the shore of
“ the Chersonesus.”

οὐντος, βουλόμενοι ἐκπλεῦσαι ἐς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν τὰς τῶν
πολεμίων ναῦς. καὶ τὰς μὲν ἐν Ἀβύδῳ ἐκκαίδεκα ναῦς
ἔλαθον, προειρημένης φυλακῆς τῷ φιλίῳ ἐπίπλῳ, ὅπως αὐ-
τῶν ἀνακῶς ἔξουσιν, ἣν ἐκπλέωσι· τὰς δὲ μετὰ τοῦ Μιν-
δάρου ἅμα τῇ ἔφ κατιδόντες, τὴν διώξιν εὐθὺς †ποιούμενοι,† 5
οὐ φθάνουσι πᾶσαι, ἀλλ' αἱ μὲν πλείους ἐπὶ τῆς Ἰμβρου καὶ
Λήμνου διέφυγον, τέσσαρες δὲ τῶν νεῶν αἱ ὕσταται πλέου-
σαι καταλαμβάνονται †παρὰ τὸν Ἐλαιῶντα. καὶ μίαν μὲν
ἐποκέλασαν κατὰ τὸ ἱερὸν τοῦ Πρωτεσιλάου αὐτοῖς ἀνδράσι
λαμβάνουσι, δύο δὲ ἐτέρας ἄνευ τῶν ἀνδρῶν· τὴν δὲ μίαν 10
πρὸς τῇ Ἰμβρῷ κενὴν κατακαίουσι. CIII. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο

2. μὲν ἐκκαίδεκα ναῦς τὰς ἐν ἀβύδῳ e. 3. προειρημένον P. ἐπίπλῳ τῷ φιλίῳ R.
4. ἀνακῶς] om. f. ἣν] ἡ K. τοῦ] om. i. 5. εὐθὺς] om. N.V. 6. πᾶσας
B.g. Ἰμβρου B.N.V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἡπείρου. 7. λήμνου] λιμένος P.
τέτταρες B.O.k. αἱ] om. N.V. 9. ἐποκέλασαν E.F. πρωτεσίλω d.i. Goell.
10. δὲ δύο K. τῶν] om. d.i. 11. κενὴν E.F.

1. ἐκπλεῦσαι—ναῦς] I have no doubt that the Scholiast rightly understands these words, and that ἐκπλεῦσαι ἐς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν τὰς—ναῦς was meant to signify ἐκπλέυσαντες ἐς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν ἐκφεύγειν τὰς ναῦς, although the expression is most harsh and confused.

2. τὰς μὲν ἐν Ἀβύδῳ, κ. τ. λ.] See ch. 99, 2.

3. προειρημένης φυλακῆς, κ. τ. λ.] This again is most strangely intended to mean προειρημένου αὐτοῖς ὑπὸ τῶν ἐπιπλεόντων φιλῶν φυλάσσειν τοὺς πολέμιους. The abstract ἐπίπλῳ for the concrete ἐπιπλέουσι resembles the expressions already noticed VIII. 64, 4. IV. 128, 1. V. 23, 4.

4. ἀνακῶς] De hac voce vide Hesychium. Eam ex Herodoto mutuatus est. Confer Plutarchum in Theseo. Pausanias Lexicographus reddit φυλακτῶς, προνοητικῶς, et ex ANAΞ ANAKOΞ deducunt Grammatici veteres. Hinc ἀνακὺς Διοσκουρίους dictos tradit Eustath. p. 1425. Et p. 650. ἀνακῶς, ἐπιμελῶς, ἀναξ, ἦτοι, inquit, φροντιστής. Herodot. VIII. 109, 5. καὶ τις οἰκίην τε ἀναπλάσασθω καὶ σπορὰς ἀνακῶς ἐχέτω. WASS.

ἀνακῶς ἔξουσιν, ἣν ἐκπλέωσι] Τὸ μὲν ἀνακῶς ἀντὶ τοῦ προνοητικῶς καὶ φυλακτικῶς· ὁ δὲ νοῦς, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐν ταῖς

ἐκκαίδεκα ναυσὶν ἔλαθον τοὺς ἐν Ἀβύδῳ Πελοποννησίους παραφυλάττοντας, καί-
τοι προειρημένου τοῖς ἐν τῇ Ἀβύδῳ ὑπὸ τοῦ φιλίου ἐπίπλου (τουτέστιν ὑπὸ τοῦ στόλου τοῦ μετὰ Μινδάρου,) ὅπως παραφυλάττωσι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ λαθεῖν αὐτοὺς ἐκπλευσάντας. SCHOL.

5. †ποιούμενοι†] This, I think, must be corrupt, and I should agree with Haack in proposing to read ποιουμένων. For the use of the genitive absolute in such cases being not readily understood by the copyists, and ποιουμένων having apparently no substantive with which to agree, it was unluckily altered into ποιούμενοι. The confusion in III. 53. ad fin. μὴ ἄλλοις χάριν φέροντες ἐπὶ διεγνωσμένην κρίσιν καθιστώμεθα, will hardly defend the common reading in the present instance, because ποιούμενοι will neither suit what comes before it nor what follows it.

8. †παρὰ τὸν Ἐλαιῶντα] “Qu. περί?” DOBREE. I think that περί is required here, as well as in VI. 57, 3, where the common reading is παρὰ τὸ Λεωκόριον. For the words cannot signify “are overtaken near Elæus;” if they are genuine, they must rather belong to πλέουσαι, “are overtaken while sailing by Elæus.”

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ταῖς τε ἐξ Ἀβύδου ζυμμιγείσαις καὶ ταῖς ἄλλαις ζυμπάσαις
ἐξ καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα πολιορκήσαντες Ἐλαιούντα ταύτην τὴν
ἡμέραν, ὥς οὐ προσεχώρει, ἀπέπλευσαν ἐς Ἀβυδον.

Οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ψευσθέντες τῶν σκοπῶν, καὶ οὐκ ἂν οἰό-
5 μνοι σφᾶς λαθεῖν τὸν παράπλου τῶν πολεμίων νεῶν, ἀλλὰ

The grand Athenian
fleet leaves Eresus in
haste, and proceeds
also to the Hellespont.

καθ' ἡσυχίαν τειχομαχοῦντες, ὥς ἦσθοντο, εὐθύς
ἀπολιπόντες τὴν Ἔρεσον κατὰ τάχος ἐβοήθουν
ἐς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον· καὶ δύο τε ναῦς τῶν

Πελοποννησίων αἰρούσιν, αἱ πρὸς τὸ πέλαγος τότε θρασύ-
10 τερον ἐν τῇ διώξει ἀπάρασαι περιέπεσον αὐτοῖς, καὶ ἡμέρα
ὔστερον ἀφικόμενοι ὀρμίζονται ἐς τὸν Ἐλαιούντα, καὶ τὰς ἐκ
τῆς Ἰμβρου ὅσαι κατέφυγον κομίζονται, καὶ ἐς τὴν ναυμαχίαν
πέντε ἡμέρας παρεσκευάζοντο. *CIV. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο ἐναν-

SEA FIGHT OFF
CYNOSSEMA,
15 in the Hellespont.
The Athenians obtain
the victory.
(104, 105.)

μάχουν τρόπῳ τοιῷδε. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι παρέπλεον
ἐπὶ κέρως ταξάμενοι παρ' αὐτὴν τὴν γῆν ἐπὶ
τῆς Σηστοῦ, οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι αἰσθόμενοι
ἐκ τῆς Ἀβύδου ἀντανήγον καὶ αὐτοί. καὶ ὥς 2

ἔγνωσαν ναυμαχήσοντας, παρέτειναν τὸ κέρας, οἱ μὲν Ἀθη-
ναῖοι παρὰ τὴν Χερσόνησον, ἀρξάμενοι ἀπὸ Ἰδάκου μέχρι
20 Ἀρριανῶν, νῆες ἐξ καὶ ἐβδομήκοντα, οἱ δ' αὖ Πελοποννήσιοι

2. ἐβδομήκοντα d. 3. προσεχώρουν e. ἐς] ὥς G.L.O.P.k.m. 5. λαθεῖν e.
7. ἀπολείποντες E.F. ἀπολείποντες H. 9. αἰρούσιν F. 11. ἀφικόμενοι A.E.
et pr. G. 13. ἡμέρας e. 15. ἐπὶ σηστοῦ d. 18. ναυμαχήσαντες E.F.H.
παρέτειναν A.B.F.H.P.T.V.d.i.k.m. corr. N. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri παρέτεινον.
19. ἰδακοῦ L.O.P. 20. ἀρριανῶν K. ἐβδομήκοντα A.B.E.F.H. correct. N. et V.
Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὀγδοήκοντα. οἱ—ὀγδοήκοντα] om. K.

2. ἐξ καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα] Mindarus had sailed from Miletus with 73 ships, (ch. 99, 1.) and the 16 which had been sent previously to the Hellespont, had now joined him; but two of his own fleet having been taken by the Athenians, (ch. 103, 2.) the sum total of his fleet should have been 87. One more must have been lost or disabled in some way not explained, so as to reduce the actual number to 86.

19. ἀπὸ Ἰδάκου μέχρι Ἀρριανῶν] Although nothing whatever is known of these places, yet, as the Athenians were

sailing in the direction of the Propontis from the Ægean, it would appear that Idacus was nearest the Ægean, and Arrhiani farther up the Hellespont, towards Sestus and the Propontis.

20. Ἀρριανῶν] De Idaco et Arrhiana silent veteres. WASS.

ἐξ καὶ ἐβδομήκοντα] The Athenians had arrived in the Hellespont from Lesbos with 62 ships: for Thrasybulus had set out from Samos with 55, Thrasybulus had joined him with five, and two more had been added to the number, when on their way home from the

ἀπὸ Ἀβύδου μέχρι Δαρδάνου, νῆες †ἐξ† καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα.
 3 κέρας δὲ τοῖς μὲν Πελοποννησίοις εἶχον τὸ μὲν δεξιὸν Συρα-
 κόσιοι, τὸ δ' ἕτερον αὐτὸς Μίνδαρος καὶ τῶν νεῶν αἱ ἄριστα
 πλέουσai, Ἀθηναίοις δὲ τὸ μὲν ἀριστερὸν Θρασύβουλος, ὁ δὲ
 Θρασύβουλος τὸ δεξιόν· οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι στρατηγοὶ ὥς ἕκαστοι 5
 4 διατάξαντο. ἐπείγομένων δὲ τῶν Πελοποννησίων πρότερόν
 τε ξυμμίξαι, καὶ κατὰ μὲν τὸ δεξιὸν τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὑπερ-
 σχόντες αὐτοὶ τῷ εὐωνύμῳ ἀποκλῆσαι τοῦ ἔξω αὐτοὺς ἔκ-
 πλου, εἰ δύναιτο, κατὰ δὲ τὸ μέσον ἐξῶσαι πρὸς τὴν γῆν
 οὐχ ἕκας οὖσαν, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι γνόντες, ἥ μὲν ἐβούλοντο ἀπο- 10
 φράσασθαι αὐτοὺς οἱ ἐναντίοι, ἀντεπεξῆγον καὶ περιεγίγνοντο
 τῷ πλῶ, τὸ δ' εὐώνυμον αὐτοῖς ὑπερεβεβλήκει ἤδη τὴν ἄκραν
 5 ἡ Κυνὸς σῆμα καλεῖται. τῷ δὲ μέσῳ, τοιούτου ξυμβαίνοντος,
 ἀσθενέσι καὶ διεσπασμέναις ταῖς ναυσὶ καθίσταντο, ἄλλως
 τε καὶ ἐλάσσοσι χρώμενοι τὸ πλῆθος, καὶ τοῦ χωρίου τοῦ 15

1. ἀπὸ A.B.C.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.d.e.g.i.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ὑπὸ T. vulgo ὡς ἀπὸ. ἐξ καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα] Ita de conjectura rescipsi. Conf. c. 103, 1. ὁκτώ καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα N.V. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ceteri (inter quos Bekk.) ὁκτὼ καὶ ἐξ-ήκοντα. 2. μὲν ante δεξιὸν om. B. 3. αὐτὸς ὁ μίνδαρος K. 4. τὸ δὲ δεξιὸν θρασύβουλος B. 5. ἕκαστα R. 6. ξυμμίξαντες L.O.k.m. pr. G. συμμίξαι K. καὶ] om. K. 7. τῷ εὐωνύμῳ αὐτοὶ V. ἀποκλῆσαι E.F.H.T. ἀποκλῆσαι Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἀποκλείσαι. αὐτοῖς A.E. 8. ἀποφράσασθαι ἐβούλοντο g. 9. ὑπερεβεβλήκει K. ὑπερεκβεβλήκει E.F.G.H.T.m. 10. συμβαίνοντος g. 11. διεσπαρμέναις g. καθίστανται e. 12. ἐλάττωσι B. et infra ἐλάττους.

Hellespont, (ch. 100, 5.) The Methymnæan ships, five in number, had been left at Lesbos. Then, since their arrival at the Hellespont, the Athenians had been joined by 14 ships, the remains of their squadron of 22 ships which had been stationed before at Sestos, (ch. 102.) So 62 + 14 = 76.

1. †ἐξ† καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα] See ch. 103, 1. The MSS. had inverted these numbers by reading ὁκτὼ καὶ ἐξήκοντα. The later editors, on the authority of one or two MSS., have corrected ἐξήκοντα into ὀγδοήκοντα. I have ventured also to alter ὁκτὼ into ἐξ, partly on the authority of ch. 103, 1, and partly because the whole corruption of the number in the MSS. seems to be in this manner more easily accounted for.

3. τῶν νεῶν αἱ ἄριστα] Vallam legisse

αἱ ἑ ἄριστα πλέουσai, suspicaretur aliquis ex ejus versione: nam reddit, *velocissimæ quinque naves*. F. PORT.

7. ὑπερσχόντες] This again is a confusion of the construction, for it should have been ὑπερσχόντων; but perhaps Thucydides wished to shew that the word was not coupled with ἐπείγομένων, and the words εἰ δύναιτο immediately following made him accommodate the nominative of the participle to them. If we substitute καὶ ὅπως ἀποκλῆσειαν for ἀποκλῆσαι, we shall see how the nominative case found its way into the sentence. Compare V. 41, 2. ἐπειτα δ' οὐκ ἐόντων Λακεδαιμονίων—ἀλλ'—ἐτοιμοὶ εἶναι, and the note there. Compare also V. 50, 1. ἀναβάντες, and the note.

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περὶ τὸ Κυνὸς σῆμα ὀξείαν καὶ γωνιάδῃ τὴν περιβολὴν
 ἔχοντος, ὥστε τὰ ἐν τῷ ἐπέκεινα αὐτοῦ γιγνόμενα μὴ κά-
 τοπτα εἶναι. CV. προσπεσόντες οὖν οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι
 κατὰ τὸ μέσον ἐξέωσάν τε ἐς τὸ ξηρὸν τὰς ναῦς τῶν Ἀθη-
 ναίων, καὶ ἐς τὴν γῆν ἐπεξέβησαν, τῷ ἔργῳ πολὺ περισχόν-
 τες. ἀμῦναι δὲ τῷ μέσῳ οὐθ' οἱ περὶ τὸν Θρασύβουλον ἀπὸ
 τοῦ δεξιοῦ ὑπὸ πλήθους τῶν ἐπικειμένων νεῶν ἐδύναντο, οὐθ'
 οἱ περὶ τὸν Θράσυλον ἀπὸ τοῦ εὐωνύμου· ἀφανές τε γὰρ ἦν
 διὰ τὴν ἄκραν τὸ Κυνὸς σῆμα, καὶ ἅμα οἱ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ
 10 ἄλλοι οὐκ ἐλάσσους ἐπιτεταγμένοι εἶργον αὐτοὺς, πρὶν οἱ
 Πελοποννήσιοι διὰ τὸ κρατήσαντες ἀδεῶς ἄλλοι ἄλλην ναῦν
 διώκειν ἥρξαντο μέρει τινὶ σφῶν ἀτακτότεροι γενέσθαι.
 γνόντες δὲ οἱ περὶ τὸν Θρασύβουλον, τὰς ἐπὶ σφίσιν αὐτῶν
 ἐπεχούσας, παυσάμενοι τῆς ἐπεξαγωγῆς ἤδη τοῦ κέρως καὶ
 15 ἐπαναστρέψαντες, εὐθὺς ἡμύναντό τε καὶ τρέπουσι, καὶ τὰς

1. τὸ] τοῦ K.d. γωνιάδῃ E.F. 2. ὥς τὰ g. ἐπέκεινα F. ἐπ' ἐκείνῳ
 A.H.T. ἐπ' ἐκεῖνα K. γιγνόμενα] om. Thomas M. v. κάτοπτα. κατοπίν d.i.
 5. ἐπέβησαν e. 6. τὸν] om. K.N. 7. ἀπὸ τοῦ πλήθους R.f. 8. τὸν] om. K.V.e.
 ἀφανέστερα γὰρ A.E.F. ἀφανέστερον γὰρ H.T. 9. τὸ] τοῦ A.E.F.H.d.i. δ T.
 11. ἄλλοι] ἄλλῃ K. 12. διώκοντες A.B.F.H.T.V. et correct. N. Poppo. Goell.
 σφῶν αὐτῶν K. ἀτακτότερον H.T.d.i. 14. ἐπεχούσας d.i. ἔτι ἐχούσας A.E.
 F.H. et γρ. B. ἔτι ἐπεχούσας. παυσάμενοι ἤδη τῆς ἐπ. P. 15. ἡμύναντο B.L.O.
 i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἡμύνοντο. καὶ τὰς] om. d.

13. γνόντες δὲ οἱ περὶ τὸν Θρασύβουλον,
 κ. τ. λ.] The common stopping of this
 sentence makes it signify, "that Thra-
 sybulus and the right squadron of
 "the Athenian fleet, observing a pause
 "in the advance of the ships that were
 "attacking them in particular, discon-
 "tinued their lateral movement along
 "the coast, and faced about and re-
 "pelled the enemy." But then it is a
 question, what should have made the
 enemy pause? Had it been the centre
 of the Peloponnesian fleet which was
 falling into disorder from the haste of
 their pursuit, and had the Athenians
 been threatening to take advantage of
 this confusion, then we could under-
 stand the more advanced ships waiting
 for those which were behind them, as
 in the engagement off Naupactus in

the early part of the war, (II. 91, 5.)
 But there was no reason why the left
 of the Peloponnesian fleet should pause
 in their attack on the Athenian right,
 because their centre was pursuing the
 Athenian centre in some disorder. On
 the other hand, if we place a comma
 after Θρασύβουλον, with Haack, Poppo,
 and Dobree, the sense is perfectly clear.
 "When Thrasybulus observed the dis-
 "order of the enemy's centre, he im-
 "mediately made a vigorous attack on
 "the ships of their left, which were
 "particularly opposed to him, and hav-
 "ing beaten them, he then proceeded
 "to attack their centre also." Ἐπε-
 χούσας is rightly explained by the Scho-
 liast, ἐφεδρευούσας. Compare Herodot.
 IX. 59, 1. ἐπέχε ἐπὶ Λακεδαιμονίους.

κατὰ τὸ νικῆσαν τῶν Πελοποννησίων μέρος ὑπολαβόντες πεπλανημένας ἔκοπτόν τε καὶ ἐς φόβον τὰς πλείους ἀμαχεὶ καθίστασαν. οἱ τε Συρακόσιοι ἐτύγχανον καὶ αὐτοὶ ἤδη τοῖς περὶ τὸν Θράσυλον ἐνδεδωκότες καὶ μᾶλλον ἐς φυγὴν ὀρμήσαντες, ἐπειδὴ καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἐώρων. CVI. γεγενημένης 5

Great moral effect of this victory on the minds of the Athenians.

δὲ τῆς τροπῆς, καὶ καταφυγόντων τῶν Πελοποννησίων πρὸς τὸν †Μεῖδιον† μάλιστα ποταμὸν τὸ πρῶτον, ὕστερον δὲ ἐς Ἄβυδον, ναῦς μὲν ὀλίγας ἔλαβον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι (στενὸς γὰρ ὢν ὁ Ἑλλησποντος βραχείας τὰς ἀποφυγὰς τοῖς ἐναντίοις παρείχε), τὴν 10 μέντοι νίκην ταύτην τῆς ναυμαχίας ἐπικαιροτάτην δὴ ἔσχον. 2 φοβούμενοι γὰρ τέως τὸ τῶν Πελοποννησίων ναυτικὸν διὰ τε τὰ κατὰ βραχὺ σφάλματα καὶ διὰ τὴν ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ ξυμφορὰν, ἀπηλλάγησαν τοῦ σφᾶς τε αὐτοὺς καταμέμφεσθαι καὶ 3 τοὺς πολεμίους ἔτι ἀξίους του ἐς τὰ ναυτικὰ νομίζειν. ναῦς 15 μέντοι τῶν ἐναντίων λαμβάνουσι Χίας μὲν ὀκτὼ, Κορινθίας δὲ πέντε, Ἀμπρακιώτιδας δὲ δύο καὶ Βοιωτίας δύο, Λευκαδίων δὲ καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Συρακοσίων καὶ Πελληνέων 4 μίαν ἐκάστων· αὐτοὶ δὲ πεντεκαίδεκα ναῦς ἀπολλύασι. στή-

1. κατὰ] om. i. τὸ] τῶν C.K.e.i. τὸ τῶν G.d.k. νικησάντων C.G.K. d.e.i.k.m. ὑπολαμβάνοντες A.F.H.N.O.R.T.V. et corr. G. 2. τοὺς d.i. 4. ἐκδεδωκότες d.i. καὶ ante μᾶλλον om. i. ante τοὺς om. e. ὀρμίσαντες E.F. 7. μεῖδιον A.B.E.F.H. et γρ. N. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πύδιον. 10. βραχείας καὶ τὰς i. 11. ταύτης C. δὴ ἔσχον] διέσχον A.E.F.H.T. 12. φοβούμενοι τε γὰρ B. τὸ] om. K. διὰ τε τὰλλα τὰ βραχὺ d.i. 13. τῇ] om. d.i. 15. τοῦ vulgo et Haack. om. i. του ex emendatione Dukeri receperunt Goell. Poppo. Bekk. 17. καὶ] om. P. καὶ βοιωτίας δύο om. B. 18. πελληνέων B.N.V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πελληναίων. Conf. II. 9, 2, 3. VIII. 3, 2. 19. δεκαπέντε e. ἀπολλύουσι V.g.e.f.

7. †τὸν Μεῖδιον†] Nothing is known of this river, whether we prefer the reading Μεῖδιον or Πύδιον. Poppo supposes it to be the same with that which Strabo calls "Rhodius." (XIII. 1, 28.)

Πύδιον] Fluvium eundem esse existimat Hobbesius, quem Ῥόδιον appellat Strabo. Huds. Nescio, an huc spectet Hesychius: Πύθιον τὸ ὕδωρ. Θουκυδίδης. Sic et Phavorinus. forte legendum Πύδιον τὸ ὕδωρ. Πύθης flu-

men in *Pisidia* agnoscit Steph. de *Pydio* silent Geographi. Circa Cynossema est Ῥόδιος ποταμός, ut ex Homero observavit Strabo, nunc, inquit Hesychius, Δάρδανος. WASS.

18. Λακεδαιμονίων] Hos omittit Diodorus Siculus XIII. p. 351. et pro Πελληναίων non recte habet Παλληναίων. Vide Thucydidem VIII. 3, 2. et quæ ad IV. 120, 1, 3. dicta sunt. Paullo post pro πεντεκαίδεκα Diodorus πέντε. Duk.

HELLESPONT. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 3.

σαντες δὲ τροπαῖον ἐπὶ τῇ ἄκρᾳ οὐ τὸ Κυνὸς σῆμα, καὶ τὰ ναυάγια προσαγαγόμενοι, καὶ νεκροὺς τοῖς ἐναντίοις ὑποσπόνδους ἀποδόντες, ἀπέστειλαν καὶ ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας τριήρη ἄγγελον τῆς νίκης. οἱ δὲ ἀφικομένης τῆς νεῶς, καὶ ἀνέλ-
5 πιστον τὴν εὐτυχίαν ἀκούσαντες ἐπὶ τε ταῖς περὶ τὴν Εὐβοίαν ἄρτι ξυμφοραῖς καὶ κατὰ τὴν στάσιν γεγενημέναις, πολὺ ἐπερρώσθησαν, καὶ ἐνόμισαν σφίσιν ἔτι δυνατὰ εἶναι τὰ πράγματα, ἣν προθύμως ἀντιλαμβάνονται, περιγενέσθαι.

10 CVII. Μετὰ δὲ τὴν ναυμαχίαν ἡμέρα τετάρτη ὑπὸ σπουδῆς ἐπισκευάσαντες τὰς ναῦς οἱ ἐν τῇ Σηστῶ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἔπλεον ἐπὶ Κύζικον ἀφεστηκυῖαν· καὶ κατιδόντες κατὰ Ἀρπάγιον καὶ Πρίαπον τὰς ἀπὸ τοῦ Βυζαντίου ὀκτὼ ναῦς ὁρμούσας, ἐπιπλεύ-
15 σαντες, καὶ μάχῃ κρατήσαντες τοὺς ἐν τῇ γῇ, ἔλαβον τὰς ναῦς. ἀφικόμενοι δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν Κύζικον ἀτείχι- στον θῶσαν προσηγάγοντο πάλιν, καὶ χρήματα ἀνέπραξαν. ἔπλευσαν δὲ ἐν τούτῳ καὶ οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι ἐκ τῆς Ἀβύδου 3

2. προσαγόμενοι A.E.F.H.K.P.T. καὶ νεκροὺς B.C.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.e. f.g.i.k. Poppo. Bekk. 2. vulgo καὶ τοὺς νεκρούς. τοὺς ἐναντίους R. 3. τριῆρι E.F.H.T.g. 6. μετὰ O. γεγενημένοις f. 11. τῇ accessit ex A.B.K.L.O.d.g. Goell. Bekk. uncis inclusit Poppo. 12. ἔπλεον A.B.E.F.H.T.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐπέπλεον. 13. κατὰ] om. d. πρίαπον L.O.P. τὰς ἀπὸ Βυζαντίου τὰς ὀκτὼ K. 16. καὶ] om. K.e. κύζικον καὶ ἀτείχιστον B. 17. προσηγάγοντο καὶ πάλιν K. ἀνέπραξαν K. ἔπραξαν f.g. 18. δὲ καὶ ἐν E.F. τῆς] τοῦ g.

2. τὰ ναυάγια προσαγαγόμενοι] Valla vertit, *attractis naufragiis*. Adnotat ibi Stephanus: *Et sibi vendicatis naufragiis. sequendo Scholiasten Gr. qui προσαγαγόμενοι εἰσὶν ἰδιωσάμενοι*. Non male Valla. Ἀνελίσθαι et ἀνελκύσαι τὰ ναυάγια alibi dicit Thucydides. Προσαγαγέσθαι pro *adtrahere* e Platone adfert Stephanus. Quod etiam de iis dicitur, qui vi et inviti compelluntur ad aliquid faciendum. Thucyd. III. 63, 3. et VI. 54, 3. DUKER.

8. περιγενέσθαι] Ἐνόμισαν σφίσιν ἔτι δυνατὰ εἶναι τὰ πράγματα περιγενέσθαι, idem est, ac si dixisset ἔτι δυνατὸν εἶναι σφῶν τὰ πράγματα περιγενέσθαι· quam

sententiam in interpretatione Latina expressit Portus. Sic III. 86, 5. Πρόπειράν τε ποιοῦμενοι εἰ σφίσιν δυνατὰ εἶη τὰ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ πράγματα υποχείρια γενέσθαι. Dativis porro αὐτῶ, αὐτοῖς, σφίσιν, quam plurimis locis ita utitur Thucydides. VII. 31, 5. Δέκα ναῦς τὰς ἄριστα σφίσιν πλεούσας. Vide ad III. 98, 1. DUKER.

13. κατὰ Ἀρπάγιον] See Strabo XIII. 1, 11. ἐν δὲ τῇ μεθωρίᾳ τῆς Κυζικηνῆς καὶ τῆς Πριαπηνῆς ἐστὶ τὰ Ἀρπαγία τόπος, ἐξ οὗ τὸν Γανυμήδην μυθεύουσιν ἡρπάχθαι.

14. ὀκτὼ ναῦς] See ch. 80, 4.

IONIA. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

ἐπὶ τὸν Ἐλαιούντα, καὶ τῶν σφετέρων νεῶν τῶν αἰχμαλώτων
 ὅσαι ἦσαν ὑγιεῖς ἐκομίσαντο, (τὰς δὲ ἄλλας Ἐλαιούσιοι
 κατέκαυσαν,) καὶ ἐς τὴν Εὐβοίαν ἀπέπεμψαν Ἱπποκράτη καὶ
 Ἐπικλέα κομμούντας τὰς ἐκείθεν ναῦς.

CVIII. Κατέπλευσε δὲ ὑπὸ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους τούτους 5
 καὶ ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης ταῖς τρισὶ καὶ δέκα ναυσὶν ἀπὸ τῆς Καύ-
 νου καὶ Φασήλιδος ἐς τὴν Σάμον, ἀγγέλλων
 ὅτι τὰς τε Φοινίσσας ναῦς ἀποστρέψει Πελο-
 ποννησίοις ὥστε μὴ ἐλθεῖν, καὶ τὸν Τισσαφέρ-
 2 νην ὅτι φίλον πεποιήκοι μᾶλλον Ἀθηναίοις ἢ πρότερον. καὶ 10
 πληρώσας ναῦς ἐννέα πρὸς αἷς εἶχεν, Ἀλικαρνασέας τε πολλὰ
 χρήματα ἐξέπραξε καὶ Κῶν ἐτείχισε. ταῦτα δὲ πράξας καὶ
 ἄρχοντα ἐν τῇ Κῷ καταστήσας πρὸς τὸ μετόπωρον ἦδη
 3 ἐς τὴν Σάμον κατέπλευσε. Καὶ ὁ Τισσαφέρνης ἀπὸ τῆς
 Ἀσπένδου, ὡς ἐπύθετο τὰς τῶν Πελοποννησίων ναῦς ἐκ 15
 τῆς Μιλήτου ἐς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον πεπλευκυίας, ἀναξέυξας
 4 ἤλαυνεν ἐπὶ τῆς Ἰωνίας. ὄντων δὲ τῶν Πελοποννησίων ἐν
 τῷ Ἑλλησπόντῳ, Ἀντάνδριοι (εἰσὶ δὲ Αἰολῆς) παρακομισά-
 μενοι ἐκ τῆς Ἀβύδου πεζῇ διὰ τῆς Ἰδης τοῦ ὄρους ὀπλίτας
 ἐσηγάγοντο ἐς τὴν πόλιν, ὑπὸ Ἀρσάκου τοῦ Πέρσου, Τις- 20
 σαφέρνους ὑπάρχου, ἀδικούμενοι, ὅσπερ καὶ Δηλίους τοὺς

1. τῶν] om. i. καὶ τῶν Reiskius. 3. Ἱπποκράτη F.H.T. Goell. Bekk. Ἱππο-
 κράτη[v] Poppo. ceteri Ἱπποκράτην. 5. τοὺς χρόνους d.i. 7. φασηλίδος
 F.H.T. Goell. φασιλίδος K. 8. τε] om. E.F.H.T.e. ἀποστρέψει A.B.F.H.
 T.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀποτρέψη V. ceteri ἀποτρέψει. τοῖς πελοποννησίοις B.
 10. πεποιήκει μᾶλλον A.E.F.H.N.R.T.V. μᾶλλον πεποιήκει G.P.d.e.f.g.i.k.m.
 μᾶλλον πεποιήκοι L.O. 11. ἀλικαρνασέας B.H.R.T.V.i.k.m. Bekk. 2. Poppo.
 ἀλικαρνασέας F. vulgo ἀλικαρνασέας. 12. ἐπραξε L.O.P.d.e.g.i.k.m. pr. G.
 κῶν] τὴν κῶ N.V. οὐκ L.O.P.g. ἐτείχισε A.B.E.F.H.T.d.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 ἐτείχιζε G. vulgo ἐτείχιζε. δε] om. B. καὶ ἄρχοντα B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. καὶ
 ἄρχοντας R.i. vulgo ἄρχοντας. 13. πρὸς τε τὸ A.F.H.T. μεθόπορον E. μεθώ-
 πορον F. 15. ἀσπενδίδου e. 16. πεπλευκῶς f. ἀναξέυξας] om. P. 17. τῆς
 ἰωνίας A.B.F.H.L.O.R.V.d.e.f.g.k.m. correct. N. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 ὑπὸ τῆς ἰωνίας T. vulgo τοὺς Ἴωνας. δὲ καὶ τῶν K. 18. ἀν. hactenus k.
 20. ἐσήγαγον C. ἀρσάκου A.B.E.F.H.T.d.e.f.i.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 cum Valla. ἀρσάκου L.O.P.g. ἀσκού K. ἀστακού V. vulgo ἀστάκου. 21. ὅσ-
 περ A.E.F.

1. τῶν σφετέρων νεῶν τῶν αἰχμαλώ- whence they had set out before the
 των] That is, the ships taken at the action.

the battle of Cynossema, which the Athe- 6. ταῖς τρισὶ καὶ δέκα ναυσὶν] See
 nians had left at Elæus, the place ch. 88.

IONIA. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

Ἀτραμύντιον κατοικήσαντας, ὅτε ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων Δήλου καθάρσεως ἔνεκα ἀνέστησαν, ἔχθραν προσποιησάμενος ἄδελον, καὶ ἐπαγγείλας στρατιὰν αὐτῶν τοῖς βελτίστοις, ἐξαγαγὼν ὡς ἐπὶ φιλία καὶ ξυμμαχία, τηρήσας ἀριστοποιουμένους καὶ 5 περιστήσας τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ κατηκόντισε. φοβούμενοι οὖν αὐτὸν 5 διὰ τοῦτο τὸ ἔργον, μήποτε καὶ περὶ σφᾶς τι παρανομήσῃ, καὶ ἄλλα ἐπιβάλλοντος αὐτοῦ ἃ φέρειν οὐκ ἠδύναντο, ἐκβάλλουσι τοὺς φρουροὺς αὐτοῦ ἐκ τῆς ἀκροπόλεως.

CIX. Ὁ δὲ Τισσαφέρνης, αἰσθόμενος καὶ τοῦτο τῶν 10 Πελοποννησίων τὸ ἔργον, καὶ οὐ μόνον τὸ ἐν Μιλήτῳ καὶ
Tissaphernes resolves to follow the Peloponnesians to the Hellespont, and to reconcile himself to them, if possible. He arrives at Ephesus Κνίδῳ (καὶ ἐνταῦθα γὰρ αὐτοῦ ἐξεπεπτώκεσαν οἱ φρουροί), διαβεβλήσθαι τε νομίσας αὐτοῖς σφόδρα, καὶ δέισας μὴ καὶ ἄλλο τι ἔτι βλάπτωσι, καὶ ἅμα ἀχθόμενος εἰ Φαρνάβαζος ἐξ 15 ἐλάσσονος χρόνου καὶ δαπάνης δεξάμενος αὐτοὺς κατορθώσει τι μᾶλλον τῶν πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, πορεύεσθαι διανοεῖτο πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου, ὅπως μέμνηται τε τῶν περὶ τὴν Ἀντανδρον γεγεννημένων, καὶ τὰς διαβολὰς καὶ περὶ τῶν Φοινισσῶν νεῶν 20 καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ὡς εὐπρεπέστατα ἀπολογήσεται. καὶ ἀφικό-

1. ἀτραμύντιον N.V. ἀτραμύντιον G. ἀτραμύντιον f. ἀτράμυντον d. ἀδραμύντιον E.F.H.T. ἀδραμύντιον A. ἀδραμύντιον B. κατοικήσαντας A.B.F.H.T.f. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo οἰκήσαντας. 2. ἀνέστησαν ἔνεκα f. προσποιησάμενος V. 3. στρατείας Ἄem. Portus. τοὺς βελτίστους f. 5. περιστάσας C. τοὺς] τοῦ G. 6. περὶ] om. O. παρανομήσῃ E. 7. αὐτοῦ] om. C. ἠδύναντο f. ἐδύναντο Bekk. 10. τῷ ἐν E.F.H.T. τῶν ἐν C.G.f. ἐν τῇ μιλήτῳ A.C.F.G.L. N.O.P.T.V.d.f.g.i. Haack. 11. κνίδῳ f. ἐνταῦθα] om. i. ἐξεπεπτώκεσαν αὐτοῦ K.e. 12. αὐτοὺς E.F.H.L.O.P.R.T.f.g. et corr. G. Haack. 13. σφοδρὸς R. μὴ καὶ] καὶ om. E. μὴ δι' ἄλλο i. ἄλλῳ K. ἄλλως R. ἔτι βλάπτωσι B.E.F.H.T.e. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. βλάπτωσι A. vulgo ἐπιβλάπτωσι. 15. ἐλάττονος B. 16. τῶν] om. d.i. τοὺς] om. e. 18. μέμνηται d.i. τε] τε A.B.E.F.H.N.T.V.d.f.i. τὸν Ἀντανδρον i. 19. διαβολὰς ἀπόσῃται καὶ L.N.O.P.R.V.f.g.m. margo G. περὶ] om. P. 20. ὡς] om. Bekk. ἀπολογήσονται P. ἀπολογήσεται N.V. καὶ—hactenus d.

1. Ἀτραμύντιον] See V. 1.
 2. ἔχθραν—ἄδελον] Pretending that he had a quarrel which he did not yet wish to declare openly, and in which he should need their services.

10. τὸ ἐν Μιλήτῳ] See ch. 84, 4.
 12. διαβεβλήσθαι—αὐτοῖς] "That he had incurred their ill opinion, and consequent dislike." Compare III. 109, 2. VIII. 88. Herodot. V. 97, 1.

IONIA. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

μενος πρῶτον ἐς Ἑφεσον, θυσίαν ἐποιήσατο τῇ Ἀρτέμιδι.

* * * * * [ὅταν ὁ μετὰ τοῦτο τὸ θέρος χειμῶν τελευτήσῃ,
[The history here ends abruptly.] ἐν καὶ εἴκοστὸν ἔτος πληροῦται.]

2. ὅταν—πληροῦται] om. i.

It can hardly be necessary to endeavour to prove the genuineness of the eighth book of the History of Thucydides. Marcellinus, and the anonymous author of his Life, while they mention that some had denied it to be the work of Thucydides, yet notice the notion only to refute it. Nor does it appear to rest upon a single substantial ground; for the internal evidence is decisive in favour of the genuineness of the book, and there is no external testimony whatever against it. The elements of speeches are to be seen in ch. 27, 45, 46, 76; and it is evident that the work was suddenly interrupted, as it ends in the middle of a year, and without any natural conclusion. But it is impossible for any one who is familiar with the History of Thucydides to mistake either the tone of his mind, or the character of his language. There is the same impartiality, the same clear and calm view of all political transactions, so different from the strong party prejudices of Xenophon. And there is the same language substantially, although as the matter of the work was left incomplete, so the language also has been less corrected in this book than in the earlier parts of the History.

MEMOIR

ON

THE MAP OF SYRACUSE.

IN the map of Syracuse which accompanies this volume, the reader will find an exact and lively delineation of the natural features of the spot, and of the actual state of the roads, buildings, and ruins. It seemed to me that such a map was far too valuable to be tampered with on mere conjecture; and therefore I have published it exactly as it came into my hands; and have given on the small accompanying sketch such a view of the operations of the Athenians described by Thucydides, as appears to me to be most in accordance with his narrative, and with the nature of the ground.

The map will be further illustrated by the half panorama of the present town and port of Syracuse. The view was taken on board of a ship lying at anchor within the harbour, and gives a good idea of the mouth of the harbour between Plemmyrium and the extreme point of Ortygia. And from the way in which *Ætna* is seen to rise over the near horizon, the reader will learn to estimate justly the low elevation of *Epipolæ*, and the neighbouring heights, of which, from the frequent mention of their cliffs and natural strength, we are sometimes led to form an exaggerated notion.

Those who have any knowledge of geology will understand at once the character of the hills round Syracuse, when it is mentioned that they consist of a tertiary limestone, very closely resembling the *calcaire grossier* of the neighbourhood of Paris. This limestone frequently breaks away into little cliffs on the sides of the hills; of no great height indeed, but quite precipitous; and those who remember the broken ground of the *Butte de Chaumont*, close to Paris, will have no very inadequate idea of the cliffs of *Epipolæ*.

The following examination of the Athenian operations before Syracuse will be divided into five parts. The first will embrace the operations of the autumn of the year 415; the landing effected in the great harbour, and the subsequent battle. The second will include all that took place from the

landing at Thapsus, in the spring of 414, to the arrival of Gylippus. The third will carry on the story to the arrival of the second Athenian armament under Demosthenes and Eurymedon. The fourth will comprise the night attack on Epipolæ, and the subsequent events to the commencement of the Athenian retreat. And the fifth will examine the operations of the retreat itself, ending with the surrender of Nicias in the valley of the Assinarus.

I.

Autumn of 415 B. C. [Olymp. 91. 2.]

Landing of the Athenians in the great harbour.—Battle with the Syracusans.

Thucyd. VI. 65—71.

The spot where the Athenians encamped on their first landing is ascertained without difficulty. It is described as being "near the temple of Olympian Jupiter," (VI. 64, 1.) as being "in a line with the temple," (VI. 65, 2.) that is, at the point on the coast nearest to the temple; and as having some "cliffs" in its immediate neighbourhood, (VI. 66, 1.) There is no doubt then that the landing was effected a little to the southward of the mouth of the Anapus; and the position in which the Athenians encamped was between the marshes and the cliff which terminates the ridge of the Olympiæum. Both their flanks were thus secured, for the cliffs were too abrupt to allow the cavalry from the Olympiæum to attack the Athenians without first descending into the valley by the road to Helorus, and so advancing not on the flank of the enemy, but directly in front of them.

The situation of Dascon, (VI. 66, 2.) can only be determined generally. We know that it was at the bottom of the harbour, and probably it stood near the northern extremity of the bay of Madalena, where the ridge of the Olympiæum comes down to the shore, and forms a cliff immediately along the water's edge. The fortification spoken of by Thucydides seems to have been designed to cover the fleet against an attack on the land side, and was probably carried along the high ground so as to check an enemy advancing from the Olympiæum along the level of the ridge. And the bridge over the Anapus which the Athenians destroyed was apparently at no great distance from the mouth of the river; it being the object of Nicias to oblige the enemy to attack him only on his front, that is, by advancing from the Olympiæum.

The "road to Helorus" (VI. 66, 3. 70, 4.) passed apparently by the Olympiæum, and was carried over the low ground of the valley upon a raised causeway. This I infer from the manner in which Thucydides speaks of it, saying, that the Syracusans, finding the Athenians unwilling to engage, "retreated, and crossed the road to Helorus, and then halted for the night." (66, 3.) And again, after the battle, we find that the

Syracusans rallied on this same road. The crossing the road to Helorus would have been hardly worth noticing, had it not formed a marked line, capable of serving as a defence for an army stationed behind it. But we must suppose that the Syracusans crossed the road again when they saw the enemy advancing on the following morning; for they evidently fought with it in their rear, and made it their rallying point when they were beaten. It was by this road also that they fell back into the city, having first sent a party to move along it, in the opposite direction, to the Olympiæum, in order to occupy the temple, which their retreat into Syracuse would otherwise have left at the mercy of the enemy.

It is a question whether the battle was fought on the right or left bank of the Anapus. I think it must have been on the right bank, as no mention is made of the Athenians repairing the bridge which they had destroyed, and the bridge on the road to Helorus, by which the Syracusans crossed it, was not within their reach. The Syracusans too stationed their cavalry on the right of their army; that is, if the battle was fought on the right bank of the Anapus, on the firm ground away from the river, and under the ridge of the Olympiæum; but on the other supposition, it must have been in the low ground nearest to the river, where cavalry could scarcely act.

Thus, up to the time of the battle, the Olympiæum seems to have been the base of the operations of the Syracusans; but this they abandoned after their defeat, and retired into the city; so that it then became necessary to secure the Olympiæum with a garrison of its own, as the army would be no longer at hand to cover it.

II.

Spring and early summer of 414 B. C.

The Athenians land at Thapsus, and occupy Epipolæ: their operations up to the time of the arrival of Gylippus.

Thucyd. VI. 96—103.

As the operations during this part of the siege were mostly carried on above Syracuse, on the heights of Epipolæ, it will be best to give, in the first place, a general description of the face of the ground; which I owe to my friend, Mr. Stanley, of University College.

I. The rock on which the present city of Syracuse is built rises above the level of the ground immediately without it; like the rock on which the modern town of Tarentum stands, and which in ancient times was the citadel. Thus a considerable part at least of what Thucydides calls ἡ ἑξω πᾶλις, VI. 3, 2, lay almost on the level of the sea, between the rock of Ortygia on one side and the rising ground of Epipolæ on the other.

II. The range of Epipolæ is a long, low wall of broad table land, extending from the mountains of Hybla to the sea, and dividing the plain of Thapsus from the plain of Syracuse, just as a similar wall divides the plain of Catana from that of Thapsus. From the flat surface of Acradina up to the highest point of Belvedere, (Euryelus, or nearly so,) the ascent is so gradual as to be almost imperceptible, except where it is broken by four decided slopes of rock.

The first and lowest of these is the rocky ground about the theatre. (See the map.) A very little way west of the theatre is a street hewn out of the rock, and tombs in the rock on each side, like those outside the precincts of Delphi. This would seem to shew that the east end of this street, near the theatre, formed the limit of the ancient town; the streets of tombs being immediately without the walls, as at Pompeii, as in the tombs of the Appian way at Rome, those along the Piraic road at Athens, and the road near the gates of Corcyra, mentioned by Xenoph. Hellen. VI. 2, 20. The street of tombs at Syracuse issues in an open table flat, which continues over long fields covered with stones, and traces of ruts, and foundations of houses in the rock, till it comes to the second step or break, at the spot marked on the map "Latomiaë," a small quarry, called "of Philoxenus," in the face of a low, but conspicuous hill.

From this, a series of undulations brings you to the third step marked "Mongibellisi," where on three or four craggy eminences are the remains of well-built stone walls, with a long subterranean passage beneath, much resembling in general appearance the fortress at Eleutheræ, in Attica.

The fourth and highest step is the conical rock of the telegraph of Belvedere; seen for at least twenty miles on the road to Catania. Here the range of Epipolæ abruptly ends; and an undulating gap ensues between it and the range of the Hyblæan hills, (Monte del Bosco.) This gap is evidently the only direct outlet into the plain of Thapsus for an army enclosed in the plain of Syracuse by the long wall of Epipolæ, though other valleys running up into the Hyblæan hills would offer escape into the interior. Here the cliffs towards the plain vary from ten to twenty feet, and the descent is still through a narrow lane winding amongst them. See VII. 44, 8.

From Mongibellisi to the theatre there still exists an ancient subterranean tunnel of water, marked in the map as *aqueducts*; and the only very marked traces of ancient walls are between the Latomiaë of Philoxenus and Mongibellisi.

This account I have given in Mr. Stanley's own words, and its clearness is so great, that I could scarcely gain a more lively notion of the ground from personal observation. And thus we are in possession of all the existing data which can help us to understand the narrative of Thucydides; yet difficulties remain which it seems impossible fully to remove.

Labdalum, Mr. Stanley thinks, must be placed at Mongibellisi, and not at Belvedere: and the conical hill of Belvedere he supposes to be Euryelus. Both these positions will suit the narrative of Thucydides perfectly; but the situation of Hexapylum, so often mentioned by Livy in his account of the Roman siege of Syracuse, is extremely perplexing. Mr. Hughes, (*Travels in Sicily, &c.*) places it at Mongibellisi; yet Hexapylum was clearly the limit of the city even as enlarged by Dionysius; and if Euryelus was at Belvedere, it must have been *without* the city, whereas Livy describes it (XXV. 25.) as *within* it, though at its extremity; “*tumulus est in extrema parte urbis, versus a mari.*”

This question, however, need not concern us here. It will be sufficient to say, that when the Athenians arrived before Syracuse, the city, properly speaking, did not extend beyond the site of the theatre, or the first step in the ascent of Epipolæ from the level of the plain. But beyond this there was a fortified barrier running apparently parallel to the city wall, at a certain distance without it; which had been constructed by the Syracusans for the purpose of enlarging their line of defence, and obliging the enemy to lengthen their circumvallation in proportion. This barrier, *προτείχισμα*, was carried probably on the level ground above the cliffs by the theatre, and it included within it what Thucydides calls τὸν Τεμενίτην, whether he means the statue of Apollo Temenites, or, as others think, a quarter called Temenites from its neighbourhood to the sacred ground of Apollo. But how far the inclosure was carried from the edge of the cliffs, in other words, how high it reached up the slope of Epipolæ, we have no information to determine.

The Athenians then sailed from Catana in the spring of 414 B. C. under cover of the night, and landed about daybreak opposite a place called Leon, “which is distant from Epipolæ,” says Thucydides, “six or seven stadia.” According to our present MSS. of Livy, Leon was five Roman miles distant from Hexapylum, XXIV. 39. ad fin.: a hopeless contradiction, if the text be right; but Mr. Böttcher, of Dresden, has corrected it to “II millia passuum,” supposing that the U which marks the distance in some of the MSS. is a corruption of II, and not of V. (quinque.) It is difficult to find any point on the coast which is not more than six or seven stadia from Epipolæ, if that name be meant to express the ascent by Euryelus; but if Thucydides meant that Leon was only six or seven stadia from the nearest point of the ridge of Epipolæ, and not from the point where the Athenians actually ascended, the statement may be tolerably correct.

The Syracusans, aware of the importance of the position of Epipolæ, had intended to secure the approaches to it; τὰς προσβάσεις (VI. 96, 1.) These, as we have seen, were the openings in the cliff at different points by which the ridge might be ascended, and particularly the ascent by Euryelus, where the roads, both from the plain of Thapsus and from that

of Syracuse, met in the gap already mentioned, just below the hill of Belvedere. But, from some neglect, the approaches had not been secured; and the Athenians ascended from the plain of Thapsus unobserved, and entered upon the ridge of Epipolæ by Euryelus, while the Syracusans were reviewing their men on the banks of the Anapus, in the plain on the south of the city.

The Syracusans, surprised by this sudden appearance of the enemy on the heights, hastened from the banks of the Anapus to attack them. The distance from the low ground to the Athenian position was not less than twenty-five stadia, that is, nearly two miles and three quarters. This corresponds exceedingly well with the distance from the lower part of the course of the Anapus to Euryelus, assuming that the roads in old times, like the actual roads marked on the map, could not go in a perfectly straight line. The Syracusans were defeated, and fell back into the city; and the Athenians on the following day, after having ineffectually descended the slope of Epipolæ towards Syracuse, to try to provoke the enemy to battle, returned to their former position, and built a fort at Labdalum, "on the highest part of the cliffs of Epipolæ," says Thucydides, "looking towards Megara."

Labdalum, according to Mr. Stanley, must have stood, not on Belvedere, as I had formerly placed it, but at Mongibellisi. It appears that from Mongibellisi the view does open towards Megara and Thapsus, which the mere sight of the map had led me to doubt; and this being so, and it appearing that Euryelus must be passed by any one descending Epipolæ, before he could arrive at Labdalum, the position of Mongibellisi has the best claim to be considered as the site of Labdalum.

After the fortifying of Labdalum, the Athenians advanced to a place called Syka or Syca, from which they proposed to commence their wall of circumvallation, both towards the north and the south. The orthography of the name has been considered in the note on VI. 98, 2: I am now only to consider its situation, and this I should place on the middle of the slope of Epipolæ, exactly to the southward of Targetta. From here the works were begun first on the northern side, towards Trogilus; and a certain portion at the centre of the line was probably completed, but as the width of the slope of Epipolæ is here more than a mile and a half, the wall was by no means carried as far as the cliff on either side, and on the north side it appears that it never was carried so far, as we shall see in the sequel.

Alarmed however by the progress of the work, the Syracusans began a counterwall, to intercept the intended course of the Athenian lines. (VI. 99, 3.) The situation of this counterwork has been much disputed. I had expressed an opinion in the first edition of this work, that "it was carried in a north-west direction, parallel to and under the southern cliff of Epipolæ, on that lower elevation, half way between Epipolæ and the

"plain, which was partly occupied at a later period by the quarter called "Neapolis." Göller, on the contrary, thinks that it was carried on the north side, across Epipolæ, and that it is the same wall afterwards spoken of as ἐγκάρσιον τείχος in VII. 4, 1. And Mr. Dunbar, of Edinburgh, in a MS. paper on the siege of Syracuse, which he has had the kindness to lend me, maintains also the same opinion. Bishop Thirlwall, on the contrary, appears to think that it was carried along the terrace of Neapolis. (Hist. Gr. vol. III. p. 411.)

Göller and Mr. Dunbar urge chiefly that the Athenians at this time were bent on carrying their walls in the direction of Trogilus, and had not yet made any demonstration of carrying them down into the plain on the south; so that the expression ἢ ἐκεῖνοι ἔμελλον δῆξει τὸ τείχος would be most naturally understood of the north side of Epipolæ. And they also say that what is here called τείχος ἐγκάρσιον cannot but be the wall which is again called by the very same name in VII. 4, 1, and that although Thucydides says that it had been destroyed, VI. 100, 3, τὴν ὑποτείχισιν καθεῖλον, yet that this cannot be taken literally, but must only mean that it was rendered defenceless, and not actually pulled down to the ground.

On the other hand, the mention of the sacred ground, τὸ τέμενος, the olive trees of which were used for this counterwork, and which, mentioned thus nakedly, can hardly be any other than the famous sacred ground τέμενος, which gave to Apollo his title of "Temenites," seems a very strong argument in favour of my original opinion, because Apollo Temenites, as we know from Cicero's express testimony, had his temple in Neapolis. (Verres, IV. 53.) And I think also that the ἑφοδοί, which the Syracusans meant to secure with a palisade, are best understood of the openings in the cliff of Epipolæ, through which the enemy might descend upon the terrace of Neapolis. And although the Athenians were at this period immediately engaged with the northern part of their lines, yet as it was certain that the works would ultimately be carried across the plain on the south to the harbour, the words ἢ ἐκεῖνοι ἔμελλον δῆξει τὸ τείχος appear applicable to the south side of Epipolæ without any violence to their meaning. The argument with respect to the ἐγκάρσιον τείχος is, I confess, a strong one, because of the acknowledged difficulty of understanding the passages in VII. 4, 1, and 7, 1; but yet it is obliged to tamper with Thucydides' words, where he says expressly τὴν ὑποτείχισιν καθεῖλον, and the difficult passages in the seventh book are perhaps susceptible of a different explanation.

I am inclined still to adhere to my original opinion, that the counterwork mentioned in VI. 99, 3, was carried along the terrace of Neapolis. But certainty is not attainable on this question, any more than on many others in ancient military geography; and it may be doubted whether Thucydides himself had a perfectly clear notion of the operations of the siege, which,

as well as the nature of the ground, must have been necessarily described to him by others.

The attack of the Athenians on the counterwork has been explained in the notes on the text of Thucydides. But this attempt of the Syracusans, however unsuccessful, warned the Athenians of the importance of completing the southern part of their circumvallation, rather than the northern. Accordingly from henceforth they worked exclusively at the southern part of their line, from the cliffs of Epipolæ down into the valley, and so across the low ground to the sea. And having defeated a second attempt of the Syracusans to intercept their works by a counterwork carried across the marsh in the valley, they obliged the enemy to desist from any further enterprises of the same kind, and prosecuted their work with such activity, that from Epipolæ to the shore of the harbour the circumvallation was completed, with only the exception of a small space close upon the sea-side.

It appears, then, that had the Athenians been a little more attentive to what was going on in their rear, and had they secured the narrow approaches by which alone an enemy advancing from the interior could reach the summit of Epipolæ, the conquest of Syracuse was certain. But, as I have observed in the notes, no pains had been taken to complete their line across Epipolæ from cliff to cliff, because they calculated that the advantage of the ground would enable them easily to repel any sallies of the Syracusans in this quarter, and they never contemplated the possibility of having their whole position turned by an enemy arriving on the summit of Epipolæ in their rear, and so turning the advantage of the ground against them.

III.

Summer of 414 B. C.

Gylippus relieves Syracuse.—Third counterwork of the Syracusans, and various operations, till the arrival of the second Athenian armament under Demosthenes and Eurymedon.

Thucyd. VII. 1—6, 21—25, 36—41.

It must be supposed that the main force of the Athenians was engaged in completing their lines in the low ground near the city, and that only a few men were left on Epipolæ, not more than enough to guard the works, and too few to act offensively in the field. Accordingly the Syracusans marched out of their city up Epipolæ, and passed through the openings still left in the Athenian lines, without any opposition, when they were summoned by Gylippus to come out, and escort him into Syracuse. It

does not appear how far they marched before they met him, but he, as coming from the interior, reached Epipolæ by the gap already spoken of as dividing it from the hills further inland, and so passed by Eurvelus, and descended upon the rear of the Athenians. He had no intention of attacking their works, but passed apparently through the opening in their lines, and then offered them battle in the space between their lines and the city. On their declining to attack him, he drew off his men to what Thucydides calls *τὴν ἄκραν τὴν Τεμενίτιν*, or the citadel of the quarter of Apollo Temenites; that is, the cliff of Epipolæ, just above Neapolis, to the north of the theatre, and the excavation called Dionysius' Ear, where, as appears from the map, the cliff rises to some height, and with considerable steepness. From this position he advanced again on the following day towards the Athenian lines; and while he thus diverted their attention, he dispatched a part of his force to ascend by the open ground on his right to the summit of Epipolæ, and then to attack the fort of Labdulum. Thucydides remarks that the fort was not visible from the Athenian lines; and this is true, even if it stood as low as Mongibellisi, because the second of the four steps of Epipolæ, that namely by the quarry of Philoxenus, conceals all above it from the view of those who are between it and the town.

It was at this period of the siege that the Syracusans commenced another counterwork, which Thucydides thus describes, VII. 4, 1. *ἐτείχιζον οἱ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι διὰ τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως ἀρξάμενοι ἄνω πρὸς τὸ ἐγκάρσιον τεῖχος ἀπλοῦν*. The interpretations of this passage differ; some supposing that *τεῖχος* must be repeated twice over, *ἐτείχιζον πρὸς τὸ ἐγκάρσιον τεῖχος τεῖχος ἀπλοῦν*, and understanding by the *ἐγκάρσιον τεῖχος* the wall already so called in VI. 99, 3, and which, according to this interpretation, had been dismantled only and not destroyed by the Athenians; while others translate *πρὸς τὸ ἐγκάρσιον* as signifying "in a cross or oblique direction," and understand Thucydides to mean "that they began to carry a single wall up through Epipolæ in a cross direction." That *πρὸς τὸ ἐγκάρσιον* may be thus interpreted I hold to be certain; it is proved by the expression *πρὸς ὀρθὰς* "at right angles" used by Polybius VI. 28, and elsewhere, and by the quotation from Xenophon given by Dobree, Hellen. IV. 3, 23. *ἐπεχείρησαν πρὸς τὸ σιμὸν διώκειν*.

But the first interpretation certainly appears to be confirmed by VII. 7, 1, where we read that the Syracusans completed their wall which they had been carrying upwards across Epipolæ, *μέχρι τοῦ ἐγκαρσίου τεύχους*. And then the question is, what this *ἐγκάρσιον τεῖχος* can be?

I had ventured to understand it as meaning the Athenian circumvallation, which was running at right angles to the counterwork. And Bishop Thirlwall considers this interpretation as admissible. (Hist. Gr. vol. iii. p. 418. note.) Mr. Dunbar supposes it to mean the old counterwork of

the Syracusans, mentioned in VI. 99, 3, and the wall which was carried to meet it he believes to have run parallel to the Athenian lines, as appears, he says, by the expressions *παροικοδομήσαντες καὶ παρελθόντες*. But this last notion appears to me to be quite erroneous.

Another explanation, suggested to me by a friend, is this: that the *ἐγκάρσιον τείχος* of VII. 4, 1, and VII. 7, 1, is one which Thucydides omitted to mention in its proper place, and which he here supposes to be known to his readers; just as in VII. 43, 3, we find a *τείχισμα* of the Syracusans near to Euryelus, which certainly could not have been there when the Athenians first ascended Epipolæ, and yet Thucydides has not mentioned its erection. This would be in itself probable enough; but the difficulty still recurs, what was the object, and what the direction of the *ἐγκάρσιον τείχος*, the formation of which had not before been mentioned? And to this question no satisfactory answer can, I think, be given.

On the whole I am inclined to believe that Thucydides speaks of one wall only; which is called *τείχος ἀπλὸν* in VII. 4, 1, VII. 11, 3, and in VII. 42, 4; which is called "a cross-wall," or "a wall built cross-ways" in VII. 4, 1, and in VII. 7, 1; and which is called *παρτείχισμα* in VII. 11, 3, VII. 42, 4, and VII. 43, 1. And the direction of this wall cannot be doubted. It was to be carried up the slope of Epipolæ, and pass to the northward of the finished part of the Athenian lines; thus effectually preventing the enemy from carrying their lines across Epipolæ, and down to the sea-shore at Trogilus. It is mentioned that the Syracusans in the construction of this wall used the stones which the Athenians had laid down at intervals in the intended line of their own circumvallation. Now these stones had been laid down along the northern part of the line, from Syca to Trogilus, (VI. 99, 1. VII. 2, 4.) it is manifest therefore that the Syracusan counterwork was carried between the finished and unfinished part of the Athenian lines, and was intended to turn the northern extremity of that part which was as yet completed. Accordingly, while the Syracusans were carrying on their counterwork, the ground on their right was all open; and here therefore their cavalry were stationed, and in an action with the Athenians, charged their left wing so vigorously as to occasion the defeat of their whole army. And in consequence of this success, the Syracusans were enabled to carry their counterwork beyond the northern extremity of the Athenian lines, and thus to prevent them from ever completing their circumvallation to the sea at Trogilus.

We have thus, I think, only the difficulty of the famous passage in VII. 7, 1, where Thucydides says that the twelve remaining ships expected from Greece arrived just after the Syracusan counterwork had been carried beyond the end of the Athenian lines; and he goes on to say, *ξυνετείχισαν τὸ λοιπὸν τοῖς Συρακοσίοις μέχρι τοῦ ἐγκαρσίου τείχους*. Now first the lan-

guage here is remarkable, for as the text now stands there is no other nominative to *ἐντεινίσαν* than *αἱ νῆες*,—and though it is easy to say that *αἱ νῆες* means the men out of the ships, yet this is not the way in which Thucydides commonly writes, and seems to shew either that something has dropped out of the text, or that the whole passage was written carelessly. Again, *τὸ λοιπὸν* when standing alone generally signifies either “for the time to come,” or “for the rest,” “for what remains.” But here it must mean “the remaining part of the work,” and yet no work had been specified. *Τὸ λοιπὸν τοῦ προτειχίσματος*, would have been intelligible, but *τὸ λοιπὸν* simply is obscure, and to my mind suspicious. I cannot but think then that the text in this place has sustained some injury, or else that Thucydides wrote carelessly and confusedly. But I believe his meaning to have been that from some other part of the city a wall was carried out to join the cross wall, and thus to form a new *προτειχισμα*. A part of the cross-wall extended no doubt beyond the *προτειχισμα*, and was still a single wall, with nothing to cover it as soon as it was attacked in the rear. But a part of it, we know not how large a part, was secured by the new wall, which had been carried from the city to join it; and it is likely that the *προτειχισμα* thus formed was one of the three mentioned in VII. 43, 4, where the Syracusans and their allies lay encamped, to be ready on an instant if any attack should be made against the cross wall.

The consequence of this success of the Syracusans was the total evacuation of the high ground of Epipolæ by the enemy; as for the future the Athenians confined themselves to the part of their lines which they had completed between the southern cliffs of Epipolæ and the great harbour. And although we hear of the Athenians evacuating “their upper lines” at a much later period, (VII. 60, 2, 3.) yet the “upper lines” do not mean their lines on Epipolæ, but the upper part, or the part most distant from the sea, of that “double line of seven or eight stadia in length,” which had been completed across the valley. They were thus, as Nicias truly observed, more like a besieged than a besieging army: for the enemy had a free communication with all the surrounding country by means of Epipolæ, and their cavalry could act on the rear of the Athenian lines, and prevent the Athenians from getting provisions, while the fortified post of Olympiæum was always at hand to afford them a point of retreat.

It was thus made manifest that the key of Syracuse was Epipolæ; and if the siege was to be continued, Epipolæ must be recovered by the Athenians. But this could only be effected by a great superiority of force, and therefore Nicias remained quiet till the arrival of Demosthenes with his powerful armament enabled him again to resume the offensive.

IV.

Summer of 414 B. C.

Night attack on Epipolæ—Defeats of the Athenians down to the final raising of the siege.

Thucyd. VII. 42—77.

The Syracusans, aware of the expected coming of Demosthenes, and taught by their former experience, were resolved not to leave Epipolæ a second time unguarded. On the contrary their whole force was stationed there in three divisions, one consisting of the Syracusans themselves, another of their allies from the Greek cities of Sicily, and a third of the Peloponnesians and others from old Greece. These troops were stationed outside of the city walls, at the lower part of the slope of Epipolæ, in a sort of large external barrier, or barriers, *προτειχίσματα*, which had been formed in this quarter; one of them being perhaps the fortified enclosure of Temenites, and another the enclosed space formed by the meeting of the cross-wall with another wall carried out from a different part of the city, as already described. In advance of the main army, probably near the termination of the important counterwork, was a select body of six hundred men; the same apparently which had been formed at the beginning of the siege, to be constantly on the alert, and ready to act on the first alarm: while still higher on the hill, close by Euryelus, was another small force, occupying some sort of fortification, *τείχοςμα*, intended to secure the key of the whole position. And accordingly the first attempts of Demosthenes to carry the counterwork by a direct assault in front were easily repelled: the advantage of the ground being so entirely on the side of the Syracusans, that the Athenian operations were all overlooked and commanded, besides the ordinary superiority enjoyed by a defending party against assailants in the state of military science in that age.

Demosthenes then resolved to endeavour to turn the enemy's position by a night attack. The operation was conceived on a scale of boldness and greatness very unusual in the Peloponnesian war. The troops employed were to carry with them five days' provisions, and to be accompanied by all the workmen of the armament, with their tools, and such other resources as they could command, to begin to form their lines the instant that they should have established themselves on Epipolæ. Early in the night the army commenced its march. Its course at first was inland in a westerly direction, till it turned to the right to begin the ascent by some of those roads or paths which probably then, as now, led to Epipolæ from the upper parts of the valley of the Anapus. The surprise was complete; the Athenians gained the summit of the ridge unperceived;

attacked and carried immediately the fortified post of the Syracusans close to Euryelus, and then hastened to descend the slope, turn the end of the counterwork, and attack it on the rear where it was without defence.

At first all was encouraging: when they reached the extremity of the counterwork they encountered the party of six hundred Syracusans, who had been stationed there to guard it; but these they presently overpowered, whilst the soldiers who manned the parapet of the counterwork, finding themselves exposed by the defeat of their covering body, fled at once from their posts, and abandoned the wall to the conquerors. Some of the Athenians immediately began to pull down its parapet, to dismantle it at least if they could not retain it; while the main body still pressed forward, passed along parallel to the counterwork, and attacked the three great divisions of the Syracusans and their allies, whose position was lower down the hill, under the walls of the city. These, alarmed by the reports of the fugitives from the upper part of the hill, marched out of their barriers to meet the enemy. But the Athenians had the advantage of the ground, and of the confidence inspired by victory; the allies moved on in some confusion; their attack upon the advancing Athenians was presently repulsed; they gave way, and fell back towards their barriers.

The Syracusans and their Sicilian allies had too little discipline to rally with readiness after a repulse; nor did the Athenians give them time, but still pressed on, eager to disperse every part of the enemy's army which might still keep its ground unbroken. But their own movements now became disordered, from a too confident assurance of victory. In this state a body of heavy armed Bœotians, whose Russian-like steadiness and solidity here as at Leuctra changed the history of Greece and of the world, attacked and drove them back in confusion.

From this moment the whole engagement was one scene of disorder, and no one could give any distinct account of its details. The Athenians who were repulsed fell in with their friends behind them who were still advancing; these, supposing that all who approached them from the side of Syracuse must be enemies, received them with levelled spears: they endeavoured to make themselves known by shouting out the watchword; but thus the enemy learnt what it was, and lured the scattered parties of the Athenians into their power by repeating it. The stream of the battle turned, and the whole Athenian army was driven up the slope of Epipolæ, to the summit by which they had at first ascended. But the road from the valley was narrow, and as the Athenians hurried down it in their flight many were forced off it over the cliffs below, and many jumped down themselves in their terror, and were dashed to pieces. When they reached the plain, whither the enemy made no attempt to pursue them, the soldiers of the first armament, being by this time well acquainted with the country, mostly found their way to the lines; but those who had lately arrived

with Demosthenes wandered about, not knowing what path to take, till the next morning; when the Syracusan cavalry from Olympiæum, seeing their condition, scoured the plain, and busied themselves in putting them to the sword.

After this great defeat the operations of the Athenian land forces down to the commencement of the retreat were necessarily insignificant. Unable to attempt any thing against the enemy, they remained quiet within their lines; nor do we hear of them, except as repulsing one or two attacks of the Syracusans. At last the lines themselves were evacuated; and previously to the final engagement in the great harbour, the Athenians retained only a small fortified camp on the sea-shore, between the walls of Syracuse and the mouth of the Anapus. Here they were spectators of the ruin of their fleet in the last great battle, when the whole shore of the harbour was lined with the soldiers of one side or the other; the Athenians occupying, as I have said, a portion of the shore between the city and the Anapus, while the Syracusans were on one side under the walls of Syracuse, and occupied on the other the ground to the south of the Anapus, Dascon at the inner extremity of the harbour, and Plemmyrium the headland which forms the southern boundary of its entrance.

V.

Summer and Autumn of 414 B. C.

Retreat of the Athenians.

Thucyd. VII. 78—85.

When the Athenians were so utterly broken by their defeats at sea as to "place their reliance on their soldiers rather than on their seamen," and when the resolution was formed to retreat by land, it was decided that the point which they should endeavour to reach should be the country of the native Sikelians, in the interior of the island. It would be impossible, I suppose, to define exactly the boundary line which divided the Greek and Sikelian countries from each other; nor do we know the distance from Syracuse to the nearest Sikelian settlement. But the upper parts of all the more considerable valleys were undoubtedly without the Greek pale; and this was probably the case with the valley of the Anapus. Accordingly the original plan of the Athenians was to ascend this valley by its southern branch, which would bring them out on the high grounds not far from the source of the Cacyparis, and which runs inland from Syracuse in a direction nearly due west.

On the first day of the retreat the Athenians accomplished a march of not quite four miles and a half; so incessant was the annoyance caused

by the Syracusan cavalry and light troops. They first crossed the Anapus, some way above its junction with the Cyane, and halted for the night on a hill belonging, it should seem, to that flat ridge which divides the two branches of the valley from one another.

On the second day they advanced a little more than two miles on the top of the ridge, and then descended into the valley which I have called the southern branch of that of the Anapus. This valley, it will be observed, has no regular stream running through it, but threads of water in the bottoms, so scanty, except after rains, that they sink into the thirsty soil long before they reach the sea. Higher up, even these would become fewer and fainter till they ceased altogether, and nothing could be drier than the limestone table land which formed all the higher grounds. Accordingly the Athenians remained for the whole day in the place where they first descended into the valley, to supply themselves with water, and to get some provisions from the houses which were here scattered about. For some way on the line of their intended march, "water," says Thucydides, "was scarce:" and of course population would be proportionably thin, and food therefore, as well as water, proportionably difficult to procure.

These considerations may have justified the early halt and consequent shortness of the march on the second day: but the third day's movements seem to savour of indecision and weakness. The enemy were fortifying a difficult part of the road by which the Athenians must necessarily pass: every hour's loss of time was of the utmost importance: yet without even reaching the spot where these works were going on, the Athenians were so harrassed by the attacks of the enemy's light troops, that they turned about in despair, and passed the night again on the same spot which they had left in the morning.

On the fourth day, however, they began their march early, determined to make a fresh attempt to overcome the obstacles opposed to their progress. They made their way accordingly to the spot which the enemy had occupied. It was a narrow ridge, or *hog's back*, to which the road ascended from the valley, and terminating on both sides in a steep and precipitous ravine. Here the Syracusans had stationed their infantry, which the nature of the ground compressed into a solid column of great depth; and from this commanding position they showered down their missiles on the heads of the Athenians, as they advanced to assault it. After striving in vain to force the passage, the Athenians fell back in despair, and halted in the valley; but the enemy would not allow them to rest, and, taking advantage of the nature of the country, they detached a part of their force to throw up a wall across a narrow part of the valley, lower down than the point where the Athenians were halting, so as to cut off their retreat. The Athenians, however, dispersed the party employed

on this service, and, to avoid a recurrence of the danger, retreated below the narrow part of the valley, to the point where it opens into the plain towards the coast; and here they halted for the night, determined to make a third attempt to continue their retreat on the following day.

But the operations of the fifth day were as unsatisfactory as those of the preceding days. It appears that the Athenians again attempted to ascend the valley, but the Syracusans so harassed them, that they could not even reach the entrance of it; so that, after an advance of less than a mile from their position of the morning, they halted for the night while still in the plain.

It was now manifest that to reach the Sikelian country by ascending the valley from Syracuse was utterly hopeless: the generals accordingly resolved to change their line of retreat, and to penetrate into the interior by the valley of the Cacyparis, which terminates on the sea-coast, about six or seven miles to the southward of the Anapus. In order to effect this, they proposed to gain a march upon the enemy, by setting out at night, and falling back towards the sea till they came into the road from Syracuse to Helorus. Then they proposed to follow this road, in a direction parallel to the coast, till they reached the Cacyparis, where they would turn again to their right, and move towards the interior.

Worn and exhausted as the men were, they left their position accordingly in the night, leaving numerous fires burning in order to mislead the enemy; and although their march was delayed by a panic which invaded them, and caused great disorder, yet still they reached the Helorus road by day-break, and followed it till it brought them to the banks of the Cacyparis. Here they found a detached party of Syracusans raising works to obstruct the passage of the river; but these they quickly dispersed, and crossed it without difficulty. But instead of turning at once, as they had intended, towards the interior, their guides persuaded them to follow the coast-road a little further, till they should reach the valley, or rather the combe, of the Erineus. What reasons were given for this advice we know not: but the Athenians, tired and hungry as they were, continued their retreat in the plain, and pressed forwards to reach the Erineus.

Between the Cacyparis then and the Erineus the final separation of the two divisions of the Athenian army took place. Demosthenes, who was about five miles and a half behind Nicias, was first overtaken by the Syracusan cavalry, and while he halted, to offer battle, some of the enemy passed by him, and he was presently surrounded. The Athenians were driven^a in confusion into a place somewhat resembling that in which a

^a Mitford represents the Athenians as occupying this place purposely, to be in advantage the wall and the olive trees would have undoubtedly afforded them, security from the enemy's cavalry. This but "the road on each side of it" is surely

Corinthian army had formerly been destroyed near Megara. (Thucyd. I. 106.) It was a piece of ground thickly planted with olive trees, and nearly surrounded by a wall, while a road ran along on each side of it. Here the Athenians were assailed from every quarter by the enemy's missiles, till at last, towards evening, on the sixth day of the retreat, the whole division, amounting to six thousand fighting men, laid down their arms, and were marched off to Syracuse as prisoners.

Meanwhile Nicias with his division had reached the Erineus, had crossed it, and halted his army on a height on the southern side of it. But the next morning, the seventh day of the retreat, he too was overtaken by the enemy, and summoned to surrender. Such terms, however, as they would grant, he could not yet prevail on himself to accept; and as his men absolutely required some rest, after having been marching for nearly two days and a night without intermission, he endured all the annoyance of the enemy's desultory attacks during the day without moving from his position, intending to continue his retreat as soon as it should be dark. Want of provisions was added to their other sufferings; so that the men were out of heart, and had lost all their energy. They were beginning to march under cover of the night, when the loud pæan, or song of onset, which suddenly broke upon the stillness of the night from the neighbouring position of the enemy, announced to them that their intention was discovered. Utterly dispirited by all that they had undergone, the Athenians again piled their arms, and remained in their camp till the morning.

The eighth day brought at last the close of the struggle. As soon as it was light, the Athenians commenced their march, but no longer with the intention of turning at once inland by the valley of the Erineus: on the contrary, they continued to follow the coast-road, with the immediate object of reaching the valley of the Assinarus. This was not only a better natural barrier against the enemy, could they succeed in crossing it before they were overtaken, but the river, being more of a stream than the Erineus, was likely to yield a supply of water even at this late period of the summer. It is called by Cluverius the Falconara, but captain Smyth speaks of it by the name of the Asinaro, and describes it as falling into

mentioned as an advantage to the enemy; and the word *ἀνελθόντες* implies that they were driven back in disorder, and forced into the enclosure without being aware of the nature of the ground, rather than that they chose the position deliberately. Possibly the sight of a piece of ground covered with trees, and with a wall in front of it, may have allured the Athenians to retreat towards it, without knowing that the wall went so far round it as to leave them no outlet on the other side, and without being

aware of its being approachable on both sides to the enemy, from the circumstance of the two roads running along it. And the retreat became at last so hurried and disorderly, that even had they perceived the disadvantages of the ground before the whole army had entered it, yet it was then impossible to remedy the mischief, as the enemy were pressing them so closely in the rear, and allowed them no freedom in their movements.

the sea near the Ballata di Noto, a small anchorage near a point of land, which is distinctly laid down in the map of Sicily published by the Useful Knowledge Society. Its banks are high and precipitous, so that the stream itself flowed at the bottom of a deep ravine.

The Athenians reached this river, but were never able to cross it. Overtaken and surrounded by the enemy, trampled upon by each other in their confusion, overwhelmed by missiles, and at last slaughtered by the heavy-armed infantry in closer conflict, the whole army was destroyed in the valley of the Assinarus, and the military operations of both parties were terminated on that spot, by the complete victory of the one, and the utter annihilation of the other.

APPENDIX.

MR. KENRICK'S LETTER.

REV. SIR,

York, Dec. 31, 1840.

My publisher, Mr. Fellowes, has usually, I believe, sent copies of my various publications to the heads of the great public schools in his own name. I have so far departed from the usual course as to address myself directly to you, and request your acceptance of a copy of my Herodotus, because I wished to avail myself of this opportunity to offer to your consideration some remarks on a passage in the Preface to your edition of Thucydides, and suggest an explanation of a difficulty which, at the time when it was published, you represent as an insuperable obstacle to the progress of your grammatical analysis.

The passage to which I refer is the following, Vol. III. Pref. p. v. "I went far enough to ascertain the different uses of *ει* and *η* in Thucydides as a matter of fact; but my ignorance of the etymology of the two words made me unable to ascend higher and to explain the principle of this difference," &c. The etymology which I propose is, to derive *ει* from the dative feminine of the relative, which of course, before the introduction of the long vowel, would be written HEI; or, if we suppose an unaspirated form of the relative, of which, I think, I can shew other traces, EI. It can hardly be doubted, I think, that *η* stands in the same relation to the relative in Greek, as *quam* to *qui*, *quæ*, *quod* in Latin, whether the case has been originally the accusative, and has lost its final *ν*, as *ην* became *η*, or originally the dative. An aspiration is so easily lost or added, especially the former, that a difference in this point cannot be reasonably objected to an etymology in other respects satisfactory. I will not undertake to say what substantive has been left out which caused the form of the particle to be feminine; any more than what ellipsis of a masculine or neuter noun has caused *ποῦ* and *ποῖ κ. τ. λ.*, not believing that every adjective form, which now stands alone, was once supported by a substantive; but it would be easy to fill up the gap, if any be thought to exist. *Ει* then, according to my view of it, is a case of the relative, and is equivalent to "*in what circumstance.*" Let us see how this assumed meaning will answer to its actual use. First, when an assumption is made

and argued upon as a fact: *εἰ εἰσὶ βωμοὶ, εἰσὶ καὶ θεοί*, the case or circumstance of the existence of altars being assumed, in that case or circumstance the existence of gods is true. You might substitute the acknowledged relative particle *ὅπου* with so little change of meaning as to afford a strong presumption that *εἰ* is a relative particle also. Second, when a fact is assumed, and a certain course of conduct announced thereupon: *εἰ τοῦτο ἄμεινον ἐπανελθεῖν θέλω*, "in case this is better, I am ready to return." Third, of a past case supposed not realized: *Σωκράτει εἰ προσείχον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐγένοντο ἂν εὐδαίμονες*, "in the circumstance or case in which the Athenians attended to Socrates, they would have been fortunate." Fourth, of a possible future case: *εἴ τις ταῦτα πράττοι μέγα μ' ἂν ὠφελήσκει*. Here again the substitution of "in case," "under the circumstance that," though somewhat awkward English, would be quite an adequate expression of the substantial meaning. So where in English we might use *whether*; *οὐκ οἶδ' εἰ θεὸς ἐστὶ*, when analyzed, the thing declared amounts to this, "that in case he is a god," or "there is a god, you do not know it." In such a phrase as *φόβος εἰ πείσω δέσποιναν ἐμάν*, only one case is expressed, the case of *persuasion*; but the very nature of *fear* implies the possibility of another, and hence *εἰ* acquires the sense of *utrum* or *whether*, as involving a double supposition; and the English rendering, "I fear that I shall not," only differs from the Greek, by bringing into view the negative part of the alternative. Similar usages are found in regard to words of this class: "I doubt you are false;" here *doubt* clearly implies an alternative; yet only one part of it, the affirmative, is expressed, and this seems to be declared absolutely, as the preponderant probability.

Εἰ compounded with *ἄν* becomes *ἐάν*, *ἥν*, as *ἐπεὶ, ἐπεάν, ἐπὶν* Ionic, and we have to regard the cases of the use of *ἥν* with certain moods, as analogous to the combination of other relatives with this same particle, *ἄν*. Now I believe it will hold good throughout, that whatever distinction there is between the use of the relatives and relative particles, with or without *ἄν*, is preserved in regard to *εἰ* and *ἐάν*, *ἥν*. Used of a single fact, stated or assumed, you have the indicative without *ἄν*, and you have *εἰ*. Of an event repeated in past time, you have the relative with the optative; with *εἰ* of an indefinite possibility, of course involving repetitions, you have the same mood. Of an action repeated in present or future time, you would equally say *οὗς ἄν αισθανώμεθα φιλοπόνως ἔχοντας τιμῶμεν δώροις*, or *ἐάν τινος αισθανώμεθα κ.τ.λ.* I wish I could offer any plausible explanation of the inherent force of *ἄν*, that we might see what was the precise modification which its use superinduces; this I confess I cannot: it seems to be equivalent in meaning to the English "ever," but a knowledge of its etymology is not essential to the explanation of the difference of usage between *εἰ* and *ἐάν*. The subjunctive is not *caused* by *ἄν* with the relative, but by the mode of conception of the relation which exists between the

two propositions which the relative or particle brings into dependence on each other, as more or less remote from actuality. It is convenient to have three entirely distinct modes, relative without particle $\tilde{\alpha}\nu$ with indicative; relative with $\tilde{\alpha}\nu$, subjunctive; relative without $\tilde{\alpha}\nu$, optative; but the use of $\tilde{\alpha}\nu$ with the subjunctive, though tending to distinctness, is no more *necessary* in Greek than in Latin, where no such particle was ever used. In the same way $\epsilon\iota$ is in itself capable of junction with all three moods, and is joined with them; with the subjunctive rarely, but most frequently in Homer, as if the Greek had originally resembled the Latin; next in frequency in the Attic poets; very rarely, but yet in unquestionable instances, in Herodotus and Thucydides. But though $\epsilon\iota$ may thus express, perhaps with a slight shade of difference, what $\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\nu$ more distinctly denotes, and therefore be found occasionally, where we should have looked for $\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\nu$, it by no means follows that $\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\nu$ could be used for $\epsilon\iota$. $\epsilon\iota$ is general, and *includes* the peculiar modification which $\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\nu$ expresses, and therefore may stand for it when the connexion prevents ambiguity; $\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\nu$ is special, and *excludes* single actions, such as $\epsilon\iota$ with the indic. present denotes. If therefore $\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\nu$ should be found in two or three passages with an indicative, I should not hesitate to pronounce it wrong; but whether $\epsilon\iota$ should stand with a subjunctive is a question to be decided by MS. authority. " $\text{H}\nu$, the connexion of which with $\tilde{\alpha}\nu$ is not so obvious, is found in Herodotus II. 13. See my note.

Confirmatory evidence may be produced in favour of this etymology of $\epsilon\iota$. The Dorians formed the dat. fem. of the relative in $\epsilon\iota$, (see Passow;) and that the circumflex should be lost, when it assumed the less emphatic character of a particle, is not surprising. ' $\text{E}\nu\epsilon\iota$ is a word of similar derivation, as its uses also are analogous. The etymology which assigns it to $\epsilon\tau\iota$ as its root is quite false; it is the dat. of the old demonstrative and relative, variously written $\pi\omicron\varsigma$, $\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, $\tau\omicron\varsigma$; the ϵ being no part of the root, any more than in $\epsilon\kappa\epsilon\iota$, for which you might substitute $\tau\eta$ without any change of sense. *Si* in Latin ("*sei* quips hemonem morti duit," in the law of Numa) is $\epsilon\iota$ with the aspirate, which has been lost in Greek, converted into a sibilant as in *sex*. I believe that the relative and demonstrative had once in Greek a form $\sigma\omicron\varsigma$ as well as $\tau\omicron\varsigma$, whence $\sigma\eta\tau\epsilon\varsigma$ ($\sigma\omicron\varsigma$, $\epsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$) $\sigma\eta\mu\epsilon\rho\omicron\nu$; at all events, a change from τ to σ may be readily admitted in one case when it has been shewn in another. Of this form we have traces in the Gothic *so*, *so*, *thata*, answering to the German *der*, *die*, *das*, and the Anglo-Saxon *se*, *seo*, *that*. Familiarly we say, "*so* you pay your debts, I don't care:" what is *so* here but $\epsilon\iota$? About our *if* I am uncertain, though I do not believe in Horne Tooke's etymology of *gif*; but the German *wenn* is clearly the case of the relative *wer*, and the Latin *quum*, so nearly allied to *si* that in some of its uses a substitution might take place, is as evidently derived from *quus*, $\kappa\omicron\varsigma$.—Throughout the

preceding remarks, I have taken it for granted that the demonstrative and relative are radically the same, though convenience dictated the allotment of separate forms to them. The double use of *that* in English is sufficient to shew that they are in original force interchangeable, and that part of Greek grammar which treats of relatives and relative particles will afford numerous confirmations. It would be an improvement in grammar to consider *el* as a relative particle, and make the rules for its use with the different moods a part of the general doctrine of the dependence of clauses on the relative.

* * * * *

Should you hereafter enter into an examination of my hypothesis respecting the pronominal origin of *el*, I would call your attention to a passage in Donaldson's *New Cratylus*, p. 172, 274, which has been pointed out to me since I wrote my remarks; in which he assigns the sense of *by this that, on this condition*, to *el*, and so far confirms my view, though I think his derivation, from *l* answering to the Latin *is*, less probable than mine. To the same suggestion I owe a reference to Grimm, *Deutsch. Gramm.* III. 43, 163. who points out in the Gothic a particle *ei*, answering to the Latin *ut, quod*, and therefore clearly pronominal. As a confirmation also of the connexion between *el* and *sei* (*si*), I should have mentioned the probability that *sic* stands in a similar relation to *si* as *tunc* (*tunc*) to *tum* or *huic* to *ol* (*HOI*), the C being in all these cases a strengthening affix, while the root is demonstrative or relative interchangeably. This affix has disappeared in Italian, where the affirmative *si* is evidently *sic*; ("it is so,") while the comparative *si* (*si buono*) is the same particle, used for *tam* with that neglect of discrimination which is often found when we confront *classic* usage with the corrupt Latinity from which the Romance languages have sprung. So the French *quand* confounds the classical distinction of *quum* and *quando*.

The absence of the aspirate in *el* will seem a less formidable objection to its derivation from the relative, if we consider that *elre*, in which it is wanting, is generally admitted to be in origin relative, and that *eltha*, and that family of words, can be plausibly etymologized from no other root than one which combines a relative and demonstrative meaning, a root connected with *lva*, the *l* being exchanged with *e*; as *is* and *el* are the same. For what can be made of Passow's etymology of *eltha* from the preposition *el*?

I have the honour to be,

Your very obedient servant,

JOHN KENRICK.

ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΗΣ.

THE HISTORY OF THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR, BY THUCYDIDES:

ILLUSTRATED BY MAPS, TAKEN ENTIRELY FROM ACTUAL SURVEYS;

WITH NOTES,
CHIEFLY HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL,

BY
THOMAS ARNOLD, D.D.

LATE HEAD MASTER OF RUGBY SCHOOL, AND FORMERLY FELLOW
OF ORIEL COLLEGE, OXFORD.

EIGHTH EDITION.

VOL. III. PART II.
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BY THE REV. R. P. G. TIDDEMAN, M.A.

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M DCCC LXXXII.

P R E F A C E.

IN stating the service which I hope the accompanying Indexes may be found to do to the reader, I must be understood of course to speak chiefly, though not merely, with reference to his first perusal of Thucydides; when the chief impediment will be found to be,—as regards the text, the periodical change of scene, and consequent interruption of the narrative at the conclusion of each summer or winter season;—and as regards a considerable portion of the notes, original or selected by Dr. Arnold, the fact that there is not in them sufficient reference made to the parallel notes or passages; and that frequently the references which *are* given, are only made by figures, involving the expenditure of more time, in turning out the passages, than can well be spared by the junior student who has various lectures to prepare for;—and leaving him to discover, as he may, the precise portions of a passage (with perhaps much parenthetical matter interposed) which belong to the illustration of the subject of the note.

In removal of the former difficulty, a single consultation of the Historical Index will present him with a connected and I trust complete view of all the passages in which the subject of his search has been noticed by the author. The causes, manifestations, effects and changes of the interests, sympathies, or enmities of the agents, principal or subordinate, in the great war here chronicled, will be traceable from

first to last as recorded by Thucydides. The scattered, and therefore, on a first reading but feeble lights occurring here and there in our author's incidental mention of an institution or office will now be found to converge with united power upon its illustration.

In regard to exegetical or grammatical notes, in many of which reference was made by figures only, portions of the text have been given in the Index, sufficient to exemplify the usages, constructions, or phrases in question, and to enable the student the more readily to apprehend the force of the inductions drawn by the several annotators.

The Collation with the texts of Bekker and Arnold of a New Recension of Thucydides by Louis Dindorf, which concludes this volume, will at once commend itself to the favour of all who have benefited by the many former labours of that distinguished scholar.

MAGDALEN HALL,
JUNE 9, 1854.

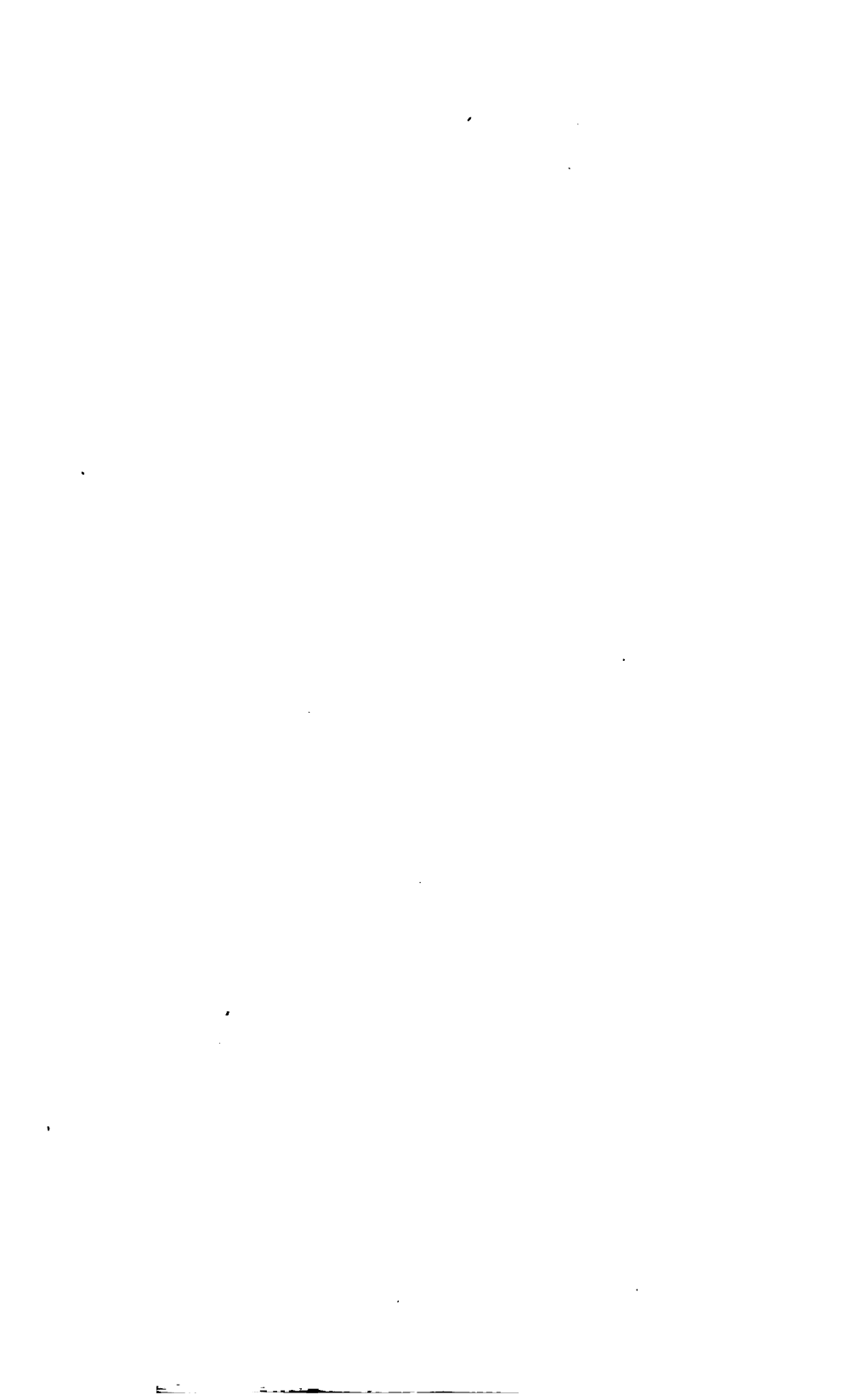
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πόλιν, ἀν μὲν ἡσυχάζῃ, τρίψεσθαι—, 18, 6. *ἀνά* with acc. *ἀνά τὸ σκοτεινόν* iii. 22, 2 n. difference between this and *διὰ τοῦ σκότους*, ib. n. *ἀναβαίνω· ἀνέβαινον—ἀνέβη—ἀνέβαινον*, iii. 22, 4 n. augment of pluperfect omitted, vii. 4, 2. 44, 4 n. *ἀναβολή· οὔτε—ἀναβολὴν τοῦ δεινοῦ ἐποίησατο*, ii. 42, 5. *μὴ ἐς ἀναβολὰς πράσσετε*, vii. 15, 3 n. *ἀναγκάζω· ἀγειν—σιτοποιοῦς—ἡναγκασμένους ἐμίσθους*, vi. 22 n. *ἀναγκαῖος· ξυμβασιν—καὶ ξυμμαχίαν ἀν*, i. 61, 2 n. *βρώσσεως περὶ ἀν*, ii. 70, 1. *τὴν ὄπλιν ἀναγκαίαν οὖσαν*, v. 8. 3 n. *ἐκ σκητιδίων καὶ ἀναγκαίας παρασκευῆς*, vi. 37, 2 Sch. n. *ἐξ ἀναγκαίου τε καὶ τοιαύτης διανοίας*, vii. 60, 4 n. *τῶν—ἀναγκαίων ξυμφόρων διαναστάς*, iv. 128, 5 n. *τῆς ἀρχῆς τῷ ἀναγκαίῳ*, v. 99 Sch. *ὥστε ἀπομάχεσθαι ἐκ τοῦ ἀναγκαιοτάτου ὕψους* i. 90, 3 n; cf. n. viii. 40, 3. *τοῖς ἀναγκαιοτάτοις*, i. 84, 7. opp. to *τὰ ἀχρεία*, ib. § 5 n. *ἀναγκαῖος· φέρειν—τὰ δαιμόνια ἀναγκαίως*, ii. 64, 3; cf. n. i. 21, 1. *ἀναγκαστός· Σικυώνιοι ἀναγκαστοὶ στρατεύοντες*, vii. 58, 3 n. *εἶχον δὲ ἐπιβάτας ἐκ καταλόγου ἀναγκαστοῦς*, viii. 24, 2 n. *ἀνάγκη· προσάγοντες τὰς ἀνάγκας*, i. 99, 1 n. *ἡ μὲν πενία ἀνάγκη τὴν τόλμαν παρέχουσα*, iii. 45, 4 n. *κατὰ δύο ἀνάγκας*, iv. 87, 1 n. *ἀπὸ τῆς ἴσης ἀνάγκης*, v. 89 n. *πλοῖα δὲ ἐκατὸν [ᾶ] ἐξ ἀνάγκης μετὰ τῶν ὀλκάδων ξυνέπλει* vi. 44, 1 n; cf. *ἀναγκάζω. κατ' ἀνάγκην ἦδ' τοῦ ναυτικοῦ προσγεγενημένου*, viii. 2, 3 n; see also *ἔχω*. *ἀνάγραπτος· κείται σοι εὐεργεσία ἐν τῷ ἡμετέρῳ οἴκῳ ἐσαεὶ ἀνάγραπτος*, i. 129, 2 n. *ἀνάγω· ἐκ τοῦ Ὁρωποῦ ἀνήγαγε τὰς ναῦς* viii. 95, 3. *οἱ δὲ—ἀνήγοντο μᾶ καὶ εἴκοσι ναυσὶν ἐς τὴν*

Χίον, viii. 10, 2. καὶ ὁ μὲν—ἀνήγετο ταῖς πέντε ναυσί, 12, 3. οἱ δὲ Χίαι ταῖς λοιπαῖς ναυσὶν ἀναγαγόμενοι, 19, 4; cf. for constructions ἀνα-γάγω.

ἀναδαίω· ὁ δῆμος τὴν γῆν ἐπεμβεί ἀναδάσασθαι, v. 4, 2 n. ἀναδασμὸς and κληρὸς explained, ib. n.

ἀναδόμοι· τὰ σκάφη μὲν οὐχ εἰλκον ἀναδόμενοι τῶν κῆν ἄς καταδύσειαν, i. 50, 1 n. τῶν κῆν τινας ἀναδόμενοι εἰλκον κενὰς, ii. 90, 6; cf. ἄς (sc. ναὺς—διαφθείραντες—ἀπεδήσαντο· ii. 92, 3.

ἀναδιδάσκω· ἀναδιδάσκοντες αὐτὸν τῶν Αἰτωλῶν ὥς εἴη ῥάδια ἢ αἵρεσις, iii. 97, 1. οὗς τότε ἔπειψαν παραμυθισομένους καὶ ἀναδιδάζοντας τοὺς ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ, viii. 86, 1 n.

ἀναζεύγνυμι· n. i. 136, 3. ὁ Τισσαφέρνης ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀσπένδου—ἀναζεύξας ἤλαυνεν ἐπὶ τῆς Ἰωνίας. viii. 108, 3.

ἀναθαρσύνω· τῇ γνώμῃ ἀναθαρσύνοντας ἀνθρώπους, καὶ τῇ ὄψει καταφροσύν μᾶλλον, vi. 49, 2 n. ἀνεθάρσυσάν τε αὐν, vii. 71, 3 Sch.

ἀναίρειω and ἀναίρειομαι distinguished, τοὺς τε ἀνδρας ἐξ αὐτῶν—ἀνελόμενοι, ii. 84, 4 n. στάσεις—καὶ ἀγῶνας—ἀναίρεται, τυραννίδας δὲ ἔστιν ὅτε καὶ δυναστείας ἀδίκους, vi. 38, 3 Sch.

ἀναίσθητος·—θάνατος, ii. 43, 6 n.

ἀναίσχυντέω, i. 37, 4 n.

ἀναίσχυντος· ἔς ἀναίσχυντους θῆκας ἐτράποντο, ii. 52, 5 n.

ἀνακηρύσσω· νικῶντος τοῦ—ζεῖγους καὶ ἀνακηρυχθέντος Βοιωτῶν δημοσίου, v. 50, 4 n.

ἀνακλάω· ἄς, βρόχους—περιβάλλοντες ἀνέκλων, ii. 76, 4. ὤρεον ἀναδόμενοι τοὺς σταυροὺς καὶ ἀνέκλων, vii. 25, 6 n.

ἀνακρούομαι· πρύμναι ἐκρούοντο, n. i. 50, 6.

ἀνάκρουσις· n. ii. 89, 12. τὴν γὰρ ἀνάκρουσιν οὐκ ἔσσεσθαι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐξωθουμένοις ἄλλοσε ἢ ἐς τὴν γῆν, καὶ ταύτην δὲ ὀλίγου καὶ ἐς

ὀλίγον, vii. 36, 5 nn. οὐκ οὕτως αὐτοῖς ἐς πάντα τὸν λιμένα τῆς ἀνακρούσεως, § 6 Sch. σφῶν (sc. Συρακοσίων) ἐχόντων τὴν ἐπίπλευσιν ἀπὸ τοῦ πελάγους τε καὶ ἀνάκρουσιν, ib. χειρῶν σιδηρῶν ἐπιβολαὶ αἱ ἀχῆσουσι τὴν πάλιν ἀνάκρουσιν τῆς προσπεσούσης νέως, 62, 3. διὰ τὸ μὴ εἶναι τὰς ἀνακρούσεις καὶ διέκπλους, vii. 70, 4.

ἀνακῶς· προειρημένης φυλακῆς τῇ φιλίφ ἐπίπλῳ, ὅπως αὐτῶν ἀνακῶς ἔξουσι, viii. 102, 2 n. Sch.

ἀνακωχῇ· Κορινθίοις μὲν γε ἔσποδοι ἐστὲ, Κερκυραίοις δὲ οὐδὲ δὲ ἀνακωχῆς πώποτ· ἐγένεσθε, i. 40, 4 n. Κορινθίοις—ἀνακωχῇ ἀσπονδος ἦν πρὸς Ἀθηναίους. v. 32, 7 n.

ἀναλαμβάνω· ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς—†ἀναλαμβάνοντες† αὐτὰ ὅσα περὶ τὸ σῶμα ἐς διαίταν ὑπῆρχεν ἐπιτήδεια ἀφορμᾶσθαι. vii. 74, 1 n.

ἀναλογισμός· μετάνοιά τις—καὶ αὐν. iii. 36, 3 n.

ἀναλόω· οἱ δ' ὥς ἕκαστοι ἐδύνατο ἀηλοῦντο. iii. 81, 3 n. ἀναλοῦντες σφᾶς αὐτοὺς, iv. 48, 3 n. ἄλλους τινας ἀνεπιτηδείους—κρύφα ἀναλωσαν. viii. 65, 3.

*ἀναλύω· opp. το καταλύσαι, n. i. 136, 3. ἀναδέομαι· τὸν δὲ ὄρεον ἀναποιέσθαι κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἀμφοτέρους. v. 18, 9 n. ἀναπαύω· ἀναπαύοντες ἐν τῇ μέρει, iv. 11, 3 n.

ἀναπειράομαι· φανεραὶ δὲ εἰσιν ἀναπειρόμεναι, vii. 12, 5 n. καὶ ἀναπειρόντο ἡμέρας ὅσαι αὐτοῖς ἐδόκειν ἱκαναὶ εἶναι. vii. 51, 2. distinguished from ἀποπειράομαι, 12, 5 n.

ἀναπλέλαμαι· ἕτερος ἀπ' ἑτέρου θεραπείας ἀναπλέλαμενοι, ii. 51, 6 n. ἀναπείτω, its metaphorical meaning in νικῶμενοι ἐπ' ἐλάχιστον ἀναπείτουν, i. 70, 5 n.

ἀναρρεπτεύω· τοῖς—ἐς ἅπαν τὸ ὑπάρχον ἀναρρεπτοῦσι, v. 103, 1 n.

ἀνασκευάζω· τὴν Λήκυθον καθελὼν καὶ ἀνασκευάσας, iv. 116, 2 n. ἀνα-

σκευασάμενοι, i. 18, 3 n. opposed to κατασκ. ib. n.
 ἀνάστασις· ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ—τῆς ἀναστάσεως, i. 133 n.
 ἀνάστατος· ἀνάστατα ἐποίησαν τὰ ταύτη χωρία. viii. 24, 3 n.
 ἀναστέλλω· τοὺς Σικανούς—ἤνέσκειλαν† πρὸς τὰ μεσημβρινά, vi. 2, 4 n.
 ἀναστροφή· as a nautical movement, ii. 89, 12 n.
 ἀνατίθῃμι· Ῥήνεια ἐλὼν ἀνέθηκε τῷ Ἀπόλλωνι τῷ Δηλίῳ, i. 13, 7 n.
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 ἀναχράομαι· ἐκ τῶν νεῶν ὅσους ἔπεισαν ἐσβῆναι ἐκβαλάζοντες ἤνεχρήσαντο†, iii. 81, 2 n. = διαχράομαι, i. 126, 11 n.
 ἀναχωρέω· ἀναχωροῦσι sc. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ii. 79, 7 n.
 ἀνδραγαθίζομαι· εἴ τις καὶ τότε—ἀνδραγαθίζεται, ii. 63, 2 n.
 ἀνδραποδισμός· δούλοις—ἄνευ ἀνδραποδισμοῦ, v. 9, 6 n.
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 ἀνδρία· μὴ μετὰ νόμον τὸ πλείον ἢ τρόπων ἀνδρίας, ii. 39, 5 n.
 ἀνελίω· ἀνελιθέντες γὰρ ἔς τι χωρίον, —ἐβάλλοντο περισταδόν. vii. 81, 3 n.
 ἀνείπον· ἀνεβόησα in ἀνείπεν ὁ κῆρυξ, ii. 2, 5 n.
 ἀνέλπιστος· καὶ νῦν οὕτε ἀνέλπιστοί πω μᾶλλον Πελοποννήσιοι ἐς ἡμᾶς ἐγένοντο, vi. 17, 8 n.
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 ἄνευ· ἄνευ δαπάνης καὶ πολιορκίας, ii. 77, 2; cf. 49, 2 n. ἄνευ τοῦ πάντων κοινοῦ πορευόμενον, iv. 78, 3 n. ἄνευ κοινῆς γνώμης, v. 38, 1 n. ἄνευ ἀλ-

λήλων μίτε σπένδεσθαι τῷ μίτε πολεμῆν, 39, 3 n. οὐκ ἄνευ ὀλίγων ἐπιθειασμῶν καὶ οἰμωγῆς, vii. 75, 4 n.
 ἀνεχέγγυος· διὰ τὸ τὴν γνώμην ἀνεχέγγυον γεγενῆσθαι, iv. 55, 3 n.
 ἀνέχω· πᾶσα γὰρ ἀνέχει πρὸς τὸ Σικελικὸν καὶ Κρητικὸν πέλαγος. iv. 53, 3 n. ἀνέχομαι· its infinitive after ὥστε, with nom. case, referring to the virtual nom. case to the principal verb in the sentence, γυμνοὶ ἀνέχεσθαι, ii. 49, 4 n. ἀνέχισθω—ὑπερφρονούμενος, vi. 16, 4. with participle in acc. case, ἀνέχσθαι—ὀρώντας, ii. 74, 1 n. στερσκομένους ἀνέχεσθαι, v. 69, 1.
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 ἀνθρώπειος· δίκαια μὲν ἐν τῷ ἀνθρωπείῳ λόγῳ ἀπὸ τῆς ἰσῆς ἀνάγκης κρίνεται, v. 89 Sch.
 ἀνθρωπείως· παρὸν ἀνθ. ἔτι σώζεσθαι, v. 103, 2 Sch.
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 ἀνίημι· τῶν πρᾶσσόντων σφίσιν—ὥς τότε ἐμέλλησαν οὐκέτι ἀνέντων, iv. 123, 2 n. εἰ μὴ τὴν ξυμμαχίαν ἀνήσουσι Βοιωτοῖς,—τὴν μὲν ξυμμαχίαν οἱ Λακ. Βοιωτοῖς οὐκ ἔφασαν ἀνήσειν, v. 46, 4 n. τέμνος ἀνῆκεν ἅπαν. iv. 116, 2 n. ὁρᾶν ὅτῳ τρόπῳ μὴ ἀνεθήσεται τὰ πράγματα, viii. 63, 4 n. opp. το ἀντέχω, ib. n. ἀναιμένη τῇ διαίτῃ, i. 6, 3 n.
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ἀνοικίζομαι' μέχρι τοῦδε ἔτι ἀνφικισμένοι εἰσί. i. 7 fin. τὰς ἐπὶ θαλάσῃ πόλεις ἐκλιπόντας—ἀνοικίσασθαι ἐς Ὀλυμπόν, 58, 2. ἀνοικίζεσθαι ἐς τὸν Δαφνούτα, viii. 31, 1 n.

ἀντανήγων' ἀντανήγον πέντε καὶ ἑβδόμηκοντα ναῦς' vii. 37, 3 n. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι ἀντανήγον ναυσὶν ἐξ καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα, 52, 1. ὥς οὐδεὶς αὐτοῖς ἀντανήγετο, viii. 79, 6. ἐπειδὴ ἀθρόαις ταῖς ναυσὶν—οὐκ ἀντανήγοντο, 80, 1 n; cf. for constructions ἀνάγω.

ἀνταποδίδωμι' ἀνταποδόντες, iii. 67, 4 n. Bekker conjectures ἀνταποδιδόντες or ἂν ἀποδόντες, Dohree ἂν ἀνταποδ. ib. v. l. and n.

ἀντειπεῖν' iii. 61, 2 n.

ἀντέχω' διὰ τὴν ληστείαν ἐπὶ πολὺ ἀντισχοῦσαν, i. 7 n. ἐπὶ πολὺ ἀντισχοῦσης τῆς ναυμαχίας, vii. 71, 5. τὰ τοῦ πολέμου ἅμα ἀντέχειν, viii. 63, 4 n. opp. τὸ ἀνέιναι, ib. n. καὶ τῆλλα ἐκέλευεν ἀντέχειν καὶ μηδὲν ἐνδιδόναι τοῖς πολεμίοις, 86, 7.

ἀντηρίς' τὰς ἐπωτίδας ἐπέθεσαν ταῖς πρῶραις παχείας, καὶ ἀντήριδας ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἀπέτειναν πρὸς τοὺς τοίχους, vii. 36, 2 n.

ἀντί' ἀνθ' ὧν οἱ τε Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἦσαν αὐτῷ προσφιλεῖς, κἀκεῖνος οὐχ ἦκιστα πιστεύσας ἑαυτὸν τῷ Γυλίπῳ παρέδωκεν. vii. 86, 3 n.

ἀντιδίδωμι' τὰς ὁμοίας χάριτας μὴ ἀντιδιδόναι, iii. 63, 8 n. τὰς (sc. χάριτας) ἐς ἀδικίαν—ἀποδιδομένας, (sc. μὴ ἀντιδιδόναι,) ib. n.

ἀντικρούω' αὐτοῖς τοῦτο τε πρῶτον ἀντεκεκρούκει, καὶ οἱ Ῥηγῖνοι—vi. 46, 2 n.

ἀντικρυς' ἀντικρυς δουλείαν, i. 122, 4 n. τὴν ἀντικρυς ἐλευθερίαν, viii. 64, 5. ἀντικρυς δῆμον—ὀνομάζειν, viii. 92, 11 Sch.; cf. τὸ μὲν καταστήσαι μετόχους τοσοῦτους ἀντικρυς ἂν δῆμον ἡγοῦμενοι, ib.

ἀντιλέγω' ὁ δ' ἀντιλέγων αὐτῷ ὑποπτος, iii. 82, 8 n.

ἀντιλογία' ἔχον δέ τινα ἐν αὐτῷ ἀντιλογίαν, ii. 87, 3 n. πρὸς ἀλλήλους δι'

ἀντιλογιῶν πειρώμεθα καταλλαγῆναι. iv. 59, 4 Sch.

ἀντιμέλλω' ἐκ τοῦ ἴσου καὶ ἀντεπιβουλεύσαι καὶ ἀντιμελλήσαι, iii. 12, 3 n.

ἀντίπαλος' as adj. to an infinitive taken substantively; ἀμύνασθαι—ἀντίπαλον ὄν—, iii. 38, 1 n. τῶν γνωμῶν—μάλιστα ἀντιπάλων πρὸς ἀλλήλας, 49, 2 n. μὴ ὄντων μὲν ἡμῶν ἀντιπάλων, i. 143, 1. ἐπειδὴ ἐς ἀντίπαλα καθεστήκαμεν, vii. 13, 2 n. πρὸς ἀντίπαλόν τι τῆς ναυμαχίας ἀπιδόντες, vii. 71, 4 Sch.

ἀντιπάσχω' τί ἂν δράσειαν αὐτοὺς ὅτι οὐκ ἂν μείζον ἀντιπάθοιεν; vi. 35 Sch.; cf. iii. 61, 3.

ἀντισόομαι, iii. 11, 1 n.

ἀντιτέχνησις' πολλὴ δὲ ἡ ἀντιτέχνησις τῶν κυβερνητῶν, vii. 70, 3 n.

ἀντιτίθημι, with acc. and gen. οὐκ ἀντιτιθέντες τὴν Ἀθηναίων ἐκ πολλοῦ ἐμπειρίαν τῆς σφετέρας δι' ὀλίγου μελέτης, ii. 85, 2 n. τῆς νῦν ἀμαρτίας—ἀντιθεῖναι τὴν τότε προθυμίαν, iii. 56, 6.

ἀνδρία' iii. 88, 1 n.

ἄνω' ὅπως μὴ ξυμβοηθῶσιν—ἄνω, ii. 83, 1 n. τὰ μὲν τείχη τὰ ἄνω ἐκλείπειν, vii. 60, 2 n. τῆς νεῶς ἄνω ἐπὶ πολὺ, vii. 65, 3 n. ἄνω τὸκ πλοῦν ἐποιεῖτο. viii. 88. f. n.

ἄνωθεν' denoting position. ii. 102, 3 n. iii. 68, 4. ὕδατος ἄνωθεν γενομένου, iv. 75, 2 n. 108, 1. vii. 63, 1.

ἀνώματος' ὅτι τὸ ἀνώμαλον καὶ τὴν ἐποψιν τῆς ναυμαχίας ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἡσυχάζοντο ἔχουν.† vii. 71, 2 n.

ἄξιολογος' ἐγκλήματα—οὐκ ἄ. iv. 23, 1. τοὺς μάλιστα ἐν τελείᾳ καὶ ἀξιολογώτατους, ii. 10, 3 n. ὅσοι αὐτῶν ἦσαν ἀξιολογώτατοι, iii. 109, 2.

ἄξιος' is it related to ἄγω? n. viii. 81, 2. ἄξιος ἅμα νομίζω εἶναι, vi. 16, 1 n. διὰ τὸ μὴ ἀξίαν εἶναι (sc. τὴν κόρην), vi. 56, 1 n. μὴ μέλλοντάς τι ἄξιον τοῦ παρὰ πολὺ πράξειν, ii. 89, 6 n. ἄξιόν τι τῆς διανοίας δρᾶν, vi. 21, 1 n. ἄξιόν τι λό-

γουν παραλαβεῖν, vii. 38, 1 n. τοὺς πολεμίους ἔτι ἀξίους του ἐς τὰ ναυτικά νομίζειν, viii. 106, 2.

ἀξιόχρεως· οὐκ ἀξιόχρεων αὐτῶν ὄντων, v. 13 n. εἴ τι ἀξιόχρεων ἀφ' ἡμῶν ὀφθεῖη, vi. 34, 6 Sch.

ἀξιώ· οὐκ ἀξίων, ii. 89, 1 n. ἀξίωσων ἀποφαίνειν, iii. 38, 1 n. ἐν τῷ τοιῷδε ἀξιοῦντι, iii. 43, 4 n. ἐν ᾧ ἀπαθῆς ἦν καὶ ἡξιοῦτο, v. 16, 1 n.

ἀξίωμα· ὦν—ἐν μεγάλῳ ἀξιώματι ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων, i. 130, 1. ὦν—ἐν ἀξ. ὑπὸ τῶν ἀστών, vi. 15, 3 n.

ἀευνγκρότητος· ἀευνγκρότητοις πληρώμασιν ἀναγκασθέντες χρῆσασθαι, viii. 95, 2 n.

ἀξύμφορος· τρισὶ τοῖς ἀευνμφορωτάτοις τῇ ἀρχῇ, οἷα καὶ ἡδονῇ λόγων καὶ ἐπιχειρήματα ἀμαρτάνειν, iii. 40, 3 n.

ἀόριστος· γῆς τῆς ἱερᾶς καὶ τῆς ἀορίστου, i. 139, 2 n.

ἀπάγχομαι· ἐκ τῶν δένδρων τινὲς ἀπήγχοτο, iii. 81, 3. ἐκ τῶν ἱματίων παραιρήματα ποιοῦντες, ἀπαγχόμενοι, iv. 48, 3 n.

ἀπάγω· ἀπαγάγωσι preferred by Arnold to ἡπάγωσι†, i. 28, 5 n.

ἀπαιδευσία· μετὰ ἀπαιδευσίας καὶ βραχύτης γνώμης, iii. 42, 1 n. in ἀπαιδευσία ὀργῆς used in a sense belonging to a later age, iii. 84, 1 n.

ἀπαλγέω· ἀπαλγῆσαντας δὲ τὰ ἴδια τοῦ κοινοῦ τῆς σωτηρίας ἀντιλαμβάνεσθαι, ii. 61, 4 n.

ἀπαλλάσσω· τοῦ τὸ ἀπαλλάξειν τοῦ ἄγαν ἐς ὀλίγους ἐλθεῖν, viii. 89, 2 n. Sch. τῆς δόξης μᾶλλον ἢ τοῦ δέους ἀπηλλάγησαν, ii. 42, 5 n. κρίναι ἱκανῶς οὐκ ἀπηλλάκτο, i. 138, 4 n. κινδύνου τε τοιοῦτον ἀπηλλάχθαι ἂν τὸ λοιπὸν, viii. 2, 4 n.

ἀπαναλίσκω· τά τε ὄντα καὶ ἀπαναλισκόμενα, vii. 14, 2 n.

ἀπαντῶ· τὸν μὲν—ἐς τὰς Σίφας ἀπαντῆσαι τὸν δ' ἐπὶ τὴν Δῆλιον, iv. 89, 1 n. ἀπαρίθμησις· σκοπεῖται—μὴ—τὴν ἀπαρίθμησην τῶν ὀνομάτων ἐς τὰ προγεγενημένα σημαινόντων, v. 20, 2 n.

ἀπαρτῶ· ἐς ἄλλοτριαν πᾶσαν ἀπαρτήσαντες, vi. 21, 2 Sch.

ἀπαρχή· Συρακοσίοις δὲ καὶ ἀπὸ βαρβάρων τινῶν ἀπαρχὴ ἐσφέρεται, vi. 20, 4 n. Dindorf and Poppe read, as Duker prefers, ἀπ' ἀρχῆς φέρεται. ἀπατάω· τὰ κλέμματα—ἀ τὸν πολέμιον—ἂν τις ἀπατήσας, here ἀπατήσας follows κλέμματα as of cognate meaning, v. 9, 3 n. see ἄριστος.

ἀπάτη· taken together with οὐκ in νομίσαντες οὐκ ἀπάτην εἶναι, vii. 74, 1 n; cf. n. i. 137, 7.

ἄπειμι, —εἶναι· ἐν Ἀμπρακίᾳ—ἀπήσαν, [ἀπήσαν all the MSS.] iv. 42, 3 n.

ἄπειμι, —εἶναι· παρήγγειλε τοῖς ἀπιοῦσιν ἐπὶ τὸ εὐώνυμον κέρας—ἐπάγειν ἐπὶ τῆς Ἡϊόνας, v. 10, 3 n.

ἀπέρχομαι· καὶ αὐτοῖς (sc. τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις) τὸ μὲν Πελοποννήσιον ὕστερον ἐν ταῖς γενομέναις σπονδαῖς ἀπῆλθε, v. 3, 4 n.

ἀπεχθάνομαι· κινδύνου ὦν—ἀπήχθεσθε, ii. 63, 1 n. τοῖς πολλοῖς ἀπήχθημένους—κινδυνεύειν, i. 75, 2.

ἀπέχω· ἀπέχει τὸ πᾶν πλεον τῆς διαβάσεως, iv. 103, 4 n. ὅθεν πρὸς Σικελίαν ἐλάχιστον—†πλοῦν ἀπέχει, vii. 50, 2 n.

ἀπηλιώτης· iii. 23, 4 n.

ἀπιστέω· with μή, ἀπιστοίη μὴ γενέσθαι τὸν στόλον—, i. 10, 1. ἀπιστοῦντες αὐτὸν μὴ ἤξειν, ii. 101, 1 n. τὴν μὲν δ' ψιν τοῦ σώματος προορᾶν τὴν δὲ γνώσιν τοῦ οἰκείου ἀπιστεῖσθαι, vii. 44, 3 n.

ἀπίστως, i. 21, 1 n.

ἄπλοια· ἡσύχαζεν ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας, iv. 4, 1 n. ἀπό· ἀπὸ τῆς Νισαίας, opp. το τὸ ἐκ τῆς ἡπείρου, iii. 51, 3 n. ὅσοι ἀπὸ σφῶν (sc. τῶν Ἀθηναίων) ἦσαν ἐξυμμαχοί, vi. 76, 3 n. ἴσως ὅντες—καὶ ἀπ' Ἀθηναίων, vii. 57, 4. ἀπό· meaning remote from, ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀνθρωπείου τρόπου, i. 76, 2 n. use of ἀπὸ in a condensed expression, τῶν ἀπὸ θαλάσσης Ἀκαρνάνων, ii. 80, 1. οἱ ἀπὸ θαλάσσης ἄνω Ἀκαρνᾶνες, 83, 1 n.

ἡκόντων αὐτοῖς τῶν ἀπὸ Θράκης μετὰ Βρασιδίου ἐξεληόντων στρατιωτῶν, v. 34, 1 n. πρότερον—ἢ τοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ —καταστράματος ὀπλίτας ἀπαράξητε. vii. 63, 1 n. τῷ ἀφ' ἡμῶν αὐτῶν ἐς τὰ ἔργα εὐφύχῃ ii. 39, 2. τὰ ἀπὸ τῆς τύχης, ii. 87, 2 n. προθυμία ἀπὸ τῶν ναυτῶν (see n. iii. 37, 4.) vii. 70, 3; cf. also ἐκ. ἀφ' ἐαυτῶν—εἶπον, v. 60, 1. ἀπὸ σφῶν αὐτῶν, viii. 47, 2; cf. n. vi. 76, 3. τὴν δὲ ἀπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων ἐλευθερίαν ὁσημέραι προσδεχόμενοι. viii. 64, 3. τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθ. ὑπουλον εὐνομίαν οὐ προτιμήσαντες, § 5 n. ἦν δὲ τι καὶ τοιοῦτον ἀπὸ τῶν τὴν κατηγορίαν ἔχοντων, viii. 91, 3 n. mixed meaning, of both derivation and agency, *from* and *by*, ἐπράχθη τε ἀπ' αὐτῶν οὐδὲν ἔργον ἀξιόλογον, i. 17, 1 n. γινώμαι ἀφ' ἐκάστων ἐλέγοντο, iii. 36, 5 n. τά τε ἀπὸ τῶν ἐναντίων καλῶς λεγόμενα, iii. 82, 13 n. μηχανῆς μελλούσης προσάξεσθαι αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν ἐναντίων, iv. 115, 2 n. τοὺς πολεμίους, ἦν τι δύνηται, ἀπ' αὐτῶν βλάψαι. vii. 29, 1 n. νομίσαντες ἄπορον εἶναι ἀπὸ τῶν παρόντων δεινῶν ἐλεῖν τὴν πόλιν, ii. 77, 1. νομίσαντες μὴ ἂν ἔτι ἀπὸ τῆς παρούσης σφίσι δυνάμειος ἱκανοὶ γενέσθαι—, vi. 102, 4 n. γινούς ὅτι ἀπὸ μὲν τῶν αὐτῶν λόγων οὐκ ἂν ἔτι ἀποτρέψει, vi. 19, 2 Sch. n. ἀπὸ τῆς ὁμοίας τύχης, ii. 62, 5 n. ἀπὸ (=ὑπαρχούσης) τῆς ἰσῆς ἀνάγκης, v. 89 n. τοὺς μὲν ἀπὸ περιουσίας χρωμένους αὐτῇ (sc. ἐλπίδι), v. 103, 1 n. ἀπὸ τῆς ἰσῆς, i. 15, 4 n. iii. 40, 9 n. ἀπὸ τοῦ ἰσού, iii. 37, 4 n. 42, 7 n. ὡς ἀπὸ τῆς ὑπαρχούσης ἀξιώσεως, vi. 54, 3 Sch. Duker gives these passages as parallel, οὐ γὰρ ἀπὸ βραχείας διανοίας ἐδόκουν τὴν ἀπόστασιν ποιήσασθαι, iii. 36, 1. Ἑράκλειαν—ἀποικίαν καθίσταντο ἀπὸ τοιαύδε γνώμης, 92, 1. τὰ—αὐτὰ ἀπ' ἐλασσόνων πράξας. viii. 87, 5 n. ὅσον καὶ

ἀπὸ βοῆς ἔνεκα, viii. 92, 9 n. verbs of denial, compounded with ἀπὸ, opp. to verbs of accusation or imputation compounded with κατὰ, n. i. 95, 3. verbs compounded with ἀπὸ, followed by ἐς with an acc. case, ἐς τοῦτο πάντα ἀπεκρίθη ii. 49, 1 n. ἀποβλέψατε—ἐς πατέρων τῶν ὑμετέρων θήκας, iii. 58, 4.

ἀποβάθρα iv. 12, 1 Sch.

ἀποβαίνω τῶν ἀποβαινόντων τὸ πλεόν ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρα τῆς αἰτίας ἔξομεν, i. 83, 3 n. μεγίστην δόξαν οἰσόμενοι—ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρα ἐκ τῶν ἀποβ. ii. 11, 10.

ἀποβλέπω ἀποβλέψατε ἐς πατέρων θήκας, iii. 58, 4.

ἀπογίγνομαι οὐκ ἐταλαιπώρησαν ὥστε καὶ ἀξιόλογόν τι ἀπογενέσθαι, v. 74, 3 n.

ἀποδείκνυμι and ὑποδείκνυμι, difference between, i. 77, 3 n.

ἀποδέχομαι πάντας ὑπόπτως ἀποδεχόμενοι, vi. 53, 2 n.

ἀποδίδωμι ἀπεδίδου Πλαταιεῦσι γῆν καὶ πόλιν αὐτονόμους οἰκεῖν, ii. 71, 4 n. νομίζοντες καὶ τοῦτο ἀποδιδόναι v. 42, 1 n. καὶ τὰνδράποδα τ' ἀπέδουσαν, possible meaning of this, if the reading be genuine, vi. 62, 4 n. Dindorf reads ἀπέδοντο according to Bekker's suggestion.

ἀπόδοσις περὶ τοῦ μισθοῦ τῆς ἀποδόσεως viii. 85, 3 n. distinct from δόσις, ib. n.

ἀποδύω ἐς τὸ φανερόν ἀποδύντες, i. 6, 5 n.

ἀποζῶω νεμόμενοι τε τὰ αὐτῶν ἕκαστοι ὅσον ἀποζῆν, i. 2, 2 n.

ἄποθεν μὴ ἐπ' αὐτοῖς τοῖς ὅπλοις, ἀλλ' ἄποθεν, περιμένειν, viii. 69, 2 n. τοῦ ἄποθεν ξυνοικου vi. 77, 2 n. according to Lobeck the orthography is undecided, whether as here ἄποθεν, or as in other places ἄποθεν.

ἀποθνήσκω ὑπὸ τῶν ταύτη ἀποθανεῖν, iii. 96, 1 n.

ἄποικος and ἔποικος distinguished, ii. 27, 2 n.

ἀποκινδύνευσις· οὐ παρασκευῆς πίστει μᾶλλον ἢ τύχης ἱάποκινδυνεύσει†, vii. 67, 4 nn.

ἀποκλήω· ἀποκεκλημένοι μὲν τῇ ὄψει τοῦ προσοῦν, iv. 34, 3 n.

ἀπόκλησις· καὶ εἰ φθάσειαν, ἀποκλήσεις γίνεσθαι, vi. 99, 2 n.

ἀποκρίνομαι· ἐς τοῦτο πάντα ἀπεκρίθη, ii. 49, 1 n.

ἀπόκροτος· ἐν γῇ ἀποκρότῳ, vii. 27, 5 n.

ἀποκρύπτω· ἀναχωροῦντες ἐκείνοι τε ἀπέκρυψαν—, v. 65, 5 n.

ἀποκωλύω· τοὺς δὲ καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν Σ.—ἀπεκωλύοντο, vi. 88, 5 n.

ἀπολαμβάνω· ἄκρον τῆς πόλεως ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν ἀπειλημένον ἐν στενῷ ἰσθμῷ. iv. 113, 3 n. τῆς Παλλήνης ἐν τῷ ἰσθμῷ ἀπειλημένης ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθ. Ποτιδαίων ἐχόντων, 120, 3 n. ἐν τοῖς ἀγροῖς πολλοὺς ἀποληφθῆναι ἔξω, vi. 49, 3 n.

ἀπολείπω· ἀπολιπόντων—ἐκ τοῦ Μηδικοῦ πολέμου, iii. 10, 2 n. ἀπολιπόντες ἐκ τῶν Συρακουσῶν, v. 5, 4 n.

ἀπολείψις· πρὸς—τὴν ἀπόλειψιν τῶν ἡμετέρων, iv. 126, 1 n.

ἀπολλύμι· ἱάπολλύασι†, regarded as the true Attic form of the third pers. plur. and ἀπολλύουσι as doubtful, vii. 51, 2 n. ἀπολώλει. iv. 133, 1. vii. 27, 5 n.

ἀπολογία· οὐδὲ ᾗτιαμένων—ἀπολογίαν, iii. 61, 1 n.

ἀπολοφύρομαι· ἀπολοφυράμενοι — ἄπιτε, ii. 46, 2 n.

ἀπόμυμμι· used improperly; ἀπομόσαι—ἥ μὴν ἀποδώσειν ὕστερον τὴν καταδίκην, v. 50, 1 n.

ἀπόνοια· ἐς ἀπόνοιαν καθεστήκασιν, vii. 67, 4 nn.

ἀπορέω· ἀποροῦντες—ταῦτα, v. 40, 3 n. οἱ δὲ μετ' ὀλίγων ἐφοδίων ὡς ἐπὶ ναυμαχίᾳ περαιωθέντες ἀποροῖεν ἂν κατὰ χωρία ἔρημα, vi. 34, 5 Sch. ἀπορέω and ἀμχανεω distinguished, ναυτικὸν πολυ—βόσκοντας, τὰ μὲν ἀπορεῖν, τὰ δ' ἔτι ἀμχανήσειν vii. 48, 5 n.

ἀπορία· ἡ ἀπορία τοῦ μὴ ἡσυχάζειν, ii. 49, 6 n.

ἄπορος· ἐν ἀπόρῳ εἶχοντο θέσθαι τὸ παρὸν, i. 25, 1 n. ἐν ἀπόρῳ ἦσαν εἰκάσαι τὸ γινόμενον, iii. 22, 7. οἱ ἀπορώτατοι—ἐκ πολλοῦ ἔχοντες ἀλκὴν, iv. 32, 4 n. and Sch.

ἀποσαλεύω· ἀποσαλεύσας ἡμέραν καὶ νύκτα ὑπὲρ τοῦ στρατοπέδου, i. 137, 4 n.

ἀποσημαίνω· ἐς Νικίαν—ἀπεσήμαινεν, iv. 27, 5 n.

ἀποσιμῶ· ἀποσιμωσάντων ἐκείνων, iv. 25, 5 n.

ἀπόστασις, double meaning of, iii. 13, 1 n.

ἀποσταυρόω· ἀπεσταυρούειν εἰ πῃ δέοιτό τι· iv. 69, 2 n.

ἀποστέλλω· ἀποστέλλειν—τὴν θάλασσαν, iii. 89, 5 n. ἀποστελοῦντες ὀπλίτας ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν, vii. 17, 3 nn. ἐπειγομένων τῶν Χίων ἀποστεῖλαι τὰς ναῦς, viii. 7 n.

ἀποστερέω· ἄλλου αὐτὸν ἀποστερῶν, i. 40, 2 n.

ἀποστολή· οὐδὲ τὰ χρήματα ἐδίδοσαν, —ἐς τὴν ἀποστολὴν, viii. 8, 1 n. τῆς ἀποστολῆς τῶν νεῶν, 9, 3.

ἀποστροφή· οὕτως ἐκάστοις διὰ βραχέος ἀποστροφῆς, iv. 76, 3 n.

ἀποτρέπω· ξυνήρχε γὰρ ἤδη Δημοσθένης, ἀποτραπόμενος, ὥσπερ καὶ ἡρέθη, vii. 31, 5 n.

ἀποφέρω· ἱάπενεχθέντων† γὰρ—καὶ—ξυμμαχήσαντες, vii. 50, 2 n.

ἀποχράομαι· ἐπικαιρότατον χωρίον πρὸς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης ἀποχρησθαι, i. 68, 4 n.

ἀποχρήσασθε τῇ ἐκατέρου ἡμῶν ὥφελίᾳ. vi. 17, 1. ἀποχρήσασθαι τῇ παρουσίᾳ τοῦ στρατεύματος ἐκπλήξει. vii. 42, 3.

ἀποψύχω· i. 134, 5 n.

ἀπραγμόνως· ἀπρ. σώζεσθαι. vi. 87, 4 n.

ἀπράγμων· τὸ ἀπραγμον—ξυμφέρει—ἀσφαλῶς δουλεῖν, ii. 63, 5 n.

ἄπρακτος· ἦν—ἀπράκτους ὧν ἐφίεντας

ἀπώσωμεν, vi. 33, 4. εἰ—ἀπρακτον
ἐάσετε ἀπελθεῖν, vi. 86, 4 n.

ἀπρεπής· ἐν—τῷ ἐκείνων ἀπρεπεί τὸν
πόλεμον ἀναβάλλεσθαι· v. 46, 1 n.
τὸ σφέτερον ἀπρεπές, vi. 11, 6.

ἀπροσδόκητος· ἀπρ. εὐπραξία, iii. 39,
4 n.

ἀπροφασίστως· iii. 82, 11 n.

ἀπτομαι· ii. 49, 4 n.

ἀρα, originally the illative ἀρα; com-
pared with *aequid*; with *en unquam*;
ἀρ' ἀξιοί ἐσμεν; = ἀρ' οὐκ ἀξιοί ἐσμεν;
difference between this and ἀρα μὴ
ἀξιοί ἐσμεν; i. 75, 1 n.

ἀργός· τὸ πρὸς ἅπαν ξυνετὸν ἐπὶ πᾶν
ἀργόν, iii. 82, 6 n.

ἀρέσκω· εἰ οὖν τί σε τούτων—ἀρέσκει,
i. 128, 9 n. elsewhere with dat. c.

ἀρετή· = εὐδοξία or δοξά της ἀρετῆς, i.
33, 2 nn. ii. 45, 3, 4. its popular
sense, ii. 40, 6 n. ἡμῶν τὰς ἀρετὰς,
iii. 53, 5 n.

ἀριθμέω· ἴσσοι· ἕκαστοι σφᾶς αὐτοὺς
ἡρίθμουν, vi. 17, 5 n. Sch.

ἀριθμός· τοῖς ἄλλοις, ὅσφ πλείους νῆες
ἦσαν τούτου τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ, viii. 29, 2 n.

ἀριστερός· τὸν ἀριστερὸν πόδα μόνον
ὑποδεδεμένοι, iii. 22, 3 n.

ἀριστοποιέομαι· ἀριστοποιεῖσθαι διὰ
προφυλακῆς, iv. 30, 2 n. ὅπως—
εὐθὺς παρὰ τὰς ναὺς ἀριστοποιήσου-
ται, vii. 39 n. ὁ γὰρ Ἀγησανδρίδας
ἀριστοποιησάμενος ἀνήγαγε τὰς ναὺς,
viii. 95, 3.

ἀριστος· ἀπατᾶσθαι ἀριστοι, iii. 38,
4 n.

ἀρκέω· τὰ μὲν γὰρ ἐκεῖ καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀρ-
κοῦμεν πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους, vi. 84,
3 Sch.

ἀρκοῦντως· ἀρκ. ἔξει, sc. ἐμοί, i. 22,
4 n.

ἄρμα· ἄρματα μὲν ἑπτὰ καθῆκα, ὅσα
οὐδεὶς πω ιδιώτης πρότερον, vi. 16,
2 n.

ἀρπαγή· σκευή μὲν καὶ ἀνδράποδα ἀρ-
παγὴν ποιησάμενοι, viii. 62, 2; cf.
n. 41, 2.

ἄρρωστία· ἀρρ. τοῦ στρατεύειν, iii. 15,

3 n. τὴν—κατὰ πάντα ἄρρωστίαν,
vii. 47, 1 n.

ἄρρωστότερος· πόλλω ἐς τὴν μισθοδο-
σίαν τὸν Τισσαφέρην ἄρρωστότερον
γενόμενον, viii. 83, 2 n.

ἄρτι· lately used, ii. 16; see n. to ii.
8, 3.

ἄρτος· δόντος βασιλέως αὐτῷ Μαγνη-
σίαν μὲν ἄρτον, i. 138, 8 n. ἄρτος
and μάζα distinguished, iv. 16, 1 n.

ἀρχαιολογέω· οὐ πρὸς τὸ δοκεῖν τινὶ
ἀρχαιολογεῖν φυλαζόμενοι, vii. 69, 2 n.

ἀρχή· ἀρχὴ ἡ διὰ πλεονεξίαν καὶ φιλοτι-
μίαν, iii. 82, 16 n. οὐκ εἰκὸς ἀρχὴν ἐπὶ

ἀρχὴν στρατεύσαι· vi. 11, 3; cf. n. v. 91,
1. τῆς Καρχηδονίων ἀρχῆς καὶ αὐτῶν

ἀποπειράσονται. vi. 90, 2 n. καὶ τῆς
ἀρχῆς τῆς ἡμετέρας οὐκ ἔλασσον κατὰ

τὸ ὠφελείσθαι, ἔς τε τὸ φοβερὸν τοῖς
ὑπηκόοις καὶ τὸ μὴ ἀδικεῖσθαι πολὺ

πλεον μετείχετε. vii. 63, 3 n. ἦν
πρόθυμος—καὶ αὐτὸς τὰς λοιπὰς ἔτι

πόλεις τῆς ἑαυτοῦ ἀρχῆς ἀποστήσαι
τῶν Ἀθηναίων, viii. 99, 1 n.

ἄρχω· ἀτιμίαν δὲ τοιάνδε ὥστε μήτε
ἀρχεῖν, v. 34, 2 n. ἀρχόμενοι improp-
erly used, iii. 84, 1 nn. τὴν ἐκεχει-

ρίαν εἶναι ἐναντὶν, ἀρχεῖν δὲ τήνδε
τὴν ἡμέραν, iv. 118, 7 n. ἀρχεῖ

δὲ τῶν σπονδῶν ἔφορος Πλειστό-
λας, v. 19, 1 n. οὐ γὰρ οἱ ἀρ-

χοντες ἄλλων—οὗτοι δεινοὶ τοῖς νικη-
θείσιν. v. 91, 1 n. τί καὶ βούλεσθε—;

πότερον ἀρχεῖν ἤδη; vi. 38, 5 Sch.
ὡς—δικαίως τὸν Μῆδον καταλύ-

σαντες ἀρχομεν, v. 89. ὡς—τὸν
βάρβαρον μόνον καθελόντες εἰκότως

ἀρχομεν, vi. 83, 2 n.

ἄρχων· ἄρχων ἐπώνυμος, n. i. 9, 2.

ἀσαφής· ἀσαφῆ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν, iv. 86,
2 n.

ἀσαφῶς· πολεμοῦνται ἀσ. ὁποτέρων
ἀρξάντων· iv. 20, 3 Sch.

ἀσθενής· ἐν τῷ ὑμετέρῳ ἀσθενεῖ τῆς
γνώμης, ii. 61, 2; cf. τῷ ἐμφ' διαπρε-

πεῖ τῆς Ολυμπίας θεωρίας, vi. 16,
2 n. ἀσθενέστερος· Götter's reading
for ἀσθενεστέρου, i. 136, 5 n.

ἀσπίς· ἐπ' ἀσπίδας δὲ πέντε μὲν καὶ εἴκοσι Θηβαῖοι ἐτάξαντο, iv. 93, 4 n. ὠθισμῷ ἀσπίδων, iv. 96, 2 n.

ἀσπονδος· Κορινθίους δὲ ἀνακωχὴ ἀσπονδος ἦν πρὸς Ἀθηναίους. v. 32, 7 n.

ἀσταθμῆτος· ἀστάθμητον τὸ τῆς ξυμφορᾶς, iii. 59, 1 n. τὸ ἀστ. τοῦ μέλλοντος, iv. 62, 3 Sch. n.

ἀστυγείτων· πρὸς—τοὺς ἀστυγείτονας πᾶσι τὸ ἀντίπαλον καὶ ἐλεύθερον καθίσταται, iv. 92, 4. ἀστυγείτονας ὑπὲρ πολλῶν ἀδικημάτων ἀμύνασθαι v. 69, 1 n.

ἀσφάλεια· ἀσφαλεία (= δὲ' ἀσφαλείας, i. 17, 1.) iii. 56, 6 n. 82, 7 n.

ἀσφαλῆς· οὐχ ὥς τῷ ἀσφαλεῖ—περισχῆσων, v. 7, 3 n. Sch. πολλῇ τῇ περιμένῃ τοῦ ἀσφαλοῦς κατεκράτησε, vi. 55, 3 n. ἐς τὸ ἀσφαλές, vi. 101, 6 n. ἀσφαλέστερον, used as an adverb, i. 37, 1 n.

ἄτε· difference between ἄτε οὐ and ἄτε μὴ, iv. 130, 6 n.

ἀτείχιστος· τὴν Παλλήνην ἀτείχιστον οὖσαν, i. 64, 3 n.

ἀτέλης· its meaning, n. i. 58, 1.

ἀτιμάζω· distinguished from ἀτιμῶ, n. v. 98. ὁ δὲ νόμος—ἐτέθη ἀτιμάζειν. vi. 38, 5 Sch.

ἀτιμία· ἀτίμους ἐποίησαν, ἀτιμίαν δὲ τοιάνδε ὥστε μήτε ἀρχειν μήτε πριameύους τι ἢ πωλοῦντας κυρίου εἶναι. v. 34, 2 n.

ἄτιμος· ἀτίμως γερῶν, iii. 58, 6 n.

ἄτοπος· ἄτ. καὶ δυσῶδες, ii. 49, 2 n.

ἄτρακτος· —τόν ἄτρακτον (λέγων τὸν οἰστόν), iv. 40, 2 n.

ἄττα· ἄλλα ἄττα χωρία, i. 113, 1. ii. 100, 3 n.

αὐ· οἱ ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις αὐ βουλόμενοι—, v. 43, 1 n. indicating a change in the subject, in οἱ*δ' ἰαυτ' Ἀθηναῖοι, viii. 94, 3 n.

αὐθέντης· iii. 58, 6 n.

αὐθις· ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου—αὐθις γενομένου, viii. 91, 3 n.

αὐζάνω, or ἀζέω· ἐς τὰ ἄλλα μὴ ὁμοίως

αὐξήθηναί· i. 2, 6 n. ὅπερ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι αὐτοὶ οὐτοί—ἠϋξήθησαν instead of ἔπαθον, vi. 33, 6 n. τὸ τῆς πόλεως ξύμπασι κοινὸν αἰξέτε, vi. 40, 1 Sch. αὐτάρκης· ἡ πόλις αὐτῶν ἅμα αὐτάρκη θέσιν κειμένη, i. 37, 3 n.

αὐτερέτης, i. 10, 5 n.

αὐτόδεκα· αὐτόδεκα ἐτῶν διελθόντων, v. 20, 1 n.

αὐτόδικος· Δελφούς—εἶναι—αὐτοδίκους καὶ αὐτῶν καὶ τῆς γῆς τῆς ἐαυτῶν κατὰ τὰ πάτρια. v. 18, 2 n.

αὐτόθεν· with article prefixed, = the inhabitants, or natives, τῶν αὐτόθεν ξυμμάχων, iv. 129, 2 n. v. 52, 2. vi. 71, 2. ὁ αὐτόθεν, vii. 34, 2 n. 71, 1. viii. 22, 1; cf. n. 23, 5. τῶν αὐτόθεν ἐκ τῆς περιοικίδος Ἡλείων, ii. 25, 4. τῶν αὐτόθεν ξυμβοηθησάντων, opp. το φρουρῶν, iii. 7, 4 n. τὸν δὲ καὶ αὐτόθεν σίτον ἐν δלקάσι—ἔγειν, vi. 22 n. pleonastic use after ἐκ with name of place, n. to ii. 7, 2. ἐκ τοῦ Ἀργους αὐτόθεν, v. 83, 1 n.

αὐτοκράτωρ· λογισμῷ αὐτοκράτορι διαθεῖσθαι. iv. 108, 4 n. αὐτοκράτωρ μάχη, 126, 5 n. αὐτοκράτωρ εἶναι, iv. 64, 1 n, compared to ταμίαν γενέσθαι, vi. 78, 2 n.

αὐτόματος· ἀπὸ ταῦτομάτου, ii. 77, 4 n. vi. 36, 2 Sch. τὰ πολλὰ πρὸς ὑμᾶς, τὰ μὲν ληφθέντα τὰ δ' αὐτόματα, ἤξει, vi. 91, 7.

αὐτομολία· ἐπ' αὐτομολίας προφάσει, vii. 13, 2 n.

αὐτόνομος· Δελφούς αὐτονόμους εἶναι, v. 18, 2 n.

αὐτός· its force after a personal pronoun, ἡμεῖς αὐτοὶ, iii. 65, 2 n. ἡμῶν αὐτῶν ἐπίπεμψιν, ii. 39, 4 n. τὸ τρίτον μέρος ἡμῶν αὐτῶν, iii. 54, 5 n. denoting spontaneous action, καὶ αὐτοὶ ὀργιζόμενοι οἱ στρατιῶται—κατέκοπτον, iv. 128, 4 n. οἱ δὲ ξύμμαχοι ἐν τῇ Λακ. αὐτοὶ ἐτυχον ὄντες, v. 22, 1 n. τούτῃ δὲ αὐτοὶ Ἀθηναῖοι εἶχον, viii. 95, 7 n. αὐτοὶ spoken for the people at large, ii. 40, 3 n. αὐτοὶ οὐ

πολλῶν πλείους διεφθάρησαν. v. 59, 1 n. αὐτός = only, merely, αὐτοὶ ἐπελθόντες, ii. 39, 3 n. opp. το μετὰ πάντων, ib. n. as περιγενέσθαι τῶν Πελοποννησίων αὐτῶν τῷ πολέμῳ. ii. 65, 14. ἀναλαβόντες δὲ αὐτὰ ὅσα περὶ τὸ σῶμα, vii. 74, 1 n. μέρος ἀντιπέμπεω ταῦτοίτ', vi. 99, 2 n. δύναμιν γὰρ ἔχων αὐτὸς ἐκασταχόσε δεινὸς παρῆν. viii. 5, 3 n. αὐτὰ referring to τὰ πράγματα understood; οὐκ ἀπὸ τοσῶνδε ὁρμώμενοι—ἐς τὰδε προήγαγον αὐτά. i. 144, 5. ἐς τὰδε ἦσαν αὐτά, vi. 18, 6 n. τὰ τε πρὸ αὐτῶν ἠπόρουσιν, vii. 55, 2 n. the reference made by the neuter plural of αὐτός, as τὰ πρὸ αὐτῶν, i. 1, 3 n. αὐτῶν, in iii. 84, 1 n. referred to τὰ ἔργα in iii. 83, 4. dubious reference of αὐτῶν in τῷ ὑπερβάλλοντι αὐτῶν, ii. 35, 5 n. αὐτῶν separated from its governing word; ὀλίγοι—αὐτῶν, iv. 113, 2 n; cf. τὰ πολλὰ—αὐτῶν, i. 21, 1. ἔχουν πρὸς τὴν πόλιν, ἐλπίζοντες—αἴρεσιν ἔσεσθαι αὐτῶν, ii. 75, 1 n; cf. ἐς Κερκυραν ὧν αὐτῶν ἐνεργέτης, i. 136, 1. τῷ δὲ Ἰπποκράτει—ὡς αὐτῷ ἡγγέλθη, according to Duker superfluous, n, iv. 93, 2, according to Jelf, 658, retrospective. referring to an infinitive; στρατηγήσαι τε ἐπιθυμῶν, καὶ ἐλπίζων—δι' αὐτοῦ—, vi. 15, 2 n. its case determined by the position of a participle denoting the same subject, πρὶν δὲ ἀναστήναι, ἔτεσιν ὕστερον ἑκατὸν ἢ αὐτοὺς οἰκῆσαι, vi. 4, 2 n. followed by article and substantive, αὐτῇ ἡ πόλις, vi. 54, 6 n. αὐτὰς τὰς γυμνοπαιδίας τῶν Λακ. v. 82, 1 n. preceded by article, καθ' ὅσον δέ τι ἡμῖν—τὸ αὐτὸ ξυμφέρει, τοῦτ' ἀπολαβόντες χρήσασθε, vi. 87, 3 n. τὸ αὐτὸ λέγοντες ἡσύχαζον, v. 31, 6 n. ταῦτα—γινώσκειν, 36, 1 n. τὸ γὰρ αὐτὸ ἐποιοῦν, v. 38, 1. ὁ αὐτὸς τε—καί—, in οὐ τοὺς αὐτοὺς ψηφιεῖσθαι τε περὶ σφῶν [αὐτῶν] καὶ τὰ πράγματα—

ὁρῶντας, vii. 48, 3 n. dat. αὐτῷ or αὐτοῖς with a nom. case, and translated *he* or *they found*, &c., οἱ γὰρ βάρβαροι καὶ ἐφοβήθησαν τῆς τροπῆς αὐτοῖς ἐνταῦθα γενομένης σφῶν, iv. 128, 2 n. dat. case of relation, its reference and force; οἱ πρεσβύτεροι αὐτοῖς, i. 6, 3 n. οἱ Εἰλωτες αὐτοῖς, 101, 2 n. ἡ στρατία—αὐτῷ, ii. 101, 5 n. οἱ τοξόται—αὐτοῖς, iii. 98, 1 n. ὑποχωρησάντων—αὐτοῖς τῶν παρατεταγμένων, iv. 96, 3 n. αὐτοῖς τὸ μὲν Πελοποννήσιον—ἀπῆλθε, v. 3, 4 n. μὴ ποτε Ἀθηναῖοι αὐτοῖς—ἐλθωσιν, vi. 34, 2. ἐτύγχανον—αὐτοῖς—οἱ—στρατηγοὶ ἄρτι παρεληφότες τὴν ἀρχὴν, 96, 3 n. αἵπερ τὰς σπονδὰς—αὐτοῖς ἔλυσαν, 105, 1. ἔωσπερ αὐτοῖς—οἱ ὁπλῖται—ἀπῆραν, vii. 19, 5 nn. ὅπως αὐτοῖς αἱ νῆες—ὁρμοῖεν, 25, 5. οὐ αὐτοῖς τὰ πλοῖα—ὄρμει. 30, 1. καὶ αὐτοῖς—ὁ μὲν πεζὺς, vii. 34, 2. ὅπως αὐτοῖς ἐκβιβάσαντες τοὺς ναύτας, vii. 39 n. καὶ οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν καταστροφμάτων αὐτοῖς, 40, 4. προσπαῶλλοντο αὐτοῖς καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ἄνδρες, vii. 71, 7 n. εἰρηγομένοις οὖν αὐτοῖς τῆς θαλάσσης καὶ κατὰ γῆν πορθουμένοις ἐνεχείρισάν τινες πρὸς Ἀθηναίους ἀγαγεῖν τὴν πόλιν viii. 24, 6 n. dat. c. of relation αὐτοῖς, treated as the subject of the sentence; followed in the next clause by a participle in the nom. c. νῆες αὐτοῖς—ἀναχωροῦντες—, viii. 38, 5 n. dat. case αὐτοῖς force of, τὴν πόλιν ταῦτοισίτ' ξυμμίκτων ἀνθρώπων οἰκίσας, vi. 4, 5 n. τὰ καὶ αὐτῷ ἔδοκε,† vii. 73, 1 n. ἡ τριήρης ἀμύνει αὐτῷ (v. l. αὐτῇ), iv. 120, 2 n. ἰφ' ὧν δ' ταῦτ' [Reiske's conjecture adopted by] Bekker, Göller, Maltby, Poppo and Dindorf, αὐτοῖ, vi. 10, 5 n. elliptical use of αὐτὸ, sc. τὸ ἐλευθεροῦσθαι, to be supplied from ἡλευθέρωσαν in the preceding clause, i. 122, 5 n. agreeing in gender not with a word preceding,

but with its equivalent; ἐν αὐτῷ sc. τῷ τιμωρεῖσθαι, implied from τῆς τιμωρίας preceding, iii. 46, 5 n. with a sentence interposed between it and the subject to which it refers, ὅστερον αὐτοὶ μὲν—, vi. 4, 5 n. αὐτὸς omitted, see *Pronoun*, personal.

αὐτοσχεδιάζω· αὐτοσχεδιάζειν τὰ δέοντα, i. 138, 6 n.

αὐτοτελής· Δελφούς—εἶναι καὶ αὐτοτελείς, v. 18, 2 n.

αὐτοῦ· αὐτοῦ τὴν μάχην ἔσεσθαι, iv. 68, 6 n. [αὐτοῦ] ὑπὸ σφῶν αὐτῶν διαμελλοντας κόπῃ ἀλίσκεσθαι. vii. 40, 3 n. with exegesis; αὐτοῦ ἐξ Ἰταλίας καὶ Σικ. ii. 7, 2. pleonastic use of, τῶν αὐτοῦ ἐκεί, vii. 16, 1 n. ἐς τὴν Μίλητον αὐτοῦ, viii. 28, 5 n.

αὐτοῦ, οἱ ἑαυτοῦ· πολλὰς ἐλπίδας εἶχον αὐτοὶ ὅ ἑαυτοῖς οἱ δυνατοὶ τῶν πολιτῶν τὰ πράγματα—ἐς αὐτοὺς περιποιήσιν, viii. 48, 1 n.

αὐτουργός· (= γεωργός, i. 142, 6.) i. 141, 3 n.

αὐτόφωρος· κολάζων, μὴ μόνον αὐτόφωρος (χαλεπὸν γὰρ ἐπιτυχάνειν) ἀλλὰ καὶ ὃν βούλονται μὲν, δύναται δ' οὐ, vi. 38, 4 Sch.

ἀχθῆδών· ἀχθῆδόνας προστιθέμενοι, ii. 37, 3 n. δι' ἀχθῆδονα, iv. 40, 2 n.

ἀχρεῖος· τὰ ἀχρεῖα, i. 84, 5 n. opp. το τοῖς ἀναγκαιοτάτοις, § 7.

ἀφαίρεομαι· ξύμπαν ἀφελομένη ἔχει· vi. 39, 2 Sch.

ἀφανής· ἥ τε ἐλπίς καὶ ὁ ἔρως ἐπὶ παντὶ,—ὄντα ἀφανῆ, iii. 45, 5 n. ἐκ τοῦ ἀφανοῦς ὁμήσας, iv. 36, 2 n. τοῦ ἀφανοῦς—τὸ ἀτέκμαρτον δέος, 63, 1 Sch.

ἀφανίζω· Θηραμενῆς—ἀποπλέων ἐν κέλητι ἀφανίζεται, viii. 38, 1 nn.

ἀφίημι· ἐς τὸ πέλαιος ἀφήκαν· vii. 19, 4 n.

ἀφικνέομαι· ἀφικνέται—πράσσειν, i. 128, 4 n. ἐς ὀλίγον ἀφίκετο πᾶν τὸ στράτευμα—νικηθῆναι, iv. 129, 4 n.

ἀφίστημι· τὴν Ἰωνίαν ἀποστήσωσι, iii. 31, 1 n. οἱ μὲν πρὸς τὰ πεδία μῶλ-

λον τῶν Σικελῶν,—οἱ πολλοὶ ἀφίστηκεσαν· vi. 88, 4 Sch. n. double meaning of; ἀποστήσεσθαι διπλὴν ἀπόστασιν, iii. 13, 1 n.

ἄφρακτος· ἀφράκτῳ τῷ στρατοπέδῳ, i. 117, 1 n.

Abbreviated construction, iv. 29, 4 n.

Abstract term defined by the subsequent concrete, as τὸ δ' εὐτυχές, οἱ ἄν—λάχωσιν, ii. 44, 1 n. δόξα, καὶ ἥς ἄν—κλέος ἦ, ii. 45, 4 n. καταφρόνησις δέ, ὅς ἄν—πιστεῖν, 62, 4 n. ἀδύνατον καὶ πολλῆς εὐθειας, ὅστις οἴεται, iii. 45, 7 n. τὸ ξυμφέρον μὴ ἄλλο τι νομίσαι ἥ—δταν—ἔχῃ, iii. 56, 8. ἐκ τοῦ ἀκινδύνου—καὶ ὅστις—παράδιδωσι, v. 16, 1 n. τὸ καλῶς ἄρξαι τοῦτ' εἶναι, ὅς ἄν—ὠφελήσῃ, vi. 14 n. νομμώτατον εἶναι—οἱ ἄν—δικαιώσωσιν, vii. 68, 1 n.

Abstract (or act) for concrete (or persons); αἱ ἐκδρομαί=οἱ τεταγμένοι πρὸς τὸ ἐκτρέχειν (ἐκδρομοί, iv. 125, 3.), iv. 127, 2 n. τὴν πλείονα κύκλωσιν σφῶν=τοὺς πλείους τῶν κυκλῶν τοὺς Λακ. μελλόντων, 128, 1 n. ἡ δουλεία=οἱ δοῦλοι, v. 23, 4 n. φυγὴ αὐτῶν=φυγάδες, viii. 64, 4. τῷ φιλίῳ ἐπίπλῳ=τοῖς φιλοῖς ἐπιπλέουσι, 102, 2 n. ξυμμαχία=ξύμμαχοι, vi. 73, n. τῆς ἡμετέρας παρουσίας=τοῦ ἡμετέρας παρουσίας=τοῦ ἡμετέρου στρατοπέδου νῦν παρόντος, 86, 3.

Accusative absolute, ἄδελον δν ὀπότε—, i. 2, 2 n. καὶ ἀπαντῶν εἰρημέων καὶ σιτία ἄλλα κομίζειν. vii. 77, 6 n. after ὥς· in ὥς μετέχοντά τινα τῶν γιγνομένων. viii. 66, 5 n. acc. c. commencing a period, τὸν δὲ πόνον—μὴ γένηται—πολὺς, ii. 62, 1 n. acc. of the principal subject begins the sentence, iii. 15, 2 n. acc. (διαθέντα) according to Arnold, used, although the verb requires another case, vi. 15, 4 n. instead of nom. case, ἦσαν—χάζοντας καὶ Ἀθηναίους δεχομένους,

ii. 7, 2 n. instead of genitive governed by *δοτις*, in *τοὺς μέντοι ἀγωνιζομένους—δοτις* συμβουλευσαί τοι, viii. 68, 1 n. acc. case sing. with double termination in *-ην* or *-η*, from proper names in *-ης*, as *Ἀλκαμένη* or *Ἀλκαμένην*, viii. 5, 1 n. 8, 2. 10, 2.

Active voice used where the Middle seems more natural, n. iv. 79, 2. *ἐπήγον*, i. 107, 6. *ἐξήγαγον* and *ἐνεπήγαγον*, iv. 79, 2.

Addition of a word, to explain a neuter relative, confuses the construction, iii. 12, 1 n.

Adjective with participle the more important part of the subject; compared with the Latin passive participle preceding its substantive; rendering of, i. 93, 4 n. adj. (*χρήσιμον*) applied to both members of a sentence, belongs properly only to one, vi. 12, 1 n. preceding, and agreeing with, two Substantives, *τῆς εὐπρεπστάτης—τελευτῆς—λύπης*. ii. 44. 2. *τῆς ἀνθρωπείας—νομίσεως*,—*βουλήσεως*, v. 105, 1 n. neuter plural adj., use of, i. 7, 1 n. 102, 2 n. ii. 98, 2.

Adverb at a distance from its verb (*οὐ πολλὸν ὕστερον—ἀπόλλυσι*—), iv. 75, 2 n. adv. in the predicate, *φθορὰ οὕτως*, ii. 47, 4 n. used after *εἶναι*, or *γίγνεσθαι* as predicate instead of an adjective, *οὕτως*, ii. 47, 4 n. *ῥᾶ—δῖως*, iv. 10, 3 n. *ῥᾶν*, vii. 4, 4 n. *θάσσον*, 28, 1. used as predicate, *Πελοποννησίῳν ἦδη ὁμοίως ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ ὄντων*, viii. 48, 3 n.

Adverbial use of neuter singular of adjectives, with few exceptions, not common in the older Greek writers, n. iv. 112, 1. and n. vi. 49, 2.

Alternative, the most certain part of, marked by *γε*; its two parts often in a different order from the English, ii. 40, 3 n.

Anacoluthon, *οὕτε—ἔχων, βασιλεύς τε—ἐγένετο*, ii. 29, 5 n. nominative

following dative explained, *ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς—ἐπικαλοῦντες*, iii. 36, 1 n. *τοῖς δὲ—ὄντες*, vi. 24, 3 n. *τοῖς μὲν Συρακοσίοις—ὀρώντες*, vii. 42, 2 n. *τοῖς μὲν Ἀθηναίοις—ἐπιβοῶντες*, 70, 7 n. *ἐψευσμένοις—κρίνοντες*, iv. 108, 4 n. Antecedents, not agreeing with their own adjective, but with the following relative, iii. 68, 4 n.

Antithesis between the several words of two clauses, iii. 56, 6 n.

Aorist after *ἀν*, as *ὡς τῶν γε παρόντων οὐκ ἂν πράξαντες χεῖρον*. vii. 67, 4 n. and present optative, inconsistent, *δράσειαν—γινώσκειαν—ἐπέλθοιαν*, iii. 84, 1 n. and imperfects, how used in the description of the pestilence, ii. 49, 3 n. between two imperfects, iii. 22, 4 n. followed by an imperfect; effect of this, iii. 112, 4 n. in context with imperfects, as *ἐδίδασκεν ἀπῆλασεν*—, viii. 45, 3, 4. with future, *παρασκευάσασθαι—παταγεῖσθαι*, why, iii. 46, 2 n. *νεωτερίσας—πείσειν*, 66, 2 n. *ἡ—ἀπαλλαγῆσεν—ἡ—χειρώσασθαι*. iv. 28, 5 n. 52, 3 n. sometimes has the force of a pluperfect, *ἐποίησατο* ii. 98, 2, *γένετο*, vii. 18, 2 n. *γένοντο*, § 3. ib. *ἐνέλαβον*, viii. 93, 1. for pluperfect, *καταδίσειαν*, i. 50, 1. *ἀπέστη*, 62, 2. *μετανέστησαν*, iii. 114, 4 n. aor. infinitive without *ἀν* after verbs of thinking or affirming where there is no condition implied; *νομίζοντες ἦκιστα—ὑποτοπήσας*—, iii. 24, 1. *οὐκ ἔφασαν δέξασθαι*, v. 22, 1 n. for the force of it see n. i. 26, 5. aor. reading preferred to pres. opt. *καταβαίεν*, vii. 44, 8 nn. preferred to imperfect, *†διέφθειραν†*, ib. *ἔφυγον*, vi. 101, 3 n. preferred to the future after such verbs as *λέγειν* or *εἰπεῖν*, i. 26, 5 n. *οὐκ ἔφασαν δέξασθαι*, v. 22, 1 n. aor. (*ἀνταποδόντες*) why used rather than the future, iii. 67, 4 n. aor. used for future, see *Future*. aor. (*ἐπισπάσασθαι*) where

a future seems required, iv. 9, 2 n. Hermann's rule concerning aor. participles with *ἀν* does not always hold good, iv. 10, 1 n.

Apodosis of a sentence, *δέ* and *τε* sometimes used in, = *εἰτα*, n. i. 133. iii. 31, 1 n. a sentence without apodosis, τὸ γὰρ αὐτοὺς—ἐκ Πελοποννήσου. vii. 28, 3 n. apodosis to a clause wanting, iv. 13, 3 n.

Aristotle's rule for the arrangement of Conjunctions (Rhet. iii. 5, 2) violated, i. 32, 1 n.

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Atticisms of Thuc. frequently discarded in quotations by ancient authors, instanced in ἐς and ξύν, ii. 4, 3 n.

Augment, syllabic of the pluperfect, omitted by Attic writers, as γεγένητο for ἐγγεγένητο. Duker n. v. 14, 2.

B.

βακτηρία' τῷ γε Δωριεῖ—καὶ ἐπανήρατο τὴν βακτηρίαν. viii. 84, 2 n.

βάλανος' ii. 4, 3 n. *βαλανάγρα and *βαλανοδόκη, n. ib.

βάλλω' dubious reading, †βάλλειν†, iv. 116, 2 n.

βάρβαρος' not used by Homer to designate all who were not Greeks, i. 3, 4 n.

βασιλεύς' when denoting the k. of Persia, usually found without the article, ii. 62, 2 n. τοὺς παῖδας τοὺς βασιλέως, viii. 37, 1 n.

βέβαιος' φθονήσαντες τῆς οὐ βεβαίου.

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βέλτιστος' βέλτιστοι δὴ ἄνδρες, iii. 98, 3 n. τοὺς δὲ ἔχοντας τὰ χρήματα καὶ ἄρχειν ἄριστα βελτίστους. vi. 39, 1 n.

βία' = ἰσχύς, iv. 62, 2 Sch.

βιάζομαι' ἐκείνοις τε βιαζομένοις τὴν ἀπόβασιν, iv. 9, 2 n. βιαζόμενους τὴν ἀπόβασιν, 11, 4. βιάσασθαι τὴν ἔφοδον, iv. 36, 1. —βουλόμενοι τὸν ἔσπλον, vii. 22, 3. βιάεσθαι—τὸν ἔκπλον, 70, 7. βιασάμενοι τὰς τῶν 'Αθ. ναῦς, vii. 23, 3. βουλόμενοι βιάσασθαι ἐς τὸ ἔξω. vii. 69, 4 n. passive, βιαζόμενοι ὑπὸ τινων, i. 2, 1 n. μὴ ἀνταμύνεσθαι ὡς βιασθεῖς, iv. 19, 3 n.

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βοή· βοῆς μεγέθει ἀφόρητοι, iv. 126, 5 n. ὅσον καὶ ἀπὸ βοῆς ἔνεκα, viii. 92, 9 n.

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βορέας. iii. 23, 4 n.

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βούλησις· τῇ ἐαυτῶν δικαίᾳ βουλήσει, iii. 68, 2 n.

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βύζην· τοὺς—ἴσπλους ταῖς ναῦσιν ἀντιπρώροις β. κλήσειν, iv. 8, 7 n.

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Change from particular to universal; αἱ πόλεις—αἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὑπὸ κκοι—to εἰωθότες οἱ ἄνθρωποι, iv. 108, 3, 4 n. from universal to particular, αἱ Ἀττικαὶ νῆες—μάχης οὐκ ἤρχον δεδιότες οἱ στρατηγοί—, i. 49, 4; cf. iv. 108, 4 n. v. 71, 2 n. from the construction by ὅτι to the participle, i. 1, 1 n. from indicative mood to participle, οὐδ' αὖ—σπεύδοντες, iv. 87, 3 n. from indic. to subjunctive, ὅπως—ἀριστοποιήσονται, καὶ—ἐπιχειρῶσι. vii. 39 n. of tense, in the same clause repeated after a parenthesis, νομίζοντες ἦκιστα—νομίσαντες—οὐ—, v. 22, 2 n. of tense and mood; from fut. indic. to pres. subj. ὅπως—ἀριστοποιήσονται, καὶ—ἐπιχειρῶσι. vii. 39 n. of tense, n. on †τρίψεσθαι†, vii. 42, 5. ἐνόμισε—Ἀμόργην—ἢ ζῶντα ἄξειν ἢ ἀποκτεῖναι. viii. 5, 5.

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ροῦντες, v. 70 n. ἔρως ἐνέπεσε τοῖς

παῖσιν—καὶ εὐέλπιδες ὄντες—ὁ δὲ πολὺς ὄμιλος—, vi. 24, 3 n. εἰρητο—θεραπεύοντες, vi. 61, 5 n. relative not agreeing with its antecedent, but with the equivalent of it, —ὥφελιας, oi—, vi. 80, 1 n. construction varied, εἰ ῥαθυμία—καὶ μὴ μετὰ νόμων—ἀνδρίας, ii. 39, 5 n. οὐ μετὰ—ὥφελιας—ἀλλὰ—πλεονεξία, iii. 82, 11 n. varied, from gen. absolute to infinitive with prep. vi. 84, 1 n. confused, obscuring the reference of ἦσαν, i. 35, 5 n; see also *Change, Condensed, Confused, Transition*.

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Crisis of τε with ἄλλα (τάλλα), use and limitations of, iii. 90, 5 n. of καὶ with ἄγαθος as the latter of two adjectives united by τε καὶ; its limitations, ib. 90, 5 n. viii. 24, 5 n.

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Γ.

γάρ· or οὐ γάρ· with a reason in assent or dissent after a question; οὐ γάρ τοσοῦτον ἡμᾶς βλάπτει ἢ ἐχθρα ὑμῶν ὅσον κ. τ. λ. v. 95 Sch. n. διακαίωματι γάρ οὐδετέρους ἐλλείπειν ἡγοῦνται, v. 97 Sch. οὐ γάρ νομίζομεν ἡμῖν τοιούτους δεινότερους κ. τ. λ. 99. Sch. used to account for the succeeding statement, iv. 67, 4 n. introducing a parenthesis, iii. 70, 4 n. referring to a suppressed sentence, i. 120, 2 n. verb omitted in a fresh sentence after γάρ, i. 25, 4 n. vii. 28, 3 n.

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γεγωνίσκω· βουλόμενος ὥς ἐπὶ πλείστον γεγωνίσκων ὥφελειν. vii. 76 n.

γεωμῶρος· τοῖς γεωμῶροις μετεδίδουσαν οὔτε ἄλλου οὐδενός, οὔτε ἐκδούναν οὐδ' ἀγαγεσθαι παρ' ἐκείνων οὐδ' ἐς ἐκείνους οὐδενὶ ἐτι τοῦ δήμου ἐξῆν. viii. 21 n.

γίγνομαι· ὥς γιγνόμενα ἦδη θεᾶσθε, v. 113 Sch. εἰκοστὴν μόνον πρᾶσσόμενοι τῶν γιγνομένων, vi. 54, 5 n. γίγνεσθαι distinguished from εἶναι and ὑπάρχειν, vi. 87, 4 n. γίγνομαι with dat. c. of a participle, προσδεχομένη μοι τὰ τῆς ὀργῆς ὑμῶν—γεγένηται, ii. 60, 1. πεπεραμένοις ἂν τι γίνοντο καὶ ὑμῖν, v. 111, 1 n. adjective or sub-

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γνήσιος· τῶν γνησίων ἀδελφῶν, vi. 55, 1 n.

γνώμη· opp. to ἔργον, see ἔργον. opp. to σῶμα, iii. 65, 3 n; cf. i. 70, 6.

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γραμματεὺς· ὁ δέ γρ. ὁ τῆς πόλεως, vii. 10, n. and Scribe in Hist. Index.

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δεκάπλεθρος· τὸ δεκάπλεθρον προτεί-χισμα, vi. 102, 2 n.

δελφινόφορος· αὐτοὺς αἱ κεραῖαι ὑπὲρ τῶν ἔσπλων αἱ ἀπὸ τῶν δελκιδῶν δελφινόφοροι ἡρμέναι ἐκάλουν. vii. 41, 2.

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διάγγελος· τῷ Νικίᾳ διάγγελοι τῶν ἐνδοθεν, vii. 73, 3 n; cf. ἐξάγγ.

διάγω· διῆγε καὶ προῦφασίζετο. i. 90, 5, 6 n. ἐν τοῖς χαλεπώτατα διῆγον· vii. 71, 4 n.

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διαδοχή· τὴν—χώραν αἰεὶ οἱ αὐτοὶ οἰκοῦντες διαδοχῇ τῶν ἐπιγεγνομένων, ii. 36, 2 n.

διάζωμα· διαζώματα ἔχοντες περὶ τὰ αἰδοῖα οἱ ἀθηλαὶ ἡγωνίζοντο, i. 6, 5 n.

διαρετός· τύχας οὐ λόγῳ διαρετάς, i. 84, 5 n.

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διαιτάομαι· πολλὰ μὲν ἐς θεοὺς νόμματα δεδιτήμαι, vii. 77, 2 n; cf. n. vi. 17, 1.

διάκειμαι· ὡς αὐτοῖς διάκειται, iv. 92, 4 Sch. nn.

διακοσμέω· τὰ τε ἄλλα διεκόσμησε τὴν χώραν, ii. 15, 3. τὰλλα διεκόσμησε τὰ τε κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον ἱπποῖς—, ii. 100, 2 n. τὴν πόλιν αὐτῶν καλῶς διεκόσμησαν, vi. 54, 5.

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διαμέλλησις· πολλὴν τὴν διαμέλλησιν τῆς—φυλακῆς ποιήσονται, v. 99 n.

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διανύτημι· τῶν—ἀναγκαίων ξυμφόρων διαναστάς, iv. 128, 5 n.

διανοέομαι· ὅτι ἐγγύτατα τούτων διανοηθέντας, i. 143, 6 n. διανοέομαι· an infinitive to be supplied after it from a preceding verb; ξυνίστασθαι, i. 1, 1 n. ἄρχειν, 124, 2. ἀποσπῆναι, v. 80, 2.

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διαπολέμησις· καὶ τοῖς ξυντομωτάτην ἡγεῖτο διαπολέμησιν· vii. 42, 5 n.

διαπράσσομαι· ἐς τὴν εἰρκτὴν ἐσπίπτει τὸ πρῶτον — ἔπειτα διαπραζόμενος ὑστερον ἐξῆλθε, i. 131, 3 n. ἐπιφθόνως τι διαπραξέσθαι, iii. 82, 18 n. τὰ δυνατὰ—διαπρασσεσθαι, v. 89 n.

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διάστασις· ἡ Νικίου τῶν λόγων—διάστασις τοῖς νέοις ἐς τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους, vi. 18, 6 n.

διασώζομαι· εὐδαιμονίαν διασώζονται,
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διατίθῃμι· ληφθεὶς οὐ ῥαδίως διετέθη·
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διατρίβῃναι· viii. 78 n. ἵνα διατρίβῃ
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διαφέρω· μηδὲν διαφέροντας τῶν ἄλλων
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δῖεϊμι· μετὰ ὅπλων—τὴν τῶν πέλας μὴ
πέισαντας διέειναι· iv. 78, 2 n.

διεῖργω· οἱ δ'—Ἀθηναῖοι—καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐκ
τοῦ ἐπὶ θάτερα λόφου διεῖργοντο. viii.
33, 2 n.

διέκπλους· διέκπλοι δ' οὐκ ἦσαν, ἀλλὰ
θυμῷ καὶ ῥώμῃ τὸ πλεόν ἐνανμάχουν
ἢ ἐπιστήμη. i. 49, 3 n. μὴ διδόντες
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70, 4. ἔπλεον πρὸς τὸ ζευγμα τοῦ
λιμένος καὶ τὸν παραλειφθέντα δι-
έκπλου, vii. 69, 4 Sch. n.

διέχω· corrupt reading διείχετον, ii.
36, 3 n.

διόστημα· διαστησαντες τοὺς λόχους, iv. 74, 2 n.

δικάζομαι· οὐ δικαζόμεθα πρὸς αὐτοὺς, ὥστε τῶν δικαίων δεῖν, iii. 44, 7 n.

δίκαιος· with infin. mood, δίκαιοι γ' ἐστὲ—ἐκποδὼν στήναι, i. 40, 4 n. ἔλεός τε γὰρ πρὸς τοὺς ὁμοίους δίκαιος ἀντιδίδοσθαι, iii. 40, 4. —δίκαιοι εἰσι καὶ ἀπιστότατοι εἶναι ταῖς εὐπραγίαις, iv. 17, 5 n. δίκαια πρὸς τε τὰ Θηβαίων διάφορα καὶ ἐς ὑμᾶς, iii. 54, 1 n. τὸ δίκαιον—τῆς ξυνθήκης, iv. 61, 4 n. ἦν δέ τι διάφορον ἢ πρὸς ἀλλήλους, †δικαίῳ† χρησθῶν καὶ ὁρκοῖς, v. 18, 4 n.

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δικαίως· τιμωρία—οὐκ εὐτυχεῖ δικαίως, iv. 62, 3 Sch. n. δικαίως κατεγνωκότες, vi. 34, 8 Sch. δικαίως αὐτὴν νῦν μὴ καταπροδίδοτε, vii. 63, 4 n.

δικαίωσις· δικαίωσις ἀπὸ τῶν ὁμοίων—τοῖς πέλας ἐπιτασσομένη. i. 141, 1 n. ἀντήλλαξαν τῇ δικαίωσει. iii. 82, 5 n. τῶν δρασάντων οὕτε ζήτησις οὗτ' εἰ ὑποπτεύουσιν δικαίωσις ἐγίγνετο, viii. 66, 2 n.

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δικαστής· δικαστὰς ὄντας—ἀκριβεῖς, iii. 46, 3 n. μέσφ δικαστῇ ἐπιτρέπειν· iv. 83, 3 Sch. n.

δίκη· δίκας διδόναι compared with ὅρκον δ. i. 28, 2 n. δίκην οἰόμενοι—ὑφέξειν, iii. 53, 1. δίκην ὑποσχεῖν, 81, 2; cf. n. vii. 21, 3. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι ἐρήμῃ δίκη θάνατον κατέγνωσαν αὐτοῦ, vi. 61, 7 n.

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διόλλυμι· διόλλυνται used in an active or rather middle sense, iii. 40, 9 n.

Διοσκόροι· not Διοσκούροι, the correct Attic form, iii. 75, 4 n; compare Λεωκόριον, i. 20, 3. vi. 57, 3.

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δίψα· τῇ δίψῃ ἀπαύστῳ ξυνεχόμενοι, ii. 49, 5; cf. n. vii. 87, 1.

δίψος· ταλαιπωρούμενοι—ὑπὸ—δίψους, iv. 35, 4. δίψει ἐπιέζοντο. vii. 87, 1 n.

διωθέομαι· reciprocal use of, in τοῖς κοντοῖς διωθούντο, ii. 84, 3 n.

διώξις· τὰς δέ—κατιδόντες, τὴν διώξιν εὐθὺς †ποιοῦμενοι†, οὐ φθάνουσι πᾶσαι, viii. 102, 2 n.

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δουλεία· ἡ δ. = οἱ δούλοι, v. 23, 4 n.

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δραχμή· δέκα μυριάσι δραχμῶν ζημιῶσαι. v. 63, 2 n.

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ἐκαστος· ὡς ἑαστοι Ἕλληνες, i. 3, 5 n. οὐ καθ' ἐκάστους (sc. ξυμμάχους) μετὰ πάντων δέ, ii. 39, 3 n. οὕτως ὡς ἑκαστος ὥρμητο. v. 1. n. ὡς ἑκαστοι δύνανται, vii. 13, 2 n.

οὐκ ἀνάρμοστοι πρὸς ἑκάστον τῶν αὐτῶν ἐσόμεθα' 67, 2 n.

ἐκάτερος' ἐνόμισαν αὐτοὶ ἐκάτεροι οὐκ ἔλασσον ἔχειν, i. 105, 6 n. ναυμαχίαντες δὲ ἀντίπαλα μὲν καὶ ὡς αὐτοὺς ἐκατέρους ἀξιοῦν νικᾶν, vii. 34, 6 n. ἀπὸ τῆς στάσεως ἐκάτερος, ii. 22, 5 n. difference between καθ' ἐκάτερα, and καθ' ἕτερα, vii. 59, 2 n. ἐκατέρωθεν' ἐκ. τῆς Νισαίας, iv. 69, 2 n.

ἐκβάλλω' with a modified signification, τοὺς Σαμίους—ἐκβαλὼν, vi. 4, 5 n.

ἐκβολή' περὶ σίτου ἐκβολήν, iv. 1, 1 n. ἔκδεια' τῶν φόρων καὶ νεῶν ἔκδειαί, i. 99, 1.

ἐκδρομή' αἶ τε ἐκδρομαὶ (= οἱ τεταγμένοι πρὸς τὸ ἐκτρέχειν) ὅπη προσπίπτουσι ἀπὸ πύργων, iv. 127, 2 n; cf. ἐκδρομοί, 125, 3.

ἐκεῖ' τοὺς ἐκεῖ καταπεφευγότας, a condensed expression, iii. 71, 3 n. pleonastic use in τῶν αὐτοῦ ἐκεῖ, vii. 16, 1 n.

ἐκεῖνος, rendered *yonder*, i. 51, 2 n. ὥστε βουλευσαί ὅτι ἂν ἐκείνοις δοκῇ, iv. 37, 2 n. ἐκείνην τὴν προμήθειαν, vi. 80, 1 n.

ἐκέισε' instead of ἐκεῖ in τῶν τε ἐκέισε Ἑλλήνων, vi. 77, 1 n.

ἐκεχειρία' Καμαριναίοις καὶ Γελφόις ἐκεχειρία γίγνεται—πρὸς ἀλλήλους' iv. 58, 1 n.

ἐκκάμνω' τὰς ὀλοφύσεις—τελευτῶντες ἐξέκαμνον, ii. 51, 7 n.

ἐκκλησία καὶ ξύλλογος distinguished, ii. 22, 1 n. ἐκκλησίαν τὴν ἐκκλησίαν ἐς τὸν Κολωνόν, viii. 67, 2 n. ἐπ' ἐκκλησίας ἔπεισε τὸ πλῆθος (the v. l. ἀπ' ἐκκλησίας not correct), viii. 81, 1 n.

ἐκλέγω' πάν τὸ ἐνὸν ἐκλέγων, iv. 59, 2 Sch.

ἐκλείπω' ὅπως μὴ ἀθρόοι ἐκλείποιεν τὰ ὅπλα, iv. 91, n. τὸ ἐξ Ἐπιδαύρου τείχος—ἐκλείπειν, v. 80, 3 n; cf. n. v. 4, 4.

ἐκνικάω' ἀπίστως ἐπὶ τὸ μυθῶδες ἐκνικηκότα, i. 21, 1 n.

ἐκούσιος' καὶ ὀλκάδες ἐκούσιοι ξυνηκούθουν τῇ στρατιᾷ, vi. 44, 1 n. δι' ἐκούσιων κινδύνων opp. το διὰ φυλακῆς, vii. 8, 3 n. καθ' ἐκούσιαν—ἐπιχειρεῖν, viii. 27, 3 n.

ἐκπαύομαι' οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι ἐξεπαύσαντο, v. 75, 6 Sch.

ἐκπέμπω' ἐκπέμπειν καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν μὴ δέχεσθαι, i. 56, 2. ἐκπέμψαντες Κορινθίους αὐτοὶ Ἀκαρῶνες—ἔσχον τὸ χωρίον, iv. 49 n. Ἡγ.—ὡς οὐ καλῶς ἀρχοντα ἐξέπεμψαν. v. 52, 1.

ἐκπίπτω' ἢ τοῖς Συρακοσίοις στάσις ἐς φίλια ἐξεπεπτώκει' vii. 50, 1 n.

ἐκπλέω' βουλόμενοι ἐκπλεῦσαι (= ἐκπλεύσαντες ἐκφεύγειν) ἐς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν τὰς τῶν πολεμίων ναῦς. viii. 102, 1 n; see εὐρυχωρία.

ἐκπλήσσω' ἢ τέρψις τὸ λυπηρὸν ἐκπλήσσει, ii. 38, 1 n.

ἐκπολεμέω' τὰ ἐνθάδε χρῆμα φανερώτερον ἐκπολεμεῖν, vi. 91, 5; cf. n. viii. 57, 1.

ἐκπολεμέω' τοὺς δὲ τῶν ἐνυμμάχων ἑλπίδι ἐκπολεμοῦν πρὸς ἀλλήλους, vi. 77, 2. καὶ μὴ παντάπασιν ἑκπεπολεμῶσθαι,† viii. 57, 1 n.

ἐκπολιορκέω' προσκαθεζόμενοι τε ἐξεπολιορκήσαν λιμῶ. i. 134, 4. ἐκπολιορκθέντων ἡμῶν, vii. 14, 3 n. οὐδὲν γὰρ ἄλλο ἢ πόλει ἐκπεπολιορκημένη ἐφέκεσαν ὑποφευγούσῃ, 75, 5 n.

ἐκπορίζω' οἷς τε ὅπλα μὴ ἔστιν, ἐκπορίζοντες, vi. 72, 3 n.

ἐκπρεπῶς' οὐδ' ἐπιστρατεύομεν ἐκπρεπῶς μὴ καὶ διαφερόντως τι ἀδικούμενοι, i. 38, 3 n.

ἐκσπονδος' ἡγούμενοι—ἐκσπονδοὶ ἦδη ὑπ' αὐτῶν κακῶς πεπονθέναι, iii. 68, 2 n. ἐκστρατεύω' πνυθόμενοι δὲ τοὺς Λακ. ἐξεστρατεύσθαι, — ἀπῆλθον. v. 55, 4 n.

ἐκτρέπω' ἀφικόμενος—τὸ ὕδωρ ἐξέτρεπεν ἐς τὴν Μαντινικὴν, v. 65, 4 n. ἐκχηματίζομαι' ἴσα τοὺς Φοίνικας πρό-

αγαγὼν ἐς τὴν Ἀσπενδον ἐκρηματί-
σαιτο ἀφείς, viii. 87, 3 n.

ἐκὼν· ἐκὼν εἶναι, ii. 89, 10 n. iv. 98,
4 n.

ἐλασσών· ἐλασσούμενοι—ἐν ταῖς ξυμ-
βολαῖς δίκαις, i. 77, 1 n. τῇ ἐμ-
πειρίᾳ—ελασσωθέντες, v. 72, 2 n.
ὥς οὐκ ἀπὸ τῶν ὁμοίων ἐλασσούμενος,
viii. 89, 3 n.

ἐλάσσων· φανέται καὶ ἂ τῶν ὑμετέρων
οὐκ ἐλάσσω ἡμῖν πρόσσει, i. 40, 6 n.
οὐκ ἐλάσσω = μάλλον, i. 122, 2 n.

ἐλάχιστος· οὕτε πόλεως ὧν ἐλαχίστης,
iv. 59, 1 Sch.

ἐλεγχος· τὸν δὲ ἐλεγχον ποιήσασθαι,
iii. 61, 2 n.

ἐλέγχω· τοὺς—ὀλίγους τὰ μὲν ἐλέγχων,
vi. 38, 4 n. Sch.

ἐλευθερία· τῆς ἐλευθερίας τῷ πιστῷ, ii.
40, 8 n.

ἐλεύθερος· ὅσοι—τῷ ἐλευθέρῳ πολλὴν
τὴν διαμέλλουσιν τῆς πρὸς ἡμᾶς φυ-
λακῆς ποιήσονται, v. 99 n.

ἐλευθερώ· ἀπὸ μὲν σφῶν τῶν Ἑλλή-
νων ἐλευθεροῦν νῦν τοὺς Ἑλληνας,
ἀπὸ δ' ἐκείνων τῶν βαρβάρων—μὴ
ἐλευθερώσαι. viii. 46, 3 n.

ἡλικία· ἐν τῇ καθεστηκυῖᾳ ἡλ. ii. 36,
4 n.

Ἑλλάς· used as an adjective, Ἑλλάς
πόλις, vi. 62, 2 n; cf. Ἑλλην.

ἐλλείπω· if a genuine reading, in an
unusual sense, v. 103, 1 nn. τῆς δὲ
δυνάμεως τῷ ἐλλείποντι, v. 104 Sch.

Ἑλλην· as masc. adj. in βάρβαρον ἢ
Ἑλληνα πόλεμον—ἡμυνάμεθα, ii. 36,
5 n; cf. Ἑλλάς.

ἐλληνίζω· ἐλληνίσθησαν τὴν νῦν γλῶσ-
σαν, Lobeck's correction ἡλληνίσθη-
σαν probably erroneous, ii. 68, 5 n.

ἐλλιπής· ἐλλιπές—τῆς δοκίσεως τι
πράξειν. iv. 55, 1 n. τὸ ἐλλιπές τῆς
γνώμης, iv. 63, 1 n. ἴγνώμης† ἐλλι-
πείς γινόμενοι, vii. 8, 2 n.

ἔλος, the Delta of the Nile so called,
i. 110, 2 n.

ἐλπίζω· οὕτε—αὐτοὶ ἐλπίζοντές ποτε
ναυσὶ κρατηθῆσθαι οὐκ ἰσχυρὸν

εἰτείχον, ἐκείνοις τε βιαζομένοις τὴν
ἀπόβασιν ἀλώσιμον τὸ χωρίον γίγνε-
σθαι, iv. 9, 2 n. ἐλπίζον preferred
το ἐπελπίζων, the reading of all the
MSS. at viii. 54, 1 nn.

ἐλπίς· πενίας ἐλπίδι, ii. 42, 5 n.
ἐλπίδι—ἥς ἐν τῷ ἀπόρῳ ἢ ἰσχύς, ii.
62, 5 n. ἰσχὺν τῆς ἐλπίδος, iv. 65, 4 n.
ἐλπίς κωδύνη παραμύθιον, v. 103, 1
Sch. ἡ δὲ (sc. ἐλπίς)—τὴν εὐπορίαν
τῆς τύχης ὑποτιθεῖσα, iii. 45, 5. ἐλ-
πίδα οὕτε λόγῳ πιστὴν οὕτε χρήμασιν
ᾠνητήν, iii. 40, 1 n. τῷ παρ' ἐλ-
πίδα, = τῷ παραλόγῳ, iv. 62, 2 n.
vii. 66, 3 n. ἐπὶ μεγίστῃ ἐλπίδι τῶν
μελλόντων πρὸς τὰ ὑπάρχοντα, vi.
31, 6 n. οἱ—σφαλίντες ἔπειτα
διὰ παντὸς τὴν ἐλπίδα τοῦ φό-
βου ὁμοίαν ταῖς ξυμφοραῖς ἔχουσιν.
vii. 61, 2 n.

ἐμβάλλω· ἡ Ἀττικὴ ναῦς—τῇ Λευκα-
δίᾳ διωκούσῃ ἐμβάλλει μέση καὶ κα-
ταδύει. ii. 91, 4. ἀντίπρωροι ἐμβαλ-
λόμενα καὶ ἀναρραγεῖσαι τὰς παρεξ-
ειρεσίας ὑπὸ τῶν Κορινθίων νεῶν,
vii. 34, 5. ξυμετύγχανέ τε πολλαχοῦ
—τὰ μὲν ἄλλοις ἐμβεβληκῆναι, τὰ δὲ
αὐτοὺς ἐμβεβληθῆναι, vii. 70, 6 n.

ἐμβολή· τὸ προέχον ὅτῃς ἐμβολῆς, ii.
76, fin. = ἐμβολον, in τῶν ἐμβολῶν
τῇ παρασκευῇ, ἀνερρήγνυσαν τὰς τῶν
Ἀθ. ναῦς ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς παρεξειρεσίας,
vii. 40, 4 n. ἐμβολή distinguished
from προσβολή, in αἱ μὲν ἐμβολαὶ
διὰ τὸ μὴ εἶναι τὰς ἀνακρούσεις καὶ
διέκπλους ὀλίγα ἐγίνοντο, αἱ δὲ
προσβολαί, ὥς τύχοι ναῦς νηὶ προσ-
πεσοῦσα—πυκνότεραι ἦσαν. vii. 70,
4 n.

ἐμμισθος· ἄγειν—σιτοποιούς—ἡναγ-
κασμένους ἐμμίσθους, vi. 22 n.

ἐμπαλάσσω· περὶ τε τοῖς δορατοῖς καὶ
σκεύουσιν οἱ μὲν εὐθὺς διεφθείροντο, οἱ
δὲ ἐμπαλασσόμενοι κατέρρεον, vii. 84,
3 n.

ἐμπαρέχω· μὴδὲ τοῦτῳ ἐμπαράσχητε
τῷ τῆς πόλεως κωδύνῳ ἰδίᾳ ἑλλαμ-
πρύνεσθαι, vi. 12, 2. τὴν σφετέρᾳ

πόλιν ἐμπαρσχόντες προκινδυνεύσαι, vii. 56, 3 n.

ἐμπειρία· ὁ τῇ τε ὑμετέρᾳ πόλει δι' ἐμπειρίαν καὶ ἡμῖν—προσείη, iv. 17, 5 n.

ἐμπλήκτως· τὸ—ἐμπλήκτως ὁξὺ, iii. 82, 7 n.

ἐμπορεύομαι· αὐτοὶ ἐμπορευόμενοι—τῇν ἀκρίβειαν τοῦ ναυτικού ἀφῆρηται, vii. 13, 2 n.

ἐν· ἐν ἐνὶ ἀνδρὶ—κινδυνεύεσθαι, ii. 35, 2 n. νομίζων—τὴν αὐτοῦ γνώμην, μηδὲν ἐν τῷ ἀγγέλῳ ἀφανισθεῖσαν, μαθόντας, vii. 8, 2 n. ἐν repeated; ἐν δικασταῖς οὐκ ἐν ἄλλοις, iii. 53, 1 n. τὴν δίκην—ἦν ἐν τῷ Ὀλυμπιακῷ νόμῳ Ἡλείοι κατεδικάσαντο αὐτῶν, v. 49, 1 n; cf. τὰ μὲν πραχθέντα ἐν ἄλλαις πολλαῖς ἐπιστολαῖς ἴστε, vii. 11, 1. ἐν with a neuter relative;

ἐν ᾧ μὴ (= εἰ μὴ), iii. 84, 2. ἐν ᾧ οὐ—, vi. 55, 3 n. οὐκ ἐν ᾧ ἀδικούμαι, 92, 2 n. ἐν ᾧ ἄν—, vii. 29, 4. ἐν ᾧ—εἶχον, viii. 86, 4 n. ἐν ᾧ περ καὶ μάλιστα—, viii. 89, 3. ἐν ἀπόρῳ, i. 25, 1. n. iii. 22, 7. ἐν μὲν τῷ σφετέρῳ καλῷ ἐν δὲ τῷ ἐκείνων ἀπρεπεί τὸν πόλεμον ἀναβάλλεσθαι· v. 46, 1 n. ἐν καλῷ ἐδόκει ἡ μάχη ἔσεσθαι, 59, 4. ἐν καλῷ παρταυχὸν σφίσι ξυμβαλεῖν, 60, 2 n. οἷς ἦν ἐν βλάβῃ τειχισθῆν, v. 52, 2 n. οὐκέτι ἐν καταλήψει ἐφαίνετο, iii. 33, 4 n. οὐκ ἐν παύλῃ ἐφαίνετο, vi. 60, 2 n. ἐν τύχῃ γίγνεσθαι σφίσιν, iv. 73, 3 n. ἄκρον—ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν ἀπειλημέ-

νον ἐν στενῷ ἰσθμῷ. iv. 113, 2 n. τῆς Παλλήνης ἐν τῷ ἰσθμῷ ἀπειλημένης, iv. 120, 3 n. ἐν εἴκοσι σταδίων μάλιστα μέτρῳ—διείργεται, vi. 1, 2 n. ἐν στενῷ ἰσθμῷ προῦχουσα ἐς τὸ πειλαγος, vi. 97, 1 n. ἐν in a condensed expression used after verbs of arrival, τοὺς ἐν Ὀλπαις ἄμπρ. ἦκοντας, iii. 106, 1 n. ταῖς δὲ λοιπαῖς ἐν τῇ γῇ καταπεφευγυῖας, iv. 14, 1 n. as a condensed expression compared with τοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ—κατα-

στρώματος ἀπαράξετε, vii. 63, 1 n. οἱ ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ἄνδρες διαβεβηκότες, vii. 71, 7 n. ἐν not found after καταφεύγειν but after καταπεφευγῆναι, iv. 14, 1 n. ἐν Πυθίου. vi. 54, 6 n, 7. ἐν τοῖς with superlative, explained, i. 6, 3 n. iii. 17, 1 n. 81, 6 n. vii. 24, 3. ἐν τοῖς χαλεπώτατα διῆγον· vii. 71, 4 n. ἐν governing the article, followed by a superlative nominative, ἐν τοῖς πλείστα, iii. 17, 1 nn. ἐν τοῖς πρώτοι, vii. 19, 4 n. ἐν τοῖς ξυγκαταλούουσι τὸν δῆμον πρώτος ἦν, viii. 68, 4 n. verbs compounded with ἐν, ἐνευδαιμονῆσαι—ἐντελευτῆσαι, ii. 44, 2 n. ἐναγωνίσασθαι, 75, 2 n.

ἐναγῆς· ἐναγείς καὶ ἀλιτήριοι τῆς θεοῦ, i. 126, 12, n. 13. περὶ τῶν ἐναγῶν τῆς ἐλάσεως· 139, 1.

ἐναλλάσσω· ἐνηλλάγησαν used in a middle sense, Ἀθηναῖοις ἤδη ἐνηλλάγησαν, i. 120, 3 n.

ἐναντίος· δύο ἁμαξαι ἐναντία ἀλλήλαις, i. 93, 5 n. θυοῖν (sc. νεοῖν) ἐναντίαν, iv. 23, 2 n. πᾶν τὸ ἐναντίον—πολέμιον ἐνόμιζον, vii. 40, 5 n. οἱ ἐναντίοι τῷ πλήθει, viii. 92, 9 n.

ἐναποκλῶμαι· δορατία τε ἐναποκέκλαστο βαλλομένων, iv. 34, 3 n.

ἐνδεια· δυνάμειος ἐνδεία, iv. 18, 2 n. μήτε βιαίως μήτε δεσμοῖς μήτε τῆς ἀναγκαιοτάτης ἐνδείᾳ διαίτης, vii. 82, 2. and n. i. 99, 1.

ἐνδείης· τούτου ἐνδεᾶ ἐφαίνετο, i. 102, 2 n.

ἐνδέχομαι· impersonally, ἦ (sc. τῇ πόλει) μόλις—ἐνδέχεσθαι—ἐπιχειρεῖν· ποῦ δὴ (sc. ἐνδέχεσθαι)—ἵεσαι; viii. 27, 3 n.

ἐνδηλος· ἐνδηλὸν τι ποιεῖν τοῖς Ἀθ. βεβαιώτητος πέρι, iv. 132, 2 Sch.

ἐνδημος· αἱ ἐνδημοὶ ἀρχαί, v. 47, 9 n. ἐνδιατρίβω· ἄλλως ἐνδιέτριψαν χρόνον περὶ αὐτήν. ii. 18, 3 n.

ἐνδίδωμι· καθ' ἥδονάς τῳ δῆμῳ καὶ τὰ πράγματα ἐνδιδόνα, ii. 65, 11 n. καὶ

τινες αὐτοῖς καὶ αὐτῶν Τεγεατῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει ἐνεδίδουσιν τὰ πράγματα. v. 62, 2 n. distinction between ἐνδίδωμι and προδίδωμι, ib. n. ἀντέχειν καὶ μὴ ἐνδιδόνα τοῖς πολέμοις, viii. 86, 7; cf. ἀνέθισται, 63, 4 n.

ἐνδοιαστῶς· ἐνδοιαστῶς ἀκροῶνται, vi. 10, 5. ἐπεὶ εἶγε ἐβουλήθη διαπολεμῆσαι, ἐπιφανὲς δῆπου οὐκ ἐνδοιαστῶς. a corrupt passage; for Dobree's emendation, see viii. 87, 4 n. according to the note the construction will be ἐπεὶ ἐπιφανὲς δῆπου (sc. ἐστίν) οὐκ ἐνδοιαστῶς διαπολεμῆσαι ἂν αὐτὸν, εἶγε ἐβουλήθη.

ἐνεδρεύω· ἐνῆδρυσαν ἐς τὸν Εὐνάλιον, iv. 67, 1 n.

ἐνεῖλλω· ἐν ταρσοῖς καλάμου πηλὸν ἐνεῖλλοντες, ii. 76, 1 n.

ἐνεῖμι· ἀνθρώπων οὐκ ἐνόητων, ii. 25, 1 n. πᾶν τὸ ἐνὸν ἐκλέγων, iv. 59, 2 Sch.

ἐνεκα· preferred to οὐνεκα, in ἀσφαλείας ἐνεκα· vi. 56, 3 nn. καταβοῆς ἐνεκα τῆς ἐς Λακεδαίμονα, viii. 87, 3 n. ὅσον καὶ ἀπὸ βοῆς ἐνεκα, 92, 9 n. ellipse of ἐνεκα, i. 23, 6 n; see Genitive of article.

ἐνευδαιμονέω· ἐνευδαιμονῆσαι τε—καὶ ἐντελευτῆσαι, ii. 44, 2 n.

ἐνθεν· ἐνθεν δὲ καὶ ἐνθεν αὐτοῦ, ii. 76, 3 n. ὁδὸς δὲ ἐνθεν τε καὶ ἐνθεν, vii. 81, 3 n.

ἐνθένδε· ἐνθένδε ἄνδρες, vi. 38, 1 Sch.; cf. 10, 2.

ἐνθυμέομαι· ἦτοι κρίνομέν γε ἡ ἐνθυμούμεθα ὁρθῶς τὰ πράγματα, ii. 40, 3 n. κράτιστος ἐνθυμηθῆναι γεγόμενος, καὶ ἂν γνώη εἰπεῖν, viii. 68, 1. ἐνθυμούμενοι τὰς τε ἐν ταῖς μάχαις συμφορὰς, v. 32, 1. ἐνθυμοῦντο τὴν τε περὶ Πύλον συμφορὰν καὶ εἴ τις ἄλλη αὐτοῖς γένοιτο. vii. 18, 2 n.

ἐνθύμησις· δέισις κατὰ ἐνθύμησιν τινα, i. 132, 3 n.

ἐνθύμιον· ἐνθύμιον ποιούμενοι, vii. 50, 4 n.

ἐνοικοδομέω· οἱ στρατιῶται πυλῖδα τινα

ἐνοικοδομημένην κακῶς ἔλαβον διελόντες, vi. 51, 1 n.

ἐνορκος· (= ἐνσπονδοί at iv. 122, 3.) ὡς ἐνορκοὶ ὄντες, ii. 72, 5 n.

ἐνσπονδος· iv. 122, 3. = ἐνορκος n. ii. 72, 5.

ἐντειχίζομαι· τῶν πόλεων τὰς μὲν βίᾳ λαβόντες, τὰς δ' ἐντειχισάμενοι, vi. 90, 3 n.

ἐντελευτάω· ἐνευδαιμονῆσαι τε—καὶ ἐντελευτῆσαι, ii. 44, 2 n.

ἐντέμνω· ὡς ἥρωί τε ἐντέμνουσι, this verb and ἐναγίζω related, as σφάζω and θύω, v. 11, 1 n.

ἐντός· ἐντὸς πολλοῦ χωρίου, ii. 77, 5 n. ἐντὸς τοῦ ἀκριβοῦς, v. 90 n.

ἐντυγχάνω· εἰ μὲν ἐντύχοιεν τισι κρείσσους ὄντες τῶν πολέμων, vii. 44, 5 n.

ἐξ· τῇ ἐξ ἑαυτῶν ξυνέσει, iii. 37, 4 n; see ἐκ.

ἐξαγγέλλω· Κλέων δὲ—οὐ τάλῃθι ἔφη λέγειν τοὺς ἐξαγγέλλοντας. iv. 27, 3; cf. n. viii. 51. f.

ἐξαγγελος· αὐτὸς προφθάσας τῷ στρατεύματι ἐξαγγελος γίγνεται, viii. 51, 1 n; cf. n. vii. 73, 3, ὅπ διαγγελος.

ἐξάγω· ἐξήγαγον τὸν στρατὸν, iv. 79, 2 n.

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*ἔξωθεν ἔξωθεν τοῦ τείχους outside—, preferred to ἔξω, iii. 22, 8 n.

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ἐτήσιος· ὡς ἡγοῦντο ἐπ' ἐτησίῳ προ-
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εὐεργεσία· κεῖται σοι εὖ. i. 129, 2 n.

εὕωνος· ἀνὴρ εὗζ. ii. 97, 1 n.

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εὐλάκα· ἀργυρέα εὐλάκα εὐλάξιν· v.
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εὐλογος· distinguished from εὐπρεπής,

n. vi. 8, 4; cf. vi. 76, 2, 3. iv. 87, 1.
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εὐλόγως· εὐλ. ἀπρακτοὶ ἀπίασι, iv. 61,
 8 n. Sch.

εὐμενής· εὐμενῇ (sc. γῇν) ἐναγωνί-
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ἐφοδος· γνώμης μᾶλλον ἐφόδῳ ἢ ἰσχύος, iii. 11, 3 n.

ἐφοράω· ὅσον ἀπὸ τοῦ ἱεροῦ ἐφεωράτο τῆς νήσου, iii. 104, 2 n.

ἐφορμῶ· ii. 89, 13 n.

ἐφορμή· καὶ τῷ περὶ ἅμα ἐκ γῆς ἐφορμαῖς, vi. 90, 3 n.

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ἐφορμος· adj. νῆες ἐφορμοί, iii. 76, 1 n.

ἐφορμος· subst. τοὺς ἐφ.—ἐποιοῦντο, iii. 6, 1 n. τὸν τε ἐφ. οὐκ ἐσόμενον, iv. 27, 1 n. ἐς ἐφ. τῆς νυκτὸς πλεῖν, 32, 1.

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ἐχυρῶς· μόνον δὴ τοῦτο ἐχυρῶς ξυμβάν, v. 26, 3 n.

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9, 2 n. ἔχει τὴν βεβαίωσιν καὶ πείραν τῆς γνώμης, 140, 8 n. ii. 41, 3 n. 61, 2 n. iii. 82, 17 n. iv. 1, 2 n. ἔχει = παρέχει, in ἀγανάκτησιν ἔχει, ii. 41, 3 n. ἔχει τὴν αἴσθησιν ἐκάστω, 61, 2 n. τέκμαρσιν, 87, 1 n. προσβολήν, iv. 1, 2 n; cf. n. i. 9, 2. διὰ τὸ ἡδονὴν ἔχον ἐν τῷ αὐτίκα, iv. 108, 5 n. τὴν αἰτίαν οὐχ ἔξω—ἀποδεικνύναι, ἀλλ' ἢ—ἐπιφέρειν, ἢ—ἀφίχθαι, iv. 85, 4 n. different significations of αἰτίαν ἔξω, ib. n. unusual sense of χάριν ἔχειν, see χάρις.

participle of ἔχω with a substantive in acc. c. as a periphrasis of the passive participle of the verb cognate to the substantive καὶ τὸ ἀπὸ τοῦδε ἦδη ὁ τι ἂν ἀμαρτάνωσιν αἰτίαν ἔχοντας (= αἰτιαθισομένους), iv. 114, 5. τὴν Λακεδαιμονίων—ξυμμαχίαν—ἀνάγκην ἔχουσιν (= ἀναγκαζομένον)—τῆς γε ξυγγενείας ἔνεκα καὶ αἰσχυνῇ βοηθεῖν, v. 104. ἔσχον in its nautical use; followed

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Euphemisms, *σεμναὶ θεαὶ* or *Εὐμένιδες* for Ἑρινύες; *ἄγος* for μῦσος, i. 126, 11 n.

Z.

ζεύγμα· *ἔπλεον πρὸς τὸ ζεύγμα τοῦ λιμένος*, vii. 69, 4 n.

ζεύγνυμι· *ξεύξαντες—τὰς παλαιὰς (sc. ναῦς)*, i. 29, 2 n.

ζημία· *ἀξιώτεροι—πάσης ζημίας*, iii. 63, 1 n. *διπλασίας ζημίας*, iii. 67, 1 n.

ζυγός· *τῆς τε ἐνωμοτίας ἐμάχοντο ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ ζυγῷ τέσσαρες* v. 68, 3 nn.

H.

ἦ· coupling comparatives, instead of *μᾶλλον* ἢ coupling positives, i. 21, 1 n. iii. 42, 4 n. *ἦ* = *μᾶλλον ἢ*, instead of, iii. 23, 4 n. *ἦ—ἦ*, varied construction with, see *Varied Construction*. *ἦ καί*· coupling words of similarity, different effect of, n. v. 74, 1. *ἦ* = *quasi*, ἄλλο τι ἢ κατὰ τὸ αὐτὸ, v. 65, 3 n. *οὐδὲν μᾶλλον ὀλιγαρχίας ἢ δημοκρατίας δεῖσθαι—†ἦ† ἄλλο τι σκοπεῖσθαι ἢ ὅτφ τρότφ—κάτεισι*, viii. 48, 3 n. *ἦ* inserted

after *μᾶλλον* by Palmer, viii. 55, 1. n. v. 1.

ἦ· *ἦ ποῦ ἄρα, εἰ—*, v. 100 Sch. *ἦ ποῦ γε δὴ ἐν πάσῃ πολεμίᾳ Σικελίᾳ*, vi. 37, 2 Sch.

ἡγεμονέω· *οὐκ ἡζιουν οὗτοι—ἡγεμονεύεσθαι ὑφ' ἡμῶν*, iii. 61, 3 n.

ἡγεμονία· *ὑπὲρ τῆς τε παλαιᾶς ἡγεμονίας, καὶ τῆς ἐν Πελοπ. ποτὲ ἰσομοιρίας*, v. 69, 1 n.

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ἦδη· *ere now*, ii. 77, 4 n. *τὸ δ' ἦδη*, vi. 34, 9 Sch. n.

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ἡδύς· *ὅ τι δὲ ἡδὺ καὶ πανταχόθεν τὸ ἐς αὐτὸ κερδαλέον*, ii. 53, 4 n.

ἦκω· has a past signification, n. to ii. 65, 12 n. iii. 106, 1 n. vi. 96, 1.

ἡλικία· *τοὺς ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ ἡλ. contemporaries*, i. 80, 1 n. *ἡλ. ἡμῶν*, iii. 67, 2. *ἡλικία ἢ αὐτῇ*, 98, 3 n.

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ἦπειρος· its signification in the pl. num. *κατὰ τὰς ἡπείρους*, vi. 10, 5 n.

ἡπειρώτης· *ἡπειρώται—ὄντες ἐναυμαχῆσαμεν*, iii. 54, 4 n. *δύνασθαι ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις τῶν ἡπειρωτῶν*, iv. 105, 1 n.

ἡπειρωτικός· *τὸ ἄλλο ἦπ.* iii. 94, 3 n. *ἡπειρώτης*· *ναυτικῆς καὶ οὐκ ἡπειρώ-δος τῆς ξυμμαχίας διδομένης*, i. 35, 5 n.

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iv. 64, 1; cf. ἑλασσούμενοι, n. i.
77, 1.

ἡσυχάζω· ἡσύχαζεν ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας, iv. 4,
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G.

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K.

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καί whether needless or not in [*καί*] *εἴ τι ἐβεβλαστήκει*, iii. 26, 3 n. not superfluous in *ἡγγέλθη ὅτι καὶ οἱ Ἰλ-λυριοὶ μετ' Ἀρριβαίων προδόντες Περδικκαν γεγέννηται* iv. 125, 1 n. apparently superfluous in *οὐκ ἀξιόχρεων αὐτῶν ὄντων δρᾶν τι ὧν κακίους ἐπένδει* v. 13 n. *καί τις καὶ ἄνεμος*, ii. 93, 3 n. *δίκαιοι εἰσι καὶ (= αἰσ)* *ἀπιστότατοι εἶναι* —, iv. 17, 5 n. *ὅ τι ἄξιον καὶ εἰπεῖν*, ii. 54, 7 n. *ὅ τι καὶ ἀξιόλογον*, iv. 48, 5. *οὐκ ἔταλαιπώρησαν ὥστε καὶ ἀξιολογόν τι ἀπογενέσθαι*, v. 74, 3 n. *καί*—*ἐλπίσαντες* = *ἐλπίσαντες ἅμα*, vii. 61, 3 n.

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μέχρι δ—καί—, ii. 21, 1 n. ὥς δέ—καί—, ii. 93, 3. iv. 8, 9 n. †καὶ† σφίσιν αὐτοῖς καὶ τοῦ ἐταιρικοῦ τῷ πλέονι τὰ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἰλλκ. ἐσκόπον. viii. 48, 2 n. καί—δέ, and—too, compared with καί—μέντοι, ii. 36, 1 n. καὶ ἦν δέ—, i. 132, 2. vii. 56, 3. force of καί, if genuine, in ἀντιπάλους [καί] τῷ πλήθει καὶ ἔτι πλείους τὰς τῶν πολεμίων οὐσας (sc. ναῦς), vii. 12, 4 n. καί—τε = *atque*—*etiam*, explanation of, i. 9, 3 n. viii. 68, 2 n. καὶ εἰ—ἦ· καὶ εἰ ἐκ τῶν νεῶν πρὸς παρεσκευασμένους ἐκβιβάσειεν ἡ κατὰ γῆν ἰόντες γνωσθείσων, vi. 64, 1 n. καινόμοι· τοῦ καινοῦσθαι τὰς διανοίας, iii. 82, 4 n. καινός· doubtful whether this adj. or κενός be the true reading; the difference between τὸ καινὸν and τὸ κενὸν τοῦ πολέμου, iii. 30, 4 n. καίριος· ἀπὸ νεῶν, αἱς πολλὰ τὰ καίρια δεῖ ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ ξυμβῆναι, iv. 10, 3 n. Sch. καιρός· καιρός ἐλάμβανε, ii. 34, 10 n. ἔργου καιρῷ, ii. 40, 2 n. εἰ μὴ καιρῷ τύχοιεν—πράσσοντες, iv. 59, 3 n. ὥς ἂν καιρός ᾗ, viii. 1, 3 n. δι' ἐλαχίστου καιροῦ, ii. 42, 5. κατὰ τοῦτο καιροῦ, vii. 2, 4 n. κακοπαθεία· distinguished from ξυμφορὰ, in μήτε ταῖς ξυμφοραῖς μήτε ταῖς παρὰ τὴν ἀξίαν νῦν κακοπαθείαις. vii. 77, 1 n. κακοπαθεῖν· πόλεις τούσδε ὑπὸ μᾶς κακοπαθεῖν. i. 122, 4 n. κακοπραγέω· ii. 43, 5 n. κακός· κακοῦς κριτάς, ὥς μὴ προσηκόντων εἶναι, i. 120, 3 n. κακοί—προφυλάξασθαι, vi. 38, 2 Sch. κακοτυχέω· ii. 60, 3 n. κακοῦργος· ἔτι τούτων κακοεργότεροις (sc. λόγοις), vi. 38, 2 Sch. κακῶ· ἡ κακῶσαι ἡμᾶς ἡ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς βεβαιώσασθαι. i. 33, 3 n. ἡ τῆς Ἑλλάδος—πάσης—ἀρξομένη, ἡ κακώσομένη γε Συρακοσίους, vi. 18, 4. ἡ γὰρ ξυμμάχους πλείους σφᾶς ἔξειν, ἡ

τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ἣν τι σφάλλονται, κακώσκειν. viii. 32, 3 n.

κάκωσις· ἡ μετὰ τοῦ μαλακισθῆναι κάκωσις, ii. 43, 6 n. τῇ τῶν ἐναντίων κακώσει, iii. 82, 1 n.

κάλαμος· ἐν ταρσοῖς καλάμουν, ii. 76, 1 nn; cf. use of κέραμος, ii. 4, 2 n.

καλέω· why its passive participle is added to the name of a place, as, τὴν Πειραιῆν καλουμένην, ii. 23, 3 n. 55, 1 n. οἱ τριακόσιοι ἱππῆς καλούμενοι, v. 72, 4 n; cf. ὠνομασμένοις, ib. force of its passive with a proper name governing a gen. c. Ἐνδῖος γὰρ Ἀλκιβιάδου ἐκαλείτο. viii. 6, 3 n.

καλλιεπούμαι· οὐ καλλιεπούμεθα. ὡς—εἰκότως ἄρχομεν, vi. 83, 2 n.

κάλως· ἅμα ἐνεργοὶ κάλλει, iii. 17, 1 n.

καλός· ὡς καλὸν (sc. ὅν), ii. 35, 1 n.

καλοὶ κάγαθοί, iv. 40, 2 n. τοὺς τε καλοὺς κάγαθοὺς ὀνομαζομένους, viii. 48, 5. ἐν καλῷ, v. 46, 1 n. 59, 4 n. 60, 2 n.

καλῶς· τὸ Ἄργος—ἐπιθυμοῦντας—καλῶς σφίσι φίλιον γενέσθαι, v. 36, 1 n. καλῶς ἔχει—μήποτε—νομισθῆναι, iv. 18, 5 n. καλῶς ἔχειν, iv. 73, 2 n. καλῶς with verb and genitive, τῆς—Ἰταλίας καλῶς παράπλου κείται, i. 36, 2 n. τοῦ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους πολέμου καλῶς καθίστασθαι, iii. 92, 5.

κάλως· παραπλεόντων ἀπὸ κάλω, iv. 25, 5 n.

κανοῦν· κόρην, —κανοῦν οἴσουσαν ἐν πομπῇ τινί, vi. 56, 1 n.

κάνταῦθα, i. 10, 3 n.

καρδιά· Lucretius uses *cor* in the same sense, ii. 49, 2 n.

καρτερέω· μετὰ σφῶν καρτερεῖν. iv. 66, 3 n.

καρτερός· κατὰ τὸ καρτερώτατον τοῦ χωρίου λύνει, v. 10, 6 n.

κατά· I. with gen. c. κατ' ἄκρας καὶ

βεβαίως ελεῖν αὐτὴν· iv. 112, 3 n. ἥ τε τῶν ἐπιτηδεῶν παρακομὴ—κατὰ γῆς, vii. 28, 1 n.

II. with acc. c. κατὰ τὸν Ἀχελφον, opp. το κατὰ γῆν, iii. 7, 3 n. κατὰ τὸν Ἀκείσινην ποταμὸν, iv. 25, 8 n. ἐς τὸ κατὰ τὸ Ὀλυμπιεῖον, vi. 65, 2 n. σχόντες κατὰ τὸν Λέοντα καλούμενον, vi. 97, 1 n. κατὰ τὸν Τερναῖον κόλπον, vi. 104, 2 n. κατὰ (a correction for καί,) τὸν ἐπὶ τὴν Μίλητον τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπίπλου, viii. 83, 2 n. κατὰ πόλεις, i. 73, 4 n. μὴ καθ' ἐν ἑκαστον κατὰ πολλὰ δὲ πανταχόθεν, vii. 70, 6 n. καθ' ἐκάστους regarded as a single noun depending together with ἐμπαντας on the preposition πρὸς, ii. 64, 4 n. οἱ Μῆλιοι αὐθις καθ' ἕτερόν τι τοῦ περιτειχίσματος εἶλον, v. 116, 2 n. κατ' ὀλίγας (sc. ναῦς), iii. 78, 1 n. κατ' ὀλίγας ναῦς, iv. 11, 3. κατ' ὀλίγον γὰρ μαχεῖται, iv. 10, 3 n. τό τε κατ' ὀλίγον καὶ μὴ ἅπαντας κινδυνεύειν, v. 9, 1 n. βραδεῖά τε καὶ κατ' ὀλίγον προσπίπτουσα, vi. 34, 4 n. κατὰ μικρὸν τῆς ὕλης, iv. 30, 2 n. κατὰ μόνας=ἰδίαι, i. 37, 4 n. καθ' αὐτὸν δυστυχεῖν, vi. 77, 2 n. καθ' αὐτούς, meaning of, iii. 78, 1 n. vi. 13. οἱ Συρακόσιοι τὰ καθ' ἑαυτοὺς ἐξηγτύνοντο ἐς τὸν πόλεμον. vi. 88, 3 n. difference between τὸ καθ' ἑαυτοὺς and τὰ καθ' ἑαυτούς, ib. n. τοῖς καθ' ἑαυτὸν, vii. 78, 1 n. καθ' ὅτι· βουλεύσασθαι Ἀθηναίους, καθ' ὅτι ἂν εἴη ἡ πρεσβεία, iv. 118, 7 n. δύο λόγῳ φέρων—, τὸν μὲν καθ' ὅ, τι εἰ βούλονται πολεμεῖν, τὸν δ' ὡς εἰ εἰρήνην ἄγειν. v. 76, 3 n. κατὰ τὰς ἰδίας φιλοτιμίας καὶ ἴδια κέρδη, ii. 65, 7 n. δικαιοῦτεροι ἢ κατὰ τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν δύναμιν, i. 76, 3 n. οὐ κατὰ τὴν τῶν οἰκῶν—χρεῖαν, ii. 62, 3 n. κατὰ τὴν παλαιὰν προξενίαν, v. 43, 2 n. μείζω ἢ κατὰ δάκρυα—πεπονηθότας, vii. 75, 4. κατὰ θέαν τετραμμένους, v. 9, 2 n. ὁ ἄλλος ὄχλος κατὰ θέαν ἦκεν

vi. 30, 2. κατὰ τοῦτο, ἴν. 9, 3 n. verbs compounded with κατὰ of asserting or judging take an acc. and gen. c.; have a bad sense; are opposed to verbs of denial compounded with ἀπό· ἀδικία πολλή κατηγορεῖτο αὐτοῦ, i. 95, 3 n. τὴν (sc. δίκην) ἥδη κατεψηφισμένην σφῶν, ii. 53, 5. καταγνούς· ἐαυτοῦ, iii. 45, 1. τὴν δίκην—ἣν Ἑλλεῖοι κατεδικάσαντο αὐτῶν, v. 49, 1. ἀντέλεγον μὴ δικαίως σφῶν καταδικάσθαι, § 2 n. ἐρήμῃ δίκῃ θάνατον κατέγνωνσαν αὐτοῦ, vi. 61, 7 n. καταφρονήσαντες τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀδυνασίαν, viii. 8, 3 n; cf. διὰ κατάγνωσιν ἀσθενείας σφῶν, iii. 16, 1 n.

καταβαίνειω· καὶ ἐπειδὴ—ἄνωθεν καταβαίειν, vii. 44, 8 n.

καταβολή· ἐπὶ καταβολῇ τῇ αὐτοῦ, viii. 85, 2. καταβολῆς ἕνεκα τῆς ἐς Λακεδαιμόνα, 87, 3 n.

καταγινώσκω· see n. i. 95, 3. καταγνούς· ἐαυτοῦ, iii. 45, 1. κατέγνωσαν πάντων θάνατον, iii. 81, 2 n. κατέγνωσαν θάνατον αὐτοῦ, vi. 61, 7 n.

κατάγνωσις· διὰ κατάγνωσιν ἀσθενείας σφῶν, iii. 16, 1 n; compare n. i. 95, 3.

καταγώνιον· iii. 68, 4 n.

καταδέω· παρὰ τοὺς ἄλλους τοὺς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ—καταδῆσαι. iv. 57, 4 n.

καταδικάζω· μὴ δικαίως σφῶν καταδικάσθαι, v. 49, 2 n; cf. n. i. 95, 3. see also, under κατὰ, verbs compounded with κατὰ.

καταδίκη· ἡ μὴ ἀποδώσειν ὕστερον τὴν καταδίκην. v. 50, 1 n.

καταδύω and διαφθεῖρω synonymous in τὰ σκάφη—τῶν νεῶν δε καταδύσειαν, i. 50, 1 n; cf. ναὺς καταδύσαντες and ναὺς διαφθείραντες. 54, 4. ἡ Ἀττικὴ ναὺς—τῇ Λευκαδίᾳ—ἐμβάλλει μέση καὶ καταδύει. ii. 91, 3; cf. ἐπὶ δὲ τῆς Λευκαδίας νεῶς, ἡ περὶ τὴν Ὀλκίδα κατέδυ—ὥς ἡ ναὺς διεφθείρετο, 92, 4. τῶν μὲν Κορινθίων

τρεῖς νῆες διαφθεύονται, τῶν δὲ Ἀθηναίων κατέδυ μὲν οὐδεμία ἀπλῶς, ἐπτα δὲ τινες ἀπλοὶ ἐγένοντο—, vii.

34, 5.

καταισχύνω· μὴ καταισχυθῆναι,—ὥπως μὴ δόξει—μαλακὸς εἶναι, vi. 13 n.

κατακομιδή· χαλεπωτέραν ἔξουσι τὴν κατακομιδὴν τῶν ὥραιων, i. 120, 3 n.

κατακρατέω· πολλῶ τῷ περιόντι τοῦ ἀσφαλούς κατεκράτησε, vi. 55, 3 n.

καταλαμβάνω· ἐλπίζω καταληφθῆναι ἂν τὰ πράγματα, iii. 30, 3; cf. n. to II, 3.

τὰ μακρὰ τεῖχη καὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ κατέλαβον, v. 26, 1 n. οὐ τοσοῦτον τοῖς Τυνδάρειω ὄρκοις κατεिल्μμένους, i.

9, 1. ὄρκοις τε Λακεδαιμονίων καταλαβὼν τὰ τέλη τοῖς μεγίστοις, iv. 85,

6 n. ἐπειδὴ εὗρε κατεिल्μμένας (sc. τὰς σπονδὰς), v. 21, 3 n. τὰ τε ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ στρατεύματι ἔτι βεβαιοτέρων κατέλαβον, viii. 63, 3 n. Ἰταλιωτῶν

δὲ—ἐν τοιαύταις ἀνάγκαις τότε—κατεिल्μμένων, vii. 57, 11 n.

καταληπτὸς· τὰ πράγματα ἐφαίνετο καταληπτὰ. iii. 11, 3 n.

κατάληψις· ἐν κατάληψει ἐφαίνετο, iii. 33, 4 n.

καταλλάσσω· καταλλαγῆναι, iv. 59, 4 Sch.

κατάλογος· τὸ δὲ περὶ τὸν κατάλογον—

χρηστοῖς ἐκκριθέν, vi. 31, 3 n. Ἀθηναίων μὲν αὐτῶν—ἐκ καταλόγου, 43 n; cf. n. iii. 87, 3. 95, 2. ὀπλίταις—ἐκ καταλόγου Ἀθηναίων διακο-

σίοις καὶ χιλίοις, vii. 20, 1. εἰχον δὲ ἐπιβάτας τῶν ὀπλιτῶν ἐκ καταλόγου ἀναγκαστούς. viii. 24, 2 n.

καταλύω· its proper and derived signi-

fications; παρὰ Ἀδμητον—καταλύσαι. i. 136, 3 n. τὴν ἀμαρτίαν κατα-

λύσαι, iii. 46, 1 n. μὴ καταλύειν ὑμᾶς τὸ κοινὸν ἀγαθόν, v. 90 n. κατα-

λύειν τὸν δῆμον, n. vii. 31, 4, αὖ τοὺς δῆμους ἐν ταῖς πόλεσι κατέ-

λυον, viii. 65, 1. τὸν πόλεμον κατα-

λύσαι, iv. 108, 7. καταλύειν δὲ ἅμα ἅμφω τὸν πόλεον. v. 23, 3. κατα-

λύειν δὲ μὴ ἐξῆναι τὸν πόλεμον πρὸς

ταύτην τὴν πόλιν, v. 47, 4. οὕτε καταλύουσι τὸν πόλεμον ναυμαχεῖν τε μέλλουσι· vii. 31, 4 n. ἦν δὲ καταλύειν βούλωνται τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, ἐν ὁμοίᾳ καταλύεσθαι, viii. 58, 7 n. τὸν ἐκεῖ πόλεμον μήπω βεβαίως καταλελυμένους, vi. 36, 4 Sch. καταλύομαι = ἀναπαύομαι in ἐν τῷ εὐτυχεῖν ἂν μάλιστα καταλύοντο, iv. 18, 4 Sch.

καταντικρὺ· Πλαταιῆς δὲ καταντικρὺ Βοιωτοὶ Βοιωτοῖς, sc. ἐμάχοντο, vii. 57, 5 n.

καταπλέω· τὸ ἐπὶ διαβολῇ ἐς δίκην καταπλεῦσαι. vi. 61, 6 n.

καταπλήσσω· τῷ ἀδοκίᾳ μᾶλλον ἂν καταπληγεῖν ἢ τῇ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀληθοῦς δυνάμει. vi. 34, 8 Sch. καταπέπληχθε (v. l. καταπεπλήχθε), vii. 77, 4 n.

καταπροδίδωμι· δικαίως αὐτὴν νῦν μὴ καταπροδίδοτε, vii. 63, 4 n.

καταρρέω· περὶ τε τοῖς δορατίοις καὶ σκέυσειν — ἐμπαλασσόμενοι κατέρρον. vii. 84, 3 n.

κατασκευάζω· κατασκευάσαντο—ἐν τοῖς πύργοις τῶν τευχῶν, ii. 17, 3 n. opp. τοῦ ἀνασκ. n. i. 18, 3. οἷς τε γὰρ ἡ χώρα κατασκευάσται, vi. 91, 7 n; compare also κατασκευή.

κατασκευή· distinguished from παρασκευή; the distinction not always observed, i. 10, 2 n. ii. 65, 2 n. vi. 17, 3 n. ὄντων—ἐν κατασκευῇ τοῦ πολέμου, viii. 5, 1 n. difference between κατασκευή and παρασκευή, ib. n.

κατάστροφμα· αὐτὰ οὕτω εἶχον διὰ πάσης καταστροφάματα, i. 14, 4 n. οἷ τε ἐπιβάται ἰθέρᾳπενον—μὴ λείπεσθαι τὰ ἀπὸ τοῦ καταστροφάματος τῆς ἄλλης τέχνης· vii. 70, 3 n.

κατατίθημι· ἡμῖν δὲ — ξυμφορὰς μετρίως κατατιθεμένης, iv. 20, 2 n. metaphorical meaning of καταθέσθε, i. 33, 1 n. perhaps καταθήσεσθε is preferable, the full construction (compare vi. 57, 3.) requiring both, ib. n.

κατατρίβω· αὐτοὺς περὶ ἐαυτοὺς τοὺς Ἕλληνας κατατρίβει. viii. 45, 3 n.

καταφεύγω· its participle to be supplied in the second clause, in ὅσοι μὲν αὐτῶν πρὸς τὴν πόλιν—καταφεύγουσι, χαλεπώτατα ἔπραξαν—οἱ δὲ (sc. καταφεύγοντες) ἐς τὸ [ἐπι]τείχισμα—περιγίγνονται, viii. 95, 6 n.

καταφρονέω· καταφρονούντες κἂν προαισθέσθαι, iii. 83, 3 n. vi. 11, 5 n. τὸ μὲν καταφρονεῖν τοὺς ἐπιόντας ἐν τῶν ἔργων τῇ ἀλλῇ δεικνύσθαι, vi. 34, 9 Sch. n. τῇ γνώμῃ ἀναθαρσύνοντας ἀνθρώποις, καὶ τῇ ὕψει καταφρονεῖν μᾶλλον. vi. 49, 2 n. καταφρονήσαντες τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀδυνασίαν, viii. 8, 3 n.

καταφρόνησις, and ἀφροσύνη, play upon these words, i. 122, 7 n. μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄντος καταφρονήσεως (sc. οὐσης), v. 8, 3 n.

κάτεμι· ἀνέμου κατιόντος, ii. 25, 5 n. = καταλαβόντος, ib. n. τὸ πνεῦμα κατῇει, 84, 3 n. κατιόντος τοῦ ἀνέμου, vi. 2, 4 n.

κατείργω· οἱ Σ.—κατείργον αὐτοὺς τῷ πολέμῳ καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν· vi. 6, 2 n. πᾶν—τῷ πολέμῳ καὶ δεινῷ τινὶ κατειργόμενον ξύγγνωμόν τι γίγνεσθαι καὶ πρὸς τοῦ θεοῦ. iv. 98, 6 n. αὐτόνομοι μὲν, κατὰ δὲ τὸ νησιωτικὸν μᾶλλον εἰργόμενοι, vii. 57, 7.

κατέρχομαι· μηχανὰς ὅτι οὐ κατῆλθεν ἔχων, v. 7, 5 n.

κατέχω· ἦσσαν ἐτοίμως κατέχειν. iv. 92, 5 n. ἐπιθέμενος τοῖς τὰς ἀρχὰς ἔχουσιν οὐ κατέσχευεν, vi. 95, 3 n. τῷ ναυτικῷ ὅπερ πάντα κατέσχευεν, vii. 66, 2 n. ὁ λόγος κατέχει, i. 10, 1 n. τοῦ περὶ αὐτῶν λόγου κατεσχηκότος, i. 11, 5. τῶν σεισμῶν κατεχόντων, iii. 89, 2 n. ὅσοι περὶ Πύλον κατέιχον, iv. 32, 2 n. ἐν ᾗ Ἀμόργης—κατέιχε, viii. 28, 2 n. νομίσας αὐτὸν καθέξειν αὐτοῦ, viii. 100, 2 n.

κατηγορία· see ἔχω.

κατοικίω· κατὰ τοὺς ἐαυτῶν νόμους

κατ'όκισαν, iii. 34, 5 n. τοὺς Λεον-
τίνους εὐλογον κατοικίζειν, μὴ ὑπη-
κόους—, ἀλλ' ὡς δυνατωτάτους, vi.
84, 2 Sch. κατοικίζομαι ἡ Ἑλλάς
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ἔλυσαν τὰς ἐπικειμένας ζημίας τῷ εἰ-
πόντι ἢ ἐπιψηφίσαντι,—καὶ ἐψηφί-
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πέδῳ τοῦτο, καὶ ἐς τὴν πόλιν ἐντεῦθεν
ὑστερον. viii. 48, 1 n.

κίνησις· κίνησις—μεγίστη δὴ τοῖς Ἑλ-
λησιν—καὶ ἐπὶ πλείστον ἀνθρώπων.
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κλέμμα· in a military sense, followed
by the participle ἀπατήσας of cognate
meaning, τὰ κλέμματα—ἀ τὸν πο-
λέμιον ἂν τις ἀπατήσας, v. 9, 3 n.

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μέγαν, vii. 59, 3 n.

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ἐποιοῦντο, i. 15, 4 n. κοινῆς ἐλπί-
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λοχμώδης²³ ἐς ὁδὸν τινα κοίλην καὶ λοχμώδη, iii. 107, 6 n.

λόχος²⁴ διαστήσαντες τοὺς λόχους, iv. 74, 2 n; see *Lochus* in Hist. Index.

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λύω²⁸ μὴ λύειν δὴ τὰς Ἰσθμιάδας σπονδάς, viii. 9, 1 n.

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μαντική³⁶ μαντικὴν τε καὶ χρησμούς καὶ ὅσα τοιαῦτα μετ' ἐλπίδων λυμαίνεται. v. 103, 2 n.

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50, 4 n.

μαρτύρομαι· δεόμεθα δέ, καὶ μαρτυρόμεθα ἅμα—ἔτι—, vi. 80, 3. Εὐμολπιδῶν καὶ Κηρύκων περὶ τῶν μυστικῶν—μαρτυρομένων, viii. 53, 2 n.

μάσσω· σίτον—ἐκπέμπειν—μεμαγμένον—ἀλφίτων, iv. 16, 1 n.

μαχαιροφόρος· τῶν ὀρεινῶν Θρακῶν—τῶν—μαχαιροφόρων, ii. 96, 2 n.

Θρακῶν τῶν μαχαιροφόρων, vii. 27, 1 n.

μάχη· αὐτοκράτωρ μ. iv. 126, 5 n.

μάχιμος· ὁμολογουμένως νῦν βαρβάρων ἡμαχιστῶν,† vi. 90, 3 n.

μέγας· in the sense of *high* opp. to *braχύς*, in τὸ μὲν μέγα οἰκοδόμημα, —ἀπὸ τοῦ βραχέος τείχους—τὸ μέγα τεῖχος, ii. 76, 3 n. ἐρύματος μείζονος προσπεριβαλλομένου, viii. 40, 3 n; see also *braχύς*.

μέγεθος· βοῆς μεγέθει ἀφόρητοι, iv. 126, 5 n. ὡς ἐπὶ μεγέθει, vii. 30, 4 n; see n. 29, 3. πόλεσι—καὶ ἡναῦς καὶ ἵππους καὶ μεγέθει ἐχούσαις,† vii. 55, 2 n.

μέγιστος· τὰ μέγιστα, iv. 126, 1 n.

μεθεκτέον· οὕτε μεθεκτέον τῶν πραγμάτων πλείοσιν ἢ πεντακισχίλοις, viii. 65, 3 n.

μεθίστημι· μεταστήσοντάς ποι ἄλλοσε ἄγειν, iv. 48, 1 n.

μελιτώ· μήκωνα μεμελιτωμένην, iv. 26, 8 n.

μέλλησις· τῇ μελλήσει ἀμυνόμενοι, i. 69, 7 n. δέκας τις καὶ μέλλησις ἐνεγέρετο, vii. 49, 5 n.

μέλλω· καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον δέκα τούτων αὐτοὶ ἔμελλον πέμπειν, viii. 6, 5 n. infinitive after it omitted, τεταγμένοι ὥσπερ ἔμελλον, sc. τάσσεσθαι, iv. 93, 3 n. ὡς μέλλουσα, Σάμος θᾶσσον ἐτερίχθη, viii. 51, 2 n.

μεμπτός· καὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν καὶ τῶν ἡγεμόνων ὑμῖν μὴ μεμπτῶν γεγενημένων, vii. 15, 1 n.

μέμφομαι· ὥσπερ ἐκείνους ἐμεμφάμεν ἀπηλλάχθαι, i. 143, 3 n. signification of μέμφομαι, n. vii. 15, 1.

μέν· its position determines the sense of a passage, ii. 89, 7 n. μὲν—δε, with the whole chapter intervening, i. 20, 1 n. μὲν—δέ· long interval between; πρὸς μὲν—βαρβάρους δέ, n. iv. 126, 1—3. μὲν—δέ not expressing contrast, but merely order and division, iv. 87, 1 n. ἀκούσιος μὲν—νομίζων δέ, not only—but, vi. 8, 4 n. μὲν—δέ· varied construction of clauses with, viii. 78 n. ὅσοι μὲν—οἱ δέ, viii. 95, 6 n. μὲν followed by τε instead of δέ, iii. 46, 2 n. vi. 31, 3 n. followed by καὶ τότε, v. 71, n. 1, 2. μὲν, implying ὅμως δέ· ὁ δὲ ἄκων μὲν εἶπεν—, vi. 25, 2 n. μέντοι· οὐ μέντοι ἀλλὰ καὶ, v. 43, 2 n. καὶ δέδοικα μέντοι, vi. 38, 2 n. μένω· τοῦ ὑπαπίνειν πλέον ἢ τοῦ μένοντος, v. 9, 4 n.

μέρος· ξυνηέσαν τὰ δύο μέρη, ii. 10, 2 n. 47, 2 n. iii. 15, 2. δύο μερῶν τῶν ἐς χρήσιν φανερῶν, ii. 62, 2 n. μείζον μέρος νέμοντες τῷ μὴ βούλεσθαι, iii. 3, 1 n. καθ' ὅσον—μέρος referred to by τούτῳ, and afterwards by αὐτῶν, iv. 18, 4 n. ἐν ᾧ μέρει εἰσὶν, iv. 98, 4 n. δῆμον ξύμπαν ὀνομάσθαι, δλιγαρχίαν δέ μέρος, vi. 39, 1 Sch. μέρει τινὶ τῶν βαρβάρων, i. 1, 2 n. μέρος τι φθείρασα ἡ λοιμώδης νόσος, 23, 4 n. ἀπὸ—τοῦ Αἰτωλικοῦ παθοῦς δὲ διὰ τὴν ὕλην μέρος τι ἐγένετο, iv. 30, 1 n. opp. ὀλίγοι—μέρος δέ τι, vii. 30, 2. opp. ἐς εἰκοσι μάλιστα—μέρος τι ἀπαναλώθη § 3 n. ξυνεσώσαμεν ὑμᾶς τε τὸ μέρος καὶ ἡμᾶς αὐτούς· i. 74, 4 n. ὡς καὶ διὰ τὴν ἐκείνου ξυμφορὰν τὸ μέρος ἔσται ὁ πόλεμος. i. 127, 2 n. ὅπως μὴ—τὴν ἐκείνου πόλιν τὸ μέρος βλάψωσιν. ii. 67, 2 n. ἀναπαύοντες ἐν τῷ μέρει, iv. 11, 3 n. οὐκ ἀπὸ μέρους τὸ πλεῖον—ἢ ἀπ' ἀρετῆς, ii. 37, 2 n. ἄγειν—σιτοποιοῦς ἐκ τῶν μυλῶνων πρὸς μέρος ἡναγασμένους ἐμμίσθους, vi. 22, n.

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II. with acc. c. its original signification, and etymological connection, i. 138, 4 n. μετὰ χείρας ἔχοι, ib.

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μεταλαμβάνω' πολιτείας μ. iii. 55, 4 n. μεταμίλει' φ' μετέμελεν, iii. 4, 4 n.

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μεταξύ' τὸ οὖν μ. τοῦτο, iii. 21, 3 n.

μεταπέμπω' στρατιάν τε μεταπέμπων ἐκ τῶν ἐγγύς ξυμμάχων, iv. 30, 3. αὐτῶν τῶν Λακ. μεταπεμψάντων, vi. 88, 9 n. εἰ μὴ—σφᾶς μεταπέμψου-

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μεταποιέομαι' οἱ ἀρετῆς τι μεταποιούμενοι, ii. 51, 7 n.

μετάστασις' ὑπ' ἐλαχίστων γενομένη ἐκ στάσεως μετάστασις, iv. 74, 3 n.

μέτεστι' ὡς οὐ μετὸν αὐτοῖς Ἐπιδάμου, i. 28, 1 n.

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μετρίως' χαλεπὸν—τὸ μ. εἰπεῖν, ii. 35, 3 n.

μέτρον' κωπῆρει πλοῖφ, ἐς πεντακόσια τάλαντα ἄγοντι μέτρα. iv. 118, 4 n.

μέχρι' μέχρι—τοῦδε ὠρίσθω, a condensed expression, i. 71, 5 n. μέχρι Γρααίων—ὠρίζετο, ii. 96, 3 n. μέχρι, as a conjunction, usually begins a sentence, iv. 4, 1 n. ἐνεῖναι γὰρ καὶ νήσους ἀπάσας πάλιν δουλεύειν καὶ Θεσσαλίαν καὶ Λοκροὺς καὶ τὰ μέχρι Βοιωτῶν, viii. 43, 3. ἐν τούτῳ Ἑλλησποντός τε ἂν ἦν αὐτοῖς καὶ Ἰωνία καὶ αἱ νῆσοι καὶ τὰ μέχρι Εὐβοίας καὶ ὡς εἰπεῖν ἢ Ἀθηναίων ἀρχὴ πᾶσα. viii. 96, 4 n.

μή· after words expressing or implying a negation; ἀπορία τοῦ μή ἡσυχάζειν, ii. 49, 6 n. ἀπιστοῦντες· αὐτὸν μὴ ᾔδειν, ii. 101, 1 n.; cf. ἀπιστοίη μὴ γενέσθαι—, i. 10, 1, εἶργον τὸ μὴ—, iii. 1, 2 n. ἐλπίδα οὐδὲ τὴν ἐλαχίστην εἶχον, μὴ ποτε—, iii. 32, 3. ἀπίσχοντο μὴ—στρατεῦσαι, v. 25, 3. ἀπροσδοκίτοις μὴ ἂν ποτέ τινα σφίσιν—ἐπιθέσθαι, vii. 29, 3 n. transposed; μὴ προσποιεῖσθαι=πρ. μὴ, iii. 47, 4 n. transposed from the beginning to the latter part of a sentence in ἀρ' ἄξιοί ἐσμεν—μὴ οὕτως ἄγαν ἐπιφθόνως διακείσθαι; i. 75, 1 n. καὶ εἰ †μή† τι αὐτῶν ἀληθές ἐστιν, vi. 40, 2 n. †ἦν μὴ ποτε αὐτοὺς μὴ ἐξέλωσι,† μὴ ἐλευθερώσαι. viii. 46, 3 n. μὴ=μὴ ὅτι· μὴ τοὺς ἐγγὺς ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς ἀποθεν, iv. 92, 4 n. ὅπως μὴ and μὴ ὅπως of different signification, vi. 18, 2 n. ὅσα μὴ, see ὅσος. μὴ apparently a corruption for οὐ, in ὄντες μὲν καὶ πρὸ τοῦ μὴ ταχεῖς—, i. 118, 2 n. μὴ and οὐ· different effect of; οὐ δυνάμενοι εὐρεῖν. iv. 44, 5 n. ἄτε οὐκ ἀπὸ ξυμβάσεως ἀνοιχθεῖσαν, 130, 6 n. οὐ ῥάδιον ἦν μὴ ἀθρόοις καὶ ἀλλήλους περιμείνασι, v. 64, 4 n. ὅσους μὴ Βρασίδας ἐπῆλθε· v. 110 n. use of subjunctive instead of optative after οὐ μὴ ποτε, n. v. 69, 1.

μηδέ· ἀλλὰ μὴδ', two uses of, in ἀλλὰ μὴδ' ἐλασσούν—, οὐχ ὅπως ζημιούν ἀλλὰ μὴδ' ἀτιμάζειν. iii. 42, 7 n. μηδὲ instead of οὐδέ· marks a sentence as partaking of the character of *oratio obliqua*, iv. 32, 4 n.

μηδέτερος· reason for writing μὴδ' ἐτέρων in οἱ μὲν μηδετέρων ὄντες ξύμμαχοι, viii. 2, 1 n.

μηκύνω· τοὺς δὲ λόγους μακροτέρους—μηκνύμεν, iv. 17, 2 n.

μήκων· μήκωνα μεμελιτωμένην, iv. 26, 8 n.

μήν· τοῦ πρὸ τοῦ Καρνείου μηνὸς ἐξελ-

θόντες τετράδι φθίνοντος, v. 54, 3 n. μήτε· μήθ' ὥς=καὶ ὥς οὐκ—, i. 82, 1 n.

μηχανάομαι· τὰ τοιαῦτα μηχανωμένους, vi. 38, 4 Sch.

μικρός· ὥς μικρὸν μεγάλῳ εἰκάσαι, iv. 36, 3 n.

μισθός· ἐπέστησαν τοῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ κνάμου βουλευταῖς οὖσιν ἐν τῷ βουλευτηρίῳ, καὶ εἶπον αὐτοῖς ἐξίεναι λαβοῦσι τὸν μισθόν· viii. 69, 4; cf. n. 65, 3.

μισθοφορέω· μήτε ἀρχὴν ἀρχειν μηδεμίαν ἔτι ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ κόσμου μήτε μισθοφορεῖν, viii. 67, 3; cf. n. 65, 3. μισθοφορητέον· ὥς οὐτε μισθοφορητέον εἴη ἀλλοὺς ἢ τοὺς στρατευομένους, viii. 65, 3 n.

μνημεῖον· μνήμα, i. 138, 8 n. περιέραντες αὐτοῦ τὸ μνημεῖον, v. 11, 1 n.

μνήμη· ἀγραφος μν. παρ' ἐκάστῳ τῆς γνώμης μᾶλλον ἢ τοῦ ἔργου, ii. 43, 3 n. τὴν παρακείμεν τῆς μνήμης ἀγαθοῖς οὖσιν ἐποιοῦντο, v. 69, 2 n.

μοῖρα· Πελοποννήσου τῶν πέντε τὰς δύο μοῖρας νέμονται, i. 10, 2 n. τῶν δύο μοιρῶν, ἑπο ἰθιράς, i. 74, 1 n.

μόριον· ἐν βραχεί μορίῳ ἡμέρας, i. 85, 1. ἐν βραχεί μὲν μορίῳ σκοποῦσιν τι τῶν κοινῶν, i. 141, 8 n. πολλοστὸν μόριον αὐτῆς, vi. 86, 4 n. βραχεί μορίῳ τῆς δαπάνης, viii. 45, 3 n.

μυθώδης· τὰ πολλὰ ὑπὸ χρόνου αὐτῶν ἀπίστως ἐπὶ τὸ μυθώδες ἐκνεκικηκότα, i. 21, 1 n.

μυριοφόρος· προσαγαγόντες—ναῦν μυριοφόρον αὐτοῖς οἱ Ἀθ. vii. 25, 6 n.

Manuscripts, their authority of little weight in places relating to the geography of countries imperfectly known, ii. 96, 3 n. tampering of the copyists with manuscripts; their omission of relatives which are indispensable to the construction; remarks on this; οἱ, iii. 37, 2 n. δ, iv. 10, 3 n. proof of the early cor-

ruption of all the MSS. of Thucydides, as regards the change of Μέθωα into Μεθών, iv. 45, 2 n; cf. n. viii. 101, 1. confusion in MSS. of ἡμεῖς and ὑμεῖς in all their cases, n. iv. 87, 1. omission in MSS. of words recurring after a short interval, n. iv. 118, 2. readings of MSS. patched to hide gaps in older MSS. n. iv. 63, 2.

Middle future used as passive, τιμῇσονται, ii. 87, 11 n. middle (or reflective) voice used with reflective pronouns; σφᾶς αὐτοὺς βεβαιώσασθαι, i. 33, 3. ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς—δικαιώσεσθε, iii. 40, 5. this pleonasm compared with that of the preposition out of composition following a verb compounded with it, iii. 40, 5 n.

Mood, transition from the indicative to the subjunctive, οἵτινες—ἔθεντο—τόν τε πόλεμον νομίσωσι, iv. 18, 4 n. interchange of moods in *oratio obliqua*; indicative and optative, ὅτι ἔσοιτο—καὶ ὅτι—ἐνδέχονται, viii. 50, 1 n; see also *Transition*, and the *Moods* under their names.

N.

ναός· Atticé νεώς, see νεώς.

ναγάγιον· τὰ ναγάγια προσαγαγόμενοι, viii. 106, 4 n. ἀνελεῖσθαι (i. 54, 4. ii. 92, 5. vii. 72, 1.) and ἀνεκύνσαι (vii. 23, 4.) τὰ ναγάγια, n. viii. 106, 4. ναυαρχία· Ἀστύοχος ἐπῆλθεν, ᾧ περ ἐγένετο ἦδη πᾶσα ἡ ναυαρχία, viii. 20, 1 n.

ναυκράτωρ· ναυκράτορες γὰρ ἐσόμεθα καὶ ξυμπάντων Σικελιωτῶν. vi. 18, 5 n.

ναυλοχέω· εἴκοσι ναῦς, αἷς εἴρητο περὶ τε Δοκροῦς καὶ Ῥήγιον καὶ τὴν προσβολὴν τῆς Σικελίας ναυλοχεῖν αὐτάς. vii. 4, 7 n.

ναύσταθμος· ν.—πλοίων καὶ ἀγορᾶς, an incorrect expression as regards ἀγορᾶς, iii. 6, 2 n.

ναύτης· τοὺς ναύτας—ἔπλισεν, iv. 9, 1 n.

ναυτικός· ναυτικῆς καὶ οὐκ ἡπειρώτιδος τῆς ξυμμαχίας, i. 35, 5 n.

νεανίσκος· οἱ τετρακόσιοι,—καὶ οἱ εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν μετ' αὐτῶν Ἕλληνες νεανίσκοι, viii. 69, 4 n.

νεκρός· ξυγκομίσαντες δὲ τοὺς ἑαυτῶν νεκρούς, vi. 71, 1 n.

νέμω· τὸ ἴσον νέμετε, i. 71, 1 n. τὰ ἴδια ἐξ ἴσου νέμοντες, i. 120, 2 n. τὰ ἴσα νέμων, vi. 16, 4 Sch. μείζον μέρος νέμοντες τῷ μὴ βούλεσθαι, iii. 3, 1 n. οἵκτῳ πλέον νείμαντες, 48, 1. τοῖς Ἀθ. ἔλασσον δοκῶσι νείμαι, vi. 88, 1 n. μηδετέρους οἰκεῖν τὸ χωρίον ἀλλὰ κοινῇ νέμειν, v. 42, 1 n. ἔνεμον κατὰ κράτος τὴν πόλιν. viii. 70, 1 n.

νέος· ἡλικία μὲν ὧν ἔτι τότε νέος ὥς ἐν ἄλλῃ πῶλει, v. 43, 2 n. comparative, νεώτερου ἔτι, iii. 26, 2 n. νεώτερος ἐς τὸ ἀρχεῖν, vi. 12, 2. καὶ δῆτα,—τί καὶ βούλεσθε, ὦ νεώτεροι; vi. 38, 5 Sch.

νέω· νήσαντας, sc. πυράν, ii. 52, 5 n.

νεώριον· i. 108, 4. iii. 74, 2. 92, 10. vii. 22, 1, 2. distinguished from νεωσοίκος, and ἐπίνειον, n. vii. 25, 5.

νεώς· = χοῖρ, or chapel, n. i. 134, 2.

νεῶν ἐκατόμποδον λίθινον φκοδόμησαν, iii. 68, 4 n. distinction between νεὼς and ἱερὸν, iv. 90, 2 n.

νεωσοίκος· περὶ τῶν σταυρῶν—οὗς οἱ Συρακ. πρὸ τῶν παλαιῶν νεωσοίκων κατέπηξαν, vii. 25, 5 n. ναῦς οὐχ ὀρῶντες ἐν τοῖς νεωσοίκοις ἱκανὰς, viii. 1, 2. distinguished from ἐπίνειον and νεώριον, vii. 25, 5 n.

νεωτερίζω· whether active or neuter, iv. 76, 5 n.

νηίτης· νηίτη—στρατῷ, iv. 85, 5 nn. νησιδίων· ἐν τῷ νησιδίῳ—τῷ πρὸ τοῦ Πλημυρίου, vii. 23, 4 n. ταῖς δὲ λοιπαῖς ἐς τὸ νησιδίων ὀρμίζονται, viii. 11, 1 n.

νήσος· τοὺς δμήρους—τοὺς ἐν ταῖς

νήσοις κειμένους, vi. 61, 3 n; cf. *Islands* in *Hist. Index*.

νικάω· τῆς γνώμης τὸ μὴ—νικηθέν, ii. 87, 3 n. use of its imperfect, Ὀλυμπιάς ἢ Δωριεὺς Ῥόδιος τὸ δεῦτερον ἐνίκα, iii. 8, 1 n. Ὀλύμπια—οἷς Ἀνδροσθένης Ἀρκὰς παγκράτιον τὸ πρῶτον ἐνίκα· v. 49, 1 n. ἀρετῇ αὐτὸν νικήσας, iv. 19, 2 n. ἐνίκησα δέ, καὶ δεύτερος καὶ τέταρτος ἐγενόμην, vi. 16, 2 n.

νομίζω, with infinitive present without ἄν, i. 93, 4 n. 127, 1. ἀγῶσι—καὶ θυσίαις—νομίζοντες, ii. 38, 1 n. εὐσεβεῖα—οὐδέτεροι ἐνόμιζον, iii. 82, 18 n. ἐνομίζομεν ἀποστήσεσθαι—, iii. 13, 1 n. pregnant meaning of νομίζω, n. on ἡγησάμενοι, ii. 42, 5. with a pregnant meaning, in νομίζω (= ν. χρῆναι) ἐπιφέρειν, iv. 86, 2; cf. n. ii. 42, 5. ἄξιος ἅμα νομίζω εἶναι, vi. 16, 1 n. νομίσαντες—οὐκ ἂν ραδίως σφᾶς—ἀποτειχισθῆναι, vi. 96, 1 n.

νόμιμος· οὐ τοιάνδε δίκην—νομιματέραν δέ τινα, iii. 53, 1 n.

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οὐ· καὶ τοῖτ' ξυντομωτάτην ἡγήτο διαπολέμῃσιν vii. 42, 5 n.

οὐ· reflexive pronoun; the plural number σφέις κ. τ. λ., as well as its derivative σφέτερος, always has reference to a subject, *virtually at any rate*, plural. δέισας δὲ Ἅγεις μὴ σφῶν κυκλωθῇ τὸ εὐώνυμον, v. 71, 3 n; cf. διδάσκειται ὑπ' αὐτῆς τὸν παῖδα σφῶν λαβῶν—, i. 136, 4. αἰφνίδιοι δὲ ἦν προσπίσωσιν,—μάλιστ' ἂν ἴσφαστ

περιγενέσθαι, vi. 49, 2 n. τοὺς—Ἀθηναίους—ἐκέλευον σφᾶς, εἰ βούλονται, αὐτοὺς διαφθεῖρειν, iv. 48, 1 n. οἱ πολλοὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς διέφθειρον,—παντὶ τρόπῳ—ἀναλοῦντες σφᾶς αὐτοὺς, § 3 n. νομίσαντες,—οὐκ ἂν ῥαδίως σφᾶς—ἀποτειχισθῆναι, vi. 96, 1 n. τὴν κύκλωσιν σφῶν, iv. 128, 1 n. σφῶν περιτείχις. 131, 1 n. σφῶν ἐπὶ Φύρκον, a conjectural reading, v. 49, 1 n; cf. σφῶν ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ, viii. 96, 3 n, δι' ἐκείνου νομίζοντες πεισθῆναι ἴσφαστ' ξυστρατεύειν. vi. 61, 5 n. ὅσοι ἀπὸ σφῶν (sc. τῶν Ἀθηναίων) ἦσαν ξύμμαχοι, vi. 76, 3 n. different subjects referred to by σφῶν, and σφῶν αὐτῶν. vii. 48, 3 n. different use of σφίσιν and αὐτοῖς in the same sentence applied to the same subject; ὅπερ πᾶσχοῦσιν ἐν τοῖς μεγάλοις ἀγῶσι, πάντα τε ἔργῳ ἔτι σφίσιν ἐνδεᾶ εἶναι καὶ λόγῳ αὐτοῖς οὕτω ἰκανὰ εἰρῆσθαι, vii. 69, 2 n. dative case of relation; δέκα ναῦς τὰς ἄριστα σφίσι πλεούσας, vii. 31, 5. ἐνόμισαν σφίσιν ἔτι δυνατὰ εἶναι τὰ πράγματα—περιγενέσθαι. viii. 106, 5 n. but in iii. 86, 5, σφίσι is governed by ὑποχρέια. σφίσι referring, not to the subject of the subordinate clause in which it stands, but to the original subject of the context, as κατέφυγον—τῶν Τ. ἐς αὐτοὺς ὅσοι ἦσαν σφίσιν (sc. τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις) ἐπιτήδαιοι. iv. 113, 3. οἰόμενοι τὴν βουλὴν,—οὐκ ἄλλα ψηφιεῖσθαι ἢ ἂ σφίσι (sc. τοῖς βουλευταῖς, implied from τὴν βουλὴν), προδιαγόντες παραινοῦσιν. v. 38, 3 n. φάσκοντες ἴσφαστ', (if that reading may stand, referring to Λακεδαιμόνιοι,) v. 49, 1 n. τοὺς—πολεμίους εὐθὺς σφίσιν ἐνόμιζον—ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ πλευσείσθαι, viii. 1, 2 n; cf. n. iii. 98, 1. εἰ οἱ πολέμοι τολμήσουσι—εὐθὺς σφῶν (=τῆς Ἀττικῆς) ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ—πλεῖν viii. 96, 3 n; cf. n. v. 49, 1. ὁ Νικίας—πέμπει ἐς

τῶν Σικελῶν τοὺς—†σφίσι† ξυμμάχους, vii. 32, 1 n. σφίσι used improperly with reference to the subject of a preceding part of the context, vii. 70, 2 n.

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Π.

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παραίρημα· ἐκ τῶν ἱματίων παραρή-
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παραλύω· τὸν μὲν Νικίαν οὐ παρέλυ-
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ραμεινάντων—πρὸς τὰ ὑπόλοιπα τῶν
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 ρῆει, viii. 16, 2 π.
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 ρασχεῖν, vi. 68, 1 π. νῦν γὰρ ὅτε
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 χομαι' τὰλλα πιστὰ παρασχόμενοι,
 iii. 90, 5 π. τοῖς προφύλαξι πίστιν
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 παρίστημι' difference between παρα-
 στήσασθαι and παραστήναι, i. 29, 4 π.
 πείθεσθε—παραστήναι παντ—, vi.
 34, 9 π. Sch.

παριτητέα εἶναι—ἀπολογησομένους (= παρίεναι δεῖν ἀπολ.) i. 72, 2 n.

παρομοίους· παρόμοιους ἡμῶν ἢ ἀλκή, i. 80, 3 n.

παρουσία· πῶλει δὲ μείζονι τῆς ἡμετέρας παρουσίας ἐποικούντες ὑμῖν, vi. 86, 3 n.

pās· οἱ δ' ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ Πελοποννήσιοι καὶ ἀπὸ πάντων ἤδη βεβηθηκότες, iv. 14, 7 n. pāsa ἡ ναυαρχία, viii. 20, 1 n. pās with numerals, as, εἴλον τριήρεις—καὶ διέφθειραν τὰς πάσας ἐς τὰς διακοσίας. i. 100, 1 n. ἐς διακοσίους μὲν τινας τοὺς πάντας τῶν δυνατῶν ἀπέκτεινε, viii. 21 n. Ἐββοῖα γὰρ αὐτοῖς—πάντα ἦν, viii. 95, 2 n.

πασσυδί· ἡπίσταν — μὴ οὕτω γε ἴδν† πασσυδί διεφθάρθαι· viii. 1, 1 n.

πάσχω· οὐ πάσχοντες εὐ ἀλλὰ δρώντες, ii. 40, 6 n.

πατρικός· whether fatherly or hereditary, ἐπὶ ῥήτοσι γέραςι πατρικαὶ βασιλεῖαι, i. 13, 1 n. τὰς πατρικὰς ἀρετὰς, ὧν ἐπιφανεῖς ἦσαν οἱ πρόγονοι, μὴ ἀφανίζεις, vii. 69, 2. Ἐνδιφ—πατρικός ἐς τὰ μάλιστα ξένος ὦν, viii. 6, 3 n.

πάτριος· ὀρθῶς καὶ δικαίως τοῖς πατρίοις νόμοις χρώμενοι πάντες. iv. 118, 2. distinguished from πατῆρος, ib. n. τοὺς πατρίους νόμους καταλύσαντας, viii. 76, 6 n.

πατρόθεν· π. ἐπονομάζων, vii. 69, 2 n. πατῆρος· θεοῦς—τοὺς—π. ii. 71, 6 n. παῦλα· οὐκ ἐν παύλῃ ἐφαίνετο, vi. 60, 2 n.

παύω· παύσαντες τὴν φλόγα καὶ τὸ μὴ προσελθεῖν ἐγγὺς τὴν ὁκάδα, vii. 53, 4 n. παύεσθαι τῆς ἀρχῆς, iii. 40, 7 n.

πεζικός· πολλῇ στρατιᾷ—καὶ ναυτικῇ καὶ †πεζικῇ†. (πεζῇ the preferable reading.) vi. 33, 2 n.

πεζός· πεζοί preferred to Bekker's reading πεζῇ, ii. 94, 5 n; cf. πεζούς τε ἀντὶ ναυβατῶν πορευομένους, vii.

75, 7. ὁ ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν πεζός, viii. 23, 5 n.

πείθω· ii. 44, 3 n. δεδιότα μὲν—, βουλόμενον δὲ ὅμως, εἰ δύναίτο πως, πεισθῆναι, viii. 52, 1 n.

Πειραιεύς and Πειραιήκη, probable origin of, n. to ii. 23, 3.

πειράω· with a gen. c. or a preposition and its case, πειράσαντες πρῶτον τοῦ χωρίου, i. 61, 2 n. προσβάλλοντες—κατὰ τὸν λιμένα ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐπείρων, ὁ δὲ πεζὸς πρὸς τὴν πόλιν. iv. 25, 11 n. ἤλπιζον γὰρ αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τὴν Σολύγεια κώμην πειράσειν. iv. 43, 5 n. βουλόμενος μὲν τῷ λόγῳ καὶ ὅμως, εἰ δύναίτο ἔργῳ τῆς Νισαίας πειράσαι, iv. 70, 2. τῶν τειχῶν ἡμῶν πειρᾶν, vii. 12, 2 n.

πέλαγος· τὰ πρὸς τὸ π. iv. 22, 2 n. 26, 6. ἐς τὸ πέλαγος ἀφῆκαν· vii. 19, 4 n. ὑπήγον ἐς τὸ πέλαγος, viii. 10, 2 n.

πελιτνός· ii. 49, 4 n.

Πελοποννήσιος· οἱ τὰ σαφέστατα Π. κ. τ. λ. dubious interpretation of, i. 9, 2 n.

πενία· οὐδ' αὖ κατὰ πενίαν—κεκάλυπται, ii. 37, 2 n. πενίας ἐλπίδι, ὥς κὰν ἔτι διαφυγῶν αὐτὴν πλουτήσειεν, ii. 42, 5 n. ἡ μὲν πενία ἀνάγκη τὴν τόλμαν παρέχουσα, iii. 45, 4 n.

πεντακισχίλιοι· see Five Thousand in the Hist. Index.

πέντε· τῶν πέντε στρατηγῶν εἰς ὦν, v. 59, 5 n. προσπεσόντες τῶν—Ἀργείων τοῖς πρεσβυτέροις καὶ πέντε λόχοις ὀνομασμένοις, v. 72, 4 nn. παρὰ πέντε ναὺς πλέον ἀνδρὶ ἐκάστω ἢ τρεῖς ὀβολοὶ ὁμολογήθησαν. ἐς γὰρ πέντε ναὺς [καὶ πεντήκοντα] τρία τάλαντα εἰδίδου τοῦ μηνός· viii. 29, 2 nn.

περαιτέρω· περαιτέρω προνοούντας, iii. 43, 4 n.

πέραν· ἐκράτουν τῆς πέραν οἰκείας γῆς, iii. 85, 1 n.

πέρας· πέρας—τοῦ ἀπαλλαγῆναι, vii. 42, 2 n; cf. ii. 40, 6 n.

περί· I. with gen. c. ἰσχύος περί ἡ ἀσθενείας, ii. 51, 5 n. its case after verbs of fearing commonly a dative; sometimes a genitive, iii. 102, 3 n. viii. 93, 3. II. with dat. c. οὐ περί τῇ Σικελίᾳ πρότερον ἔσται ὁ ἀγὼν ἢ τοῦ —. vi. 34, 4 n. περί τε τοῖς δορατίοις καὶ σκεύουσιν οἱ μὲν εὐθὺς διεφθείροντο, οἱ δὲ ἐμπალασσόμενοι κατέρρεον. vii. 84, 3 n. III. with acc. c. after σφάλλομαι and πταίω, see those verbs. its force in composition exemplified in περιαιρέω, i. 108, 2. iv. 51. 133, cf. iii. 11, 4 n. and in περιρρέω, iv. 12, 3 n. περί and παρὰ often confounded in the MSS. vi. 57, 3 n.

περιαίρῃ· τείχος περιῖλον, i. 108, 2. iv. 51. 133, 1. τοῦ ἄλλου περιηρημένου, iii. 11 4 n.

περιαίρετός· ii. 13, 4 n.

περιβάλλω· βρόχους περιβάλλοντες, ii. 76, 4 n.

περιβόλος· ἀλλὰ καὶ—μᾶλλον ὅσοις ξυνειστίκει ξυγκαθελεῖν μετὰ σφῶν τοὺς περιβόλους, i. 90, 2 n; cf. τοῦ—περιβόλου βραχέα εἰστίκει, 89, 3. τὸ δὲ τείχος—εἶχε μὲν δύο τοὺς περιβόλους, iii. 21, 2 n.

περιγίγνομαι· ἡ—Κέρκυρα οὕτω περιγίγνεται τῷ πολέμῳ, i. 55, 2 n. περιγίγνεται ἡμῖν double sense of, ii. 39, 5 n. περιγίγνεται δὲ ὑμῖν πληθὺς τε νεῶν καὶ —, ii. 87, 7 n. ὥστε ἀμαχεῖ ἀν περιγενίσθαι αὐτοῖς ὡν ἕνεκα ἦλθον. iv. 73, 3. ἀπὸ θεραπείας τοῦ τε κοινοῦ αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ἀεὶ προσεστώτων περιεγνόμεθα. iii. 11, 7 n. τῶν—ἀεὶ λεγομένων — περιγίγνεσθαι, iii. 37, 4 n. ἤρξαντο λεύειν· ὁ δὲ καταφυγὼν—περιγίγνεται· v. 60, 6 n. ἦν τι περιγίγνεται αὐτοῖς τοῦ πολέμου, vi. 8, 2 n.

περιδεῶς· καὶ τοῖς σώμασιν αὐτοῖς ἴσα τῇ δόξῃ περιδεῶς ξυναπονεύοντες, vii. 71, 4 n.

περίεμι, —εῖναι· πολλῶ τῷ περιόντι

τοῦ ἀσφαλοῦς, vi. 55, 3 n. ἐν περιόντος ἀγωνιεῖσθαι, viii. 46, 5 n.

περίεμι, —εῖναι· περιόντι, Reiske's conjecture for περιόντι, i. 30, 3 n.

περιέργω, or —έργω· ὄρυγμα μέγα περιέργον, i. 106, 1. περιέρξαντες αὐτοῦ τὸ μνημεῖον, v. 11, 1 n.

περιέχω· οὐχ ὥς τῷ ἀσφαλεῖ—περισχίσων, v. 7, 3 n. Sch. οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι—τῷ ἔργῳ πολὺ περισχόντες, viii. 105, 1.

περιέστημι· in intransitive tenses, περιέστηκεν ἡ δοκούσα—πρότερον σωφροσύνη, —νῦν ἀβουλία καὶ ἀσθένεια φαινομένη. i. 32, 4. ἡμῖν δὲ καὶ ἐκ τοῦ ἐπικεκοῦς ἀδοξία—περιέστη. 76, 4 n. μηχανόμενος (sc. ὁ πόλεμος) γὰρ φιλεῖ ἐς τύχας τὰ πολλὰ ἐρίσταςθαι, i. 78, 1 n. καλῶς δοκοῦντα βουλευθῆναι ἐς τοῖναντίον αἰσχροῦς περιέστη, 120, 7. φόβος περιέστη τὴν Σπάρτην, iii. 54, 5. ὁρμὴ ἐσέπесе περιστάσει, iv. 4, 1 n. ἐς τοῦτό τε περιέστη ἡ τύχη, iv. 12, 3 n. καὶ τοῖναντίον περιέστη αὐτῷ· vi. 24, 2. πανταχόθεν τε περιεστήκει ὑποψία ἐς τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην. vi. 61, 3 n. καὶ τοῖς μὲν κυβερνήταις τῶν μὲν φυλακῇ τῶν δ' ἐπιβουλῇ, μὴ καθ' ἐν ἑκάστον κατὰ πολλὰ δὲ πανταχόθεν, περιεστάναι, vii. 70, 6.

περικλύζω· ἐν ἡ νῦν οὐκέτι περικλυζομένη ἡ πόλις ἢ ἐντός ἐστιν· vi. 3, 2 n.

περικτίονες· adj. περικτιόνων νησιωτῶν, iii. 104, 6 n.

περίνεως, i. 10, 6 n.

περίνοια· iii. 43, 3 n.

πέριξ· πέριξ τὴν Πελοπ. καταπολεμήσαντες, ii. 7, 3 n. τὴν Πελοπ. πέριξ πολιορκοῦντες, vi. 90, 3.

περιοπτέον· σφίσι δὲ περιοπτέον εἶναι τοῦτο μάλιστα, ὅπως μὴ στασιάζωσι· viii. 48, 3 n.

περιοράω· ἀμφοτέροις ἐδόκει ἡσυχάσασαι τὸ μέλλον περιιδεῖν· iv. 71, 1 n. τῆς τε Μένδης περιορώμενος μὴ—τ. πάθῃ, iv. 124, 4 n. περιορώμενος

ὑπὸ τῶν Λακ. v. 31, 6 n. μέλλοντες δ' ἔτι καὶ περιορώμενοι, vi. 93, 1 n. ἤλθον δὲ καὶ τῶν Σικελῶν πολλοὶ ἐξυμμαχοὶ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις οἱ πρότερον περιεωρώτο, 103, 2.

περίορθρον' ἔτι νυκτὰ καὶ αὐτὸ τὸ περίορθρον, ii. 3, 4; see ὄρθρος.

περιορμέω' καὶ ἀπασαι (sc. αἱ νῆες) περιώρμουν, iv. 23, 2 n. ἄπορον—ἐγίγνετο περιορμῆν, iv. 26, 7.

περιορμιζομαι' π. τὰ πρὸς νότον, iii. 6, 1 n; cf. n. iv. 23, 2.

περιουσία' τοὺς ἀπὸ περιουσίας χρημένους αὐτῇ (sc. τῇ ἐλπίδι), v. 103, 1 n; cf. n. viii. 46, 5.

περιπλέω' περὶ ἡν—φθάσασα καὶ περιπλεύσασα, ii. 91, 4. καὶ περιπλεύσασα not superfluous, ib. n. ἡ τῶν Ἀθ. στρατιᾷ ταῖς ναῦσιν ἐκ τοῦ Κωρύκου περιπλεύουσα, viii. 34, n. Dobree's conjecture παραπλ. ib. n.

περιπόλιον, iii. 99 n; see *Peripoli*, and *Peripolium* in Hist. Index.

περίπολος' iv. 67, 1 Sch. n; see *Peripoli* in Hist. Index.

περιπίπτω, with dat. c. περιπεπτωκότες οἷς ἐν τῇ Λακεδαίμονι αὐτοὶ προείπομεν, i. 43, 1 n.

περιρρέω' ἡ ἀσπίς περιερρύη ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν, iv. 12, 1 n.

περισσεύω' τοσοῦτον τῷ Περικλεῖ ἐπερίσσειεν, ii. 65, 14 n.

περισταυρόω' περιεσταύρωσεν αὐτοὺς τοῖς δένδρεσιν, ii. 75, 1 n.

περιφέρω' οἱ μὲν ἐνιαυτὸν, οἱ δὲ δύο,—ἐνόμιζον περιόισιν αὐτοὺς, vii. 28, 3 n.

περιωπῇ' οὕτω πολλὴν περιωπὴν—ποιούμεθα' iv. 86, 4 n.

πιθανός' τῷ δῆμῳ—πιθανώτατος, iii. 36, 5 n. πιθανώτατος τοῖς πολλοῖς, vi. 35 Sch.

πίλος' οὐτε—οἱ πίλοι ἔστεγον τὰ τοξείματα, iv. 34, 3 n.

πιστεύω' εὐ τε καὶ χεῖρον εἰπόντι πιστευθῆναι, ii. 35, 2 n. τῷ τρόπῳ ὤπερ—ἐπίστανσε τι φρονεῖν' v. 7, 3 n. τῆς—δόξης, ἡν—πιστεύετε, v. 105, 3 n.

πίστις' τὰς ἐς σφᾶς αὐτοὺς πίστει, iii. 82, 12 n. ποιησάμενοι—πρὸς Ἀθηναίους πίστει, a condensed form of expression, iv. 51 n. παρασκευῆς πίστει, vii. 67, 4 nn.

πιστός' τῆς ἐλευθερίας τῷ πιστῷ, ii. 40, 8 n. τὸ δὲ ἀντίπαλον δέος μόνον πιστὸν ἐς ξυμμαχίαν, iii. 11, 2. ἀρνούμενων τῶν Χίων, τὸ πιστὸν ναὺς σφίσι ξυμπέμπειν ἐκέλευον ἐς τὸ ξυμμαχικόν' viii. 9, 2 n.

πίσυνος' τῇ δυνάμει τὸ πλεόν πίσυνος ἢ τῇ γνώμῃ, ii. 89, 7 n. τοῖς ἐξωπίσυνος, v. 14, 2 n.

πλαίσιον' τὸ δὲ ἡμισυ (sc. τοῦ στρατεύματος) ἐπὶ ταῖς εὐναῖς ἐν πλαισίῳ, vi. 67, 1 n. τὸ δὲ ἐχόμεν ἐν πλαισίῳ τεταγμένον, vii. 78, 2.

πλάσσω' ἀδῆλως τῇ ὄψει πλασάμενος πρὸς τὴν ξυμφοράν, vi. 58, 1 n.

πλατύνω' ξύλα πλατέα, vi. 101, 3 n.

πλεονεξία' ambition, iii. 45, 4 n. rapacity, iii. 82, 11 n.

πλέω' with acc. c. πλέοντες ἴτα τετ' ἐπέκεινα τῆς Σικελίας, vi. 63, 2 n. πλεύσαντες preferred to διαπλ. vi. 51, 3 n.

πλήθος' with plural verb, τὸ πλ. ἐψηφίσαντο, i. 125, 1 n. τὸ πλ. τῶν ξυμμάχων, v. 50, 1; cf. περιγίγνεται δὲ ὑμῖν πλήθος—νεῶν, ii. 87, 7 n. τὸ πλήθος τῶν νεῶν καὶ οὐκ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου, ii. 89, 2 n. τῷ ἡμετέρῳ πλήθει, iv. 10, 4 n. πλήθει ὄψεως δεινοί, iv. 126, 5 nn. πλήθος=δῆμος, v. 85, 1 Sch. πλήθος=δημοκρατία, n. viii. 38, 3. ἐλεύθεροι ἦσαν τὸ πλήθος οἱ ναῦται, viii. 84, 2 n. οἱ ἐναντίοι τῷ πλήθει, viii. 92, 9 n.

πλήθω' ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ πληθούσῃ, viii. 92, 2 n.

πλήν' πλήν γε πρὸς τὸ μάχιστον αὐτῶν τὸ ὀπλιτικόν, vi. 23, 1 n. πλήν Ἀκραγαντίνων—οἱ δ' ἄλλοι—, vii. 33, 2. πλήν τοὺς φεύγοντας οὐ κατήγον—τὰ δὲ ἄλλα—, viii. 70, 1 n.

πλήρωμα' ἀεγυροτήτοια πληρώμασιν, viii. 95, 2 n.

πλοῖμος· ἤδη πλοῖμωτέραν ὄντων, i. 7 n. πλοῖμώτερα ἐγένετο παρ' ἀλλήλους, 8, 3.

πλοῦς· πλῶ χρησάμενος, opp. το πεζῷ—ἐλθών, iii. 3, 5 n. πλοῦς opp. το ὁδός, vi. 97, 1.

πλούτος· πλούτῳ—ἔργου μᾶλλον καιρῶ ἢ λόγου κόμπη χρώμεθα, ii. 40, 2 n. πνεῦμα· πν. ἄτοπον καὶ δυσῶδες, ii. 49, 2 n. τό τε πνεῦμα κατῆει, ii. 84, 3 n.

πνοή· iv. 100, 4 n.

Πινύξ· inflexion of this word, ἐκκλησιαν ξυνέλεγον, μίαν μὲν εὐθὺς τότε πρῶτον ἐς τὴν Πύκνα καλουμένην, οὐπερ καὶ ἄλλοτε εἰώθεσαν, viii. 97, 1 n; cf. n. viii. 67, 2.

ποθεινός· ποθεινωτέραν αὐτῶν, ii. 42, 5 n.

πόθος· τῆς τε ἀπούσης πόθῳ ὄψεως καὶ θεωρίας, vi. 24, 3 Sch.

ποι· μεταστήσονται ποι ἄλλοσε, iv. 48, 1 n.

ποιέω· ἡ εὐνοια παρὰ πολὺ ἐποίει ἐς τοὺς Α. ii. 8, 5 n. perf. pass. part. used as middle, ἐνέδραν πεποιημέναι, iii. 90, 3 n. used like the participles of deponent verbs in Latin, τείχος πεποιμένους, iv. 11, 4 n. οἱ μὲν ἐφ' ὅπλοις ποιούμενοι (sc. τὴν φυλακὴν from φυλάσσαντες preceding), vii. 28, 2 n. τὴν χώραν—λείαν ἐποιεῖτο, viii. 41, 2 n. σκεύη μὲν καὶ ἀνδράποδα ἀρπαγὴν ποιησάμενος, 62, 2.

ποιητής· τοῖς παλαίοις ποιηταῖς (= Ὀμηρῷ), i. 13, 5 n.

πολεμέω· iv. 59, 2 Sch. Ἀθηναίους—πολεμήσειν· iv. 85, 1 Sch. distinguished from πολεμῶ and πολεμόμαι, v. 98. Sch. n. τοσοῖδε γὰρ ἑκάτεροι—ἐπὶ Συρακούσας ἐπολέμησαν (= ἐς πόλεμον, or μετὰ πολέμου ἦλθον), vii. 57, 1 n.

πολέμιος· πολεμία τοῦ προὔχοντος, iii. 84, 2 n.

πολεμόμαί· ὁ μετὰ μεγίστων καιρῶν οἰκεῖται τε καὶ πολεμοῦται, δε-

comes or is made an enemy, i. 36, 1 n. 57, 1, 2. πολεμουμένων δὲ καὶ ξυμμαχίας (= πολέμου δὲ ὑπάρχοντος καὶ ξυμμαχίας), iii. 82, 1 n. πολεμόσομαι, and πολεμέω distinguished, v. 98, Sch. n. πῶς οὐ πολεμώσεσθε αὐτούς, ib.

πόλεμος· πολέμου ταχέος καὶ ἀπροφυλάκτου, iv. 55, 1 n. ὥς τοῦ ἰδίου πολέμου μείζονος (sc. πολέμου) ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων οὐχ ἐκὰς, ἀλλὰ πρὸς τῷ λιμένι ὄντος· viii. 94, 3 n.

πολιορκέω· μένοντες πολιορκοῦντο ἄν, vi. 34, 5 n.

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P.

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R.

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σαφής· τοῖς δὲ Σ.—ἀπὸ τῶν κατασκοπῶν σαφῇ ἡγγέλλετο δι—, vi. 45, 1 n.

σαφῶς· καὶ τᾶλλα σαφῶς ἐγγράψας. viii. 50, 2 n.

σεῖω· ἔσεισε, iv. 52, 1 n.

σελήνη· ὥς ἐν σελήνῃ εἰκὸς τὴν μὲν ὄψιν τοῦ σώματος προορᾶν τὴν δὲ γνώσιν τοῦ οικείου ἀπιστεῖσθαι. vii. 44, 3 n.

σεμνός· see *Euphemisms*.

σημαίνω· τῶν ὀνομάτων ἐς τὰ προγεγενημένα σημαίνοντων, v. 20, 2 n.

σημεῖον· ἐπειδὴ τὰ σημεῖα ἑκατέροις ἤρθη, ἐναυμάχουν, i. 49, 1 n. ὥς ἡ μάχη ἐγίγνετο (by land) καὶ τὰ σημεῖα ἤρθη, 63, 2. ἀρθέντος αὐτοῖς

τοῦ σημείου—ἐναυμάχουν, vii. 34, 4. σημεῖον δὲ αὐτοῖς ἐς τὸν Ὀρωπὸν ἐκ τῆς Ἐρετρίας, ὅποτε χρὴ ἀνάγεσθαι, ἤρθη. viii. 95, 4; see also in *Hist. Index*, under *Battle, Preliminaries to Battle*. = *figure-head*, in naval architecture, τῶν τριηράρχων—σημείους καὶ κατασκευαῖς πολυτελέσι χρησάμενων, vi. 31, 3 n.

σιτοποιός· γυναῖκες—σιτοποιοί, ii. 78, 3 n.

σκεδάννυμι· τῷ μὴ σκεδάννυσθαι, ii. 102, 5 n.

ΣΚΕΪΤΟΜΑΙ· its present and imperfect do not exist in Attic Greek; see n. on προῦσκεπτο, viii. 66, 1; see σκοπέω. καὶ δῆτα, δ πολλὰκις ἐσκεψάμην, vi. 38, 5 Sch. ἐσκέψαντο Ἀλκιβιάδην μὲν—ἔαν. viii. 63, 4 n.

σκεῦος· its naval meaning in ἐβούλοντο πλεῦσαι ἐπὶ τὰ σκεῦη ἀ ἐξείλοντο ἐς Τειχιούσσαν πάλιν. viii. 28, 1 n. λαβόντες δὲ τὰ ἐν τῇ Σύμῃ σκεῦη τῶν νεῶν, 43, 1 n.

σκήπτρον· ἐν τοῦ σκήπτρου ἅμα τῇ παραδόσει, i. 9, 5 n.

Σκίριται· etymology of, v. 67, 1 n.

σκοπέω· σκοπούντας μὴ λόγῳ μόνῳ τὴν ὠφελίαν (opp. το ἔργῳ θεωμένων), ii. 43, 1 n. δι' ὀλίγου σκοπούωντων, iii. 43, 4 n. σκοπεῖται—κατὰ τοὺς χρόνους, v. 20, 2 n; see Σκέπτομαι. σκοτεινός· ἀνὰ τὸ σκ. iii. 22, 2 n.

σκότος· dative σκότῳ, ii. 4, 2. gen. σκότους, iii. 23, 4.

σκυλεύω· τοὺς τε (sc. νεκροὺς) τῶν πολεμίων σκυλεύσαντες, iv. 97, 1 n.

σοφιστής· σοφιστῶν θεαταῖς ἐοικότες καθημένοις, iii. 38, 4 n.

σπάνιος· τίς εὐπραξία σπανιωτέρα—; i. 33, 2 n. κινδύνων οὗτοι σπανιώτατοι, vii. 68, 3.

σπάρτον· ἐκ κλωνῶν τινῶν—τοῖς σπάρτοις,—ἀπαγχόμενοι, iv. 48, 3 n. Sch. σπένδω· ἐκπώμασι χρυσοῖς τε καὶ ἀργυροῖς οἱ τε ἐπιβάται καὶ οἱ ἄρχοντες σπένδοντες, vi. 32, 1 n.

σπέρμα· Διὸς υἱὸς ἡμιθέου τὸ σπέρμα, v. 16, 2 Sch.

σπονδή· μὴ λύνειν δὴ τὰς Ἱσθμιάδας σπονδάς, viii. 9, 1 n.

σπουδῇ· ἄκων καὶ κατὰ σπουδὴν, ii. 90, 3 n. εὐθὺς ὑπὸ σπουδῆς καθίσταντο ἐς κόσμον, v. 66, 2 n.

στασιάζω· ἐπὶ πλείστον ὥν ἴσμεν χρόνον στασιάζασα, i. 18, 1 n. στασιάζαντες — ἐφθάρησαν, i. 24, 3 n.

στάσις· ἰδίᾳ ἄνδρες κατὰ στάσιν, iii. 2, 3 n. οὕτως ὡμὴ στάσις προὔχωρησε, omission of article scarcely allowable, iii. 81, 6 n. κατὰ στάσιν ἰδίᾳ ἐπαχθέων, iii. 34, 1 n. ἡ τοῖς Συρακοσίοις στάσις ἐς φιλία ἐξεπεπτώκει· vii. 50, 1 n.

στασιωτικός· καὶ τινος — ἀντειπόντος κατὰ τὸ στασιωτικόν, iv. 130, 4 n. στασιωτικῶν καιρῶν, vii. 57, 11 n.

στατήρ· iii. 70, 5 n; see Hist. Index.

σταυρός· σταυροὺς παρακαταπηγνύντες, iv. 90, 2 n.

σταυρῶμα· τοὺς ἐν σταυρώματι ἀμελῶς φυλάσσοντας, vi. 100, 4 n. τὸ στ. τὸ παρὰ τὴν πυλίδα, ib. second n.

στενοχωρία· iv. 26, 2. στ. τῆς νήσου, 30, 2 n.

στερέω σι στερίσκω· ὑμᾶς—στερηθῆναι ὥν νῦν προκαλούμεθα. iv. 20, 1 Sch.

στήλη· Ἀθηναῖοι—τῇ μὲν Λακωνικῇ στήλῃ ὑπέγραψαν ὅτι—, v. 56, 3 n.

στηρίζω· ὁπότε ἐς τὴν καρδίαν στηρίζαι, ii. 49, 2 nn.

στοά· ἥπερ γὰρ ἦν στοὰ καταπεπτώκει, iv. 90, 2 n. διαφοδόμησαν δὲ καὶ στοάδ, viii. 91, 5 n.

στρατεύω· στρ. ἐς—, ii. 102, 1 n.

στρατηγός· στρατηγὸς — τῶν κάτω, viii. 5, 4 n. τῶν πέντε στρατηγῶν, v. 59, 9 n.

στρατιωτικός· τὸ στ. viii. 83, 3. στρατιωτικώτερον παρσκευασμένοι, ii. 83, 3 n.

στρατοπέδον· στρ. ποιῆσθαι, iii. 33, 5 n.

στρογγύλος· νῆϊ στρογγύλῃ, ii. 97, 1 n.

στυράκιον· τις τὰς πύλας — ἔκλησε στυρακίφ ἀκοντίου ἀντὶ βαλάνου χρησάμενος ἐς τὸν μοχλόν, ii. 4, 3 nn.

σφαγή· διστοῦς τε — ἐς τὰς σφαγὰς καθιέντες, iv. 48, 3 n. and Sch.

σφάζω and θύω related as ἐντέμνω and ἐναγίζω, n. v. 11, 1.

σφάλλομαι· αὐτὸν περὶ αὐτῷ σφαλέντα, i. 69, 9 n. ἦν τε δι' ἀπορίαν τῶν ἐπιτηδείων — σφαλῶσι, vi. 33, 5 n. ἐν σφίσι — ἐσφάλησαν, ii. 65, 13 n. πρὸς ὄργην — σφαλέντες, iii. 43, 5 n. ἡ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ἦν τι σφάλλονται κακώσκειν. viii. 32, 3 n.

σφέτερος· ὅπως τῷ κοινῷ φόβῳ τὸ σφέτερον ἐπηλυγάζωνται. vi. 36, 2 n. σφέτερος, like its cognate σφεῖς, always refers to a plural, n. v. 71, 3. τοῖς ἐκ τῶν νεῶν τῶν σφετέρων ναύταις, vii. 1, 3. ἀναλαβὼν τῶν σφετέρων ναυτῶν τοὺς ὥπλισμένους, vii. 1, 5 n. ὁ δὲ — ἀπήγαγε τοὺς σφετέρους πάλιν. 4, 3 n. ὁ δὲ Νεκίας — ὀρῶν — τὴν σφετέραν ἀπορίαν, 8, 1.

σφοδρός· τὸ σφοδρὸν μῖσος, i. 103, 5 n.

σφραγίς· παραποιησάμενος σφραγίδα, i. 132, 3 n.

σχεδόν· σχεδὸν δέ τι, iii. 68, 6 n. σχεδὸν γάρ τι, v. 66, 4 n. vii. 33, 2.

σῶμα· τοῖς μεν σώμασιν ἀλλοτριωτάτοις ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως χρώνται, i. 70, 6 n. = person, ἐπὶ πλείστ' ἂν εἶδη — τὸ σῶμα αἰσαρκες παρέχεσθαι, ii. 41, 1 n. σῶμα οἱ. το γνῶμη, iii. 65, 3 n; cf. i. 70, 6.

σῶς· σῶν καὶ ὑγιά, iii. 34, 3 n.

σωφρονέω· ἐκείνοι μὲν — ἀλόγως σωφρονοῦσι, vi. 79, 2 n. ἄκων σωφρονεῖν, vi. 87, 4 n.

σωφρονίζω· τι ἐς εὐτέλειαν σωφρονίσαι, viii. 1, 3 n.

σωφρονιστής· σωφρονισταὶ ὄντες τῆς γνώμης, iii. 65, 3 n; cf. n. viii. 64, 5. μήθ' ὥς σωφρονισταί, — ἀποστρέψειν πειράσθε, vi. 87, 3.

σωφροσύνη, i. 84, 5 n.

σωφροσύνη' political sense of this word and its cognates, σωφροσύνην γὰρ λαβούσαι αἱ πόλεις, viii. 64, 5 n.

σώφρων' σώφρονα τε ἀντὶ αἰσχρᾶς κομίσασθαι χάριν, iii. 58, 1 nn. ἄλλο τι τῶνδε σωφρονέστερον, v. 111, 3 Sch. ἀριστοκρατίας σώφρονος προτιμήσει. iii. 82, 17; cf. n. viii. 64, 5.

S.

Sense, construction according to, iv. 23, 2 n. v. 70 n; see *Construction κατά σύνεσιν*.

Singular followed by a plural, instead of a correspondent singular, ἄλλο τι—ἡ ἐν οἷς ζῶμεν, iii. 38, 4. ὅτι δὲ ἕκαστος—οἴεται—λαβῶν—ἄλλην γῆν—οἰκήσειν, ταῦτα ἐτοιμάζεται. vi. 17, 3 n.

Spuriousness of iii. 84. proofs of this, nn. to § 1.

Subject (οἱ γὰρ Μεγαρῆς—) after a long parenthesis stated more accurately (οἱ τῶν φευγόντων φίλοι Μεγαρῆς), and then after another short interval followed by its verb (ἀνοίγουσι), iv. 73, 4 n.

Subjunctive instead of optative, by mixture of *oratio recta* with *oratio obliqua*, οὐ μή ποτε—ἐσβάλωσιν, iv. 95, 2. οὐ μή ποτέ τις—ἔλθῃ, v. 69, 1 n. subjunctive mood expressing a consequence subjoined to a past tense, iii. 22, 9 n. aorist of subjunctive mood, with εἴτε—εἴτε—after imperfect of *βουλεύομαι*, ii. 4, 6 n. vii. 1, 1. subjunctive with ἦν, after optative with εἰ, ii. 5, 4 n. ἄν omitted with the subjunctive, τὸν τε πόλεμον νομίσωσι, iv. 18, 4 n. subjunctive, see *Conjunctive*: subj. after *ἵνα*, see *ἵνα*.

Suppositions, in Greek the more likely, in English the least likely, put first; see *ἤτοι*. vi. 34, 2 n.

Suppression, where it should be repeated, of a verb occurring in the preceding context, οὐδὲν ἐκπρεπέστερον ὑπὸ ἡμῶν οὔτε ἐπάθετε, οὔτε ἐμῆλθαστε, sc. πάσχειν, iii. 55, 3. οὐ μέντοι εὐθύς γε ἀπίστη τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ἀλλὰ διενόηθη (sc. ἀποστῆναι αὐτῶν,) ὅτι καὶ τοὺς Ἀργείους ἐώρα (sc. ἀποστάντας), v. 80, 2. τῇ δὲ αὐτῇ ἰδέα ἐκείνᾳ τε ἔσχον, καὶ τὰ ἐνθάδε νῦν πειρῶνται, sc. ἔχειν, vi. 76, 3. ἀντεπλήρουν τὰς ναῦς, ἐπειδὴ καὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἥσθάνοντο, sc. πληροῦντας τὰς ναῦς εὐθύς, vii. 69, 1 n.

T.

τ' double τ not used by Thuc. in θάλασσα and other words, i. 128, 9 n. double τ, according to the ancient grammarians, never used by Thuc. in such comparatives as ἐλάσσων, iv. 72, 2 n.

τάλαντον' πλοῖον, ἐς πεντακόσια τάλαντα ἄγοντι μέτρα. iv. 118, 4 n. τάλαντα ἀργυρίου τριακόσια. vi. 94, 4. εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν τάλαντα ἀργυρίου, vii. 16, 3 n; see also *Hist. Index*.

ταμίας' οὐ γὰρ οἶόν τε ἅμα τῆς τε ἐπιθυμίας καὶ τῆς τύχης τὸν αὐτὸν ὁμοίως ταμίαν γενέσθαι. vi. 78, 2 n. ταμίας above, compared with αὐτοκράτωρ in iv. 64, 1.

ταμείον and ταμεῖον, difference between, i. 96, 4 n.

τάξις' τετρακοσίων γὰρ ὀπλιτῶν καὶ τετρακισχιλίων οὐκ ἐλάσσους ἀπίθανον ἐκ τῶν τάξεων (= ἐκ καταλόγου), iii. 87, 3 n.

ταράσσω' πρῶτον ἐταράχθησαν, ii. 65, 12 n. ἤδη γὰρ τὰ πρόσθεν ἐτεράρακτο πάντα, vii. 44, 4 n.

ταραχή' ἐν πολλῇ ταραχῇ—ἦν οὐδὲ πυθέσθαι ῥάδιον ἦν οὐδ' ἀφ' ἑτέρων, ὅτε τρόπῳ ἕκαστα ξυνήνεχθη. vii. 44, 1 n.

ταρσός' ἐν ταρσοῖς καλάμου, ii. 76, 1 n.

ἔς τε τοὺς ταρσοὺς ὑποπίπτοντες τῶν πολεμίων νεῶν, vii. 40, 4 n.

τάσσομαι· χρήματα ἐτάξαντο—φέρειν, i. 99, 3. χρήματα ταξάμενοι with φέρειν, 101, 4; with ἀποδίδωμι, 117, 4. iii. 70, 6 n. ἀργύριον—ταξάμενοι—φέρειν, iii. 50, 3.

ταύτη· ταύτη παραπλέοι, ii. 90, 2 n. ταύτη γὰρ οἱ ἡγεμόνες ἐκέλευον, vii. 80, 5 n.

ταυτί· see under οὗτος.

τάφος· τὸν τάφον ἐπισημότατον, ii. 43, 2 n.

τάχος· δύο τὰ ἐναντιώτατα εὐβουλία—τάχος τε καὶ ὀργήν, iii. 42, 1 n. διὰ τάχους ἀναγκαζόμενοι ἀμύνασθαι, vi. 69, 1 n.

τε· at once, iii. 11, 4 n. τε καὶ οἱ—Λακ. ἡσύχασάν τε καὶ ἡ ἑορτὴ αὐτοῖς οὕτω διήλθεν, v. 50, 4 n. τε—καὶ coupling a subjunctive and indicative after ἵνα, vi. 18, 4 n. πολυλαχόθεν τε ἦδη καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν κατασκόπων σάφη ἡγγέλλετο ὅτι—, vi. 45, 1 n. ἐτύχχανέ τε—ἐν πόνῳ—ῶν, —καί—, vii. 81, 3 n. varied construction of clauses with τε—καί, vii. 47, 2; cf. n. viii. 78 n. irregular construction with τε—καί· Ἀλκαμένη τε ἄρμοσθὴν διδοὺς,—καὶ δέκα μὲν Βοιωτοὶ ναὺ ὑπέσχεοντο, δέκα δὲ Ἄγεις. viii. 5, 2 n. τε in οἱ τε οὖν Συρακόσιοι requires καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι (although omitted by 22 MSS.) to follow it at vii. 59, 2 n. τε out of its place, iv. 10, 2 n. τε—τε· long interval between, iv. 10, 3 n. construction confused by the position of τε, iv. 28, 4 n. τε out of its place, iv. 95, 1 n. 109, 1 n. χωρήσαντες δρόμῳ ἐπὶ τε—, iv. 127, 2 n. vi. 6, 1 n. vi. 77, 1 n. vi. 87, 5 n. καὶ τοὺς στρατηγούς τε—ἔπαισαν, vi. 103, 4 n. τε misplaced in φθάσαι τὰς τε ναῦς—καὶ τοῖς X.—τὸ ἀγώνισμα προσθεῖναι, viii. 17, 2 n. τε omitted by Bekker, but retained by Arnold, vii. 87, 4 n. τε trans-

posed, i. 49, 6 n. iii. 56, 3 n. iv. 24, 4 n. irregularity of sentence after τε, v. 44, 3 n. τε used apparently as a mere copula, ii. 100, 2 n. τε used as a simple copulative conjunction, iii. 52, 3 n. τε often occurs in Thucyd. where it appears unnecessary, iv. 65, 4 n. τε appears perplexing or superfluous, τῶν τε ἐφ'· i. 133, n. iv. 85, 3 n. 95, 1 n. 109, 1 n. vi. 17, 6. vii. 20, 1 n. may be rendered *also* or *moreover*, i. 9, 3 n. 133 n. vii. 20, 1 n. in apodosis of a sentence—εἰτα, n. i. 133. iii. 31, 1 n. τε appears superfluous, τοῦ τρετ', vi. 41, 3 n. πρὸς [τε] τοὺς, vi. 44, 3 n. τε in three successive clauses, iv. 30, 3 n. τε—, τε—, τε—, marking the combination of three circumstances tending to one result, viii. 96, 2 n. τε—τε· τοῖς τε γὰρ ἔργοις—ἔξω τε τούτων, v. 26, 2 n. τε—τε marking the principal members, each followed by καὶ with a subordinate clause, iv. 33, 2 n. τε—†δέ† justified by Haack and Göller; amended by Bekker to τε—τε, i. 11, 2 n. τε used as corresponding particle (instead of δέ) to μέν, only when distinction and not opposition is signified, as ὁρῶντες μέν τῆς στρατιᾶς τὴν ταλαιπωρίαν—ἀναλωκίας τε—τῆς πόλεως—, ii. 70, 2. ἀμεινον μέν ἢ νῦν παρσκενάσασθαι, πολιορκίᾳ τε παρατενείσθαι ἐς τοῦσχατον, iii. 46, 2 n; cf. n. viii. 1, 1, on ἐπειδὴ δέ. the particle τε defensible at ἔμενέ [τε] μᾶλλον, on the ground of its clause corresponding with τὸν τε Κλ. ἡμύνοντο, v. 10, 9 n.

τέγος (Attic=στέγος)· ἀναβάντες δὲ ἐπὶ τὸ τέγος τοῦ οἰκήματος, iv. 48, 2 n.

τειχίζω· ἐτειχισαν στρατόπεδα, iii. 6, 1 n. ἐτείχιζον—πρὸς τε τῇ πόλει—τείχος,—καὶ τὰ Μέγαρα φρούριον, vi. 75, 1 n.

τειχισμός· ἐς τὴν Λέσβον καθορμω-

μενοι παρεσκευάζοντο ἐς τὸν τειχισμόν. viii. 34, fin.

τείχος' ἐπ' αὐτὸν—τὸν ἕτερον πύργον ἐτελεύτα τό τε παλαιὸν τὸ πρὸς ἡπειρον καὶ τὸ ἐντὸς τὸ καινὸν τείχος, τειχίζόμενον πρὸς θάλασσαν. viii. 90, 4 n.

τεκμαίρομαι' followed by a genitive and accusative absolute, τεκμαιρόμενοι προκατηγορίας τε ἡμῶν οὐ προγεγενημένης—τό τε ἐπερώτημα βραχὺ ὄν, iii. 53, 2 n.

τεκμήριον' χαλεπὰ ὄντα παντὶ ἐξῆς τεκμηρίῳ πιστεῦσαι. i. 20, 1 n; cf. ἐκ δὲ τῶν εἰρημένων τεκμηρίων, κ.τ.λ. 21, 1. τεκμήριον δέ' ii. 39, 3. 50, 2 n; cf. ὅλῳν δέ' i. 11, 2.

τέκτων' ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν αὐτοῖς ἦλθον τέκτονες καὶ λιθουργοί' v. 82, 6 n.

τέλειος' ὁμνύντων δέ—κατὰ ἱερῶν τελείων. v. 47, 8 n.

τελευταῖος' ἀνδρὸς ἀρετὴν—τελευταία βεβαιούσα, ii. 42, 3 n. χαλεπῶς οἱ τελευταῖοι, iii. 23, 3 n.

τελευτάω' τελευτᾶν ἐς—, a condensed expression, i. 51, 3 n. —ἔως ὧς, ii. 108, 4 n. λόγου τελευτᾶν, iii. 59, 4 n. use of the imperfect of τελευτάω with times and seasons, n. to v. 49, 1.

τελέω, τέλλω, τέλος, τέλη, ἀτέλης, τελεῖν ἐς ἀστούς, origin and various meanings of, i. 58, 1 n. ἐτέλεσε ἐς Φάρσαλον, halted at—, iv. 78, 5.

τέλος=ἀρχή, in τὰ τέλη τῶν Λακ. i. 58, 1 n. its military sense=τάγμα, ib. n. τοὺς ἐν τέλει, iii. 36, 4 n. τὰ τέλη τῶν Λακ. ὁμόσαντα—ἐξέπεμψαν, iv. 88, 1 n. οἱ δὲ λόντες τέλος ἔχοντες λόντων, iv. 118, 6 n. ἐν Ἡλιδι—οἱ τὰ τέλη ἔχοντες, v. 47, 9 n. ἐν ἀνδρὶ τῶν ἐν τέλει ξυστρατευομένων, v. 60, 1 n.

τέμενος' as synonymous with, and as distinguished from ἱερόν, n. i. 134, 2. tenure of, n. iii. 70, 5. meaning of, n. iv. 90, 2. τέμενος ἀνήκεν ἅπαν, iv. 116, 2 n.

τέμνω' ὁδοὺς—ἔτεμε, ii. 100, 2 n.

τεσσαρακοστή' see *Tesseracoste*, *Hist. Index*.

τετράγωνος' κατὰ δοκοὺς τετραγώνους, iv. 112, 2 n. ἐς τετράγωνον τάξιν, 125, 2. ἡ τετράγωνος ἐργασία, vi. 27, 1 n.

τετράς' τοῦ—μηνός—τετράδι φθίνοντος, v. 54, 3 n.

τεττίξ' χρυσῶν τεττίγων ἐνέρσει, i. 6, 3 n.

Τεύτλοσσα' its etymology, viii. 42, 4 nn.

τέως' καὶ αἱ Φοίνισσαι νῆες οὐδὲ ὁ Τισσαφέρνης τέως που ἦκον, viii. 99, 1 n.

τηρέω' τὰ—πρὸς Ἡρόνα τρήρεσι τηρουμένων, iv. 108, 1 n.

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V.

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σας, viii. 81, 1 n. verb and participle requiring different cases; see *Participle and verb, requiring &c.*

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φαῦλος· οἱ φαυλότεροι γνώμην, iii. 83, 2 n.

φείδομαι· φείσασθαι—οἶκτο σῶφρονι λαβόντας, iii. 59, 1 n.

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φθάνω· φθῆναι τοὺς Λακ.—ἐξεργασάμενοι, iv. 4, 3 n. εὐθύς ἐνδόντας καὶ ἔστιν οὗς καὶ καταπατηθέντας τοῦ μὴ φθῆναι τὴν ἐγκατάληψιν. v. 72, 4 n.

φθίνω· τοῦ—μηνὸς—τετράδι φθίνοντος, v. 54, 3 n.

φθορά· φθορὰ οὕτως ἀνθρώπων, ii. 47, 4 n. ἀνθρώπων φθορᾷ, vii. 27, 3 n.

φιλέταιρος· ἀνδρία φ. iii. 82, 6 n.

φιλία· περὶ φιλίας τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, v. 5, 1 n.

φίλιος· φίλια βεβαίως, ii. 7, 3 n. καλῶς σφίσι φιλίον, v. 36, 1 n. τὸ Ἄργος πάντως φίλιον ἔχειν, v. 41, 3. ἡ τοῖς Συρακοσίοις στάσις ἐς φίλια ἐξεπεπτώκει· vii. 50, 1 n.

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φιλόπολις· τό τε φιλόπολι οὐκ ἐν ᾧ ἀδικοῦμαι ἔχω, vi. 92, 3 n. φιλόπολις οὗτος ὀρθῶς, κ. τ. λ. ib. n.

φιλοσοφέω· φιλοσοφοῦμεν ἀνευ μαλακίας, ii. 40, 2 n.

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φοβερός· τιμὴν, ἐν νυκτὶ φοβερώτεροι ὄντες, ii. 3, 4 nn.

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καταβοῆς ἕνεκα τῆς ἐς Λακεδαίμονα,

viii. 87, 3 n. force of ὥς ἂν in ὥς ἂν—*ξυντάξῃ*, vi. 91, 4 n. ὥς ἂν *καιρὸς ᾗ*, viii. 1, 3 n. *καὶ μὴ χρήμασιν*, †ὥς† *πολὺ κρείσσους εἰσὶν, νικηθέντας ἀπείναι*, vii. 48, 6 n.

ὥς· *καὶ ὥς*, i. 44, 2 n. iii. 33, 2. vii. 81, 4. viii. 51, 2 n. 56, 3. *καὶ γὰρ ὥς*, 87, 3 n.

ὥστε· prefixed to an additional consideration whence the conclusion follows, while the conclusion is suppressed, iv. 85, 5 n. v. 14, 3 n. force of ὥστε after *ἐτοῖμος* or *ἐπαγγελλόμενοι*, i. 28, 6 n. viii. 86, 8 n. after a verb or participle, viii. 45, 3 n. *ξυνέβη—ὥστε—*, iv. 80, 1. v. 14, 1 n. followed by anacoluthon of moods, v. 14, 1 n. *ψηφισάμενοι—ὥστε—ἀμύν-*

κειν, vi. 88, 8 n. *εἰδίδασκεν ὥστε—αὐτὸν πείσαι*, viii. 45, 3 n. *ἐπαγγελλόμενοι—ὥστε βοηθεῖν*, 86, 8 n. *δεηθέντες—εἰκάστων ἰδίᾳ ὥστε ψηφίσασθαι τὸν πόλεμον*, i. 119, 2. *εἰδίδασκεν ὥστε δόντα χρήματα αὐτὸν πείσαι*, viii. 45, 3 n. *δόξαν αὐτοῖς—ὥστε διαναυμαχεῖν*, 79, 1. *ἐπαγγελλόμενοι—ὥστε βοηθεῖν*, 86, 8 n. ὥστε after *τοσοῦτος*, vii. 28, 3 n. ὥστε (= ἄτε οἱ ὥς)· †ὥστε† *γὰρ ταμείῳ χρωμένων τῶν Ἀθηναίων τοῖς τείχεσι*, vii. 24, 2 n.

ὠφελία· *τῶν κειμένων νόμων ὠφελίας*, iii. 82, 11 n. ὠφελία (= *ξύμμαχοι*)· *ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου παρεσομένης ὠφελίας, οἳ τῶνδε κρείσσους εἰσὶν*, vi. 80, 1 n.

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that the study of the history of the United States is essential for a full understanding of the country and its people. The paper then discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States in the context of the world. It is argued that the study of the history of the United States is essential for a full understanding of the world and its people.

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HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL

I N D E X

TO

ARNOLD'S THUCYDIDES.

ABDERA, a city on the coast of Thrace (acc. to Herod. i. 168, a colony from Teos.) N.E. of Thasos. distance in a straight line from the Ister (or Danube) ii. 97, 1 nn. Nymphodorus an Abderite, Ath. proxenus, father-in-law of Sitalkes k. of Thrace, ii. 29, 1 n.

Abydus, a city in Asia, on the Hellespont, a colony from Miletus, viii. 61, 1 n. revolts from Athens, 61, 1. 62, 1. repulses Strombichides the Ath. 62, 2, 3. Strombichides called away, 69, 3 n. a Pelop. squadron there, eluded by the Ath. 102, 2 n, joins Mindarus' fleet against Elæus, and returns to Ab. 103, 1. the Pelop. fleet stands out from Ab. against the Ath., 104, 1, 2. defeated takes refuge at Ab. 106, 1. sails from Ab. to Elæus, 107, 3. heavy armed troops brought from Ab. to Antandrus, to expel a Persian garrison, 108, 4, 5.

Acamantis, an Ath. tribe (so called, acc. to Suid. and Steph. Byzant. from Acamas son of Theseus); the prytany held by that tribe, when the one year's truce was ratified, iv. 118, 7 n.

Acanthus, a Lac. swears to the fifty years' peace, v. 19, 2, and the fifty years' alliance, 24, 1.

Acanthus and Acanthians, in Chalcidice, N. side of the Isthmus of Athos, a colony from Andros, a subject ally of Athens, iv. 84, 1 n. Brasidas marches against it, nearly at the time of vintage, ib. they give him a hearing, § 2. 85-87. revolt from the Ath. 88, 1. the Toronæans and the Scionæans addressed in like manner, 114, 3. 120, 3. Acanthian troops on Brasidas' second expedition into Lynceus, 124, 1. its condition as settled by the fifty years' peace, v. 18, 5 n.

Acarnan, son of Alcmaeon, name of Acarnania derived from, ii. 102, 9 n.

Acarnania, a country on the W. coast of N. Greece (opposite to Cephalenia ii. 30, 3), between the r. Achelous and the Ambracian gulf. Arms constantly worn by the Acarnanians, i. 5, 3, 4. the Ac. skilful slingers, ii. 81, 8, 9. Ath. envoys sent thither, ii. 7, 3. all allies of the Ath. (except Cœniadæ, i. 111, 4. ii. 102, 3. iii. 94, 1), ii. 9, 5. Sollium city and territory taken by the Ath. and given to the Ac. of Palærus, ii. 30, 1. Astacus in Acarn. brought into the Ath. alliance, § 2. Euarchus, an Ac. tyrant of Astacus, restored by the Cor.; attempts

on other Ac. towns fail, 33, 1, 2. the Amphilocheians ejected by the Ambraciots seek protection of the Ac. both, aided by the Ath. under Phormio, take and occupy Amphilocheian Argos, 68, 6, 7. first alliance between Acarnania and Athens, § 8. expedition of Ambraciots with barbarian allies and Pelop. into Acarnania, to Stratus, 80. nn. Acarn. of the coast, ii. 80, 1. 83, 1 n. measures adopted by the Ac. ii. 81, 1. the Ac. of Stratus defeat the barbarian forces, § 4-6. political expedition of Phormio into the interior of Acarn. ii. 102 nn. the Ac. request of the Ath. succours under a commander of the family of Phormio, iii. 7, 1. the whole force of Acarnania invades and wastes the territory, and Asopius approaches the city Ceniadæ by the r. Achelous without effect, § 3, 4. the Ac. with the Ath. and allies devastate the territory of Leucas, and urge Demosthenes to besiege it, 94, 1, 2. the forces retire, to the great displeasure of the Ac. 95, 1. they refuse to join the expedition into Ætolia, § 2. at Demosthenes' request save Naupactus, reinforcing its garrison, iii. 102, 3-6. the Ambraciots persuade the Pelop. to join in an expedition against Acarn. and Amphilocheian Argos, § 7. Olpæ the seat of the ancient national court of the Ac. occupied by the Ambraciot invaders, 105, 1 n. cf. n. to 107, 1. the Ac. muster at Amphil. Argos, and at Crenæ; and send for Demosthenes and an Ath. squadron, 105, 2 n. the Pelop. march through Acarn. elude the Ac. and reach Olpæ, 106, nn. the Ac. appoint Demosthenes commander of all their forces, 107, 3. the Ac. at battle of Olpæ attack in the rear and rout the Pelop. 108, 1. press upon the retreat of the Ambraciots, § 4. Ac. commanders with Demosth. conclude a secret

agreement for the safe retreat of the Pelop. 109. send to cut off an Ambraciot reinforcement, 110. the Ac. scarcely prevailed on to spare the Pelop. pursue and cut off the Ambraciots, 111, 3-5 nn. under Demosthenes cut off the Ambraciot reinforcement at Idomene, 112. might have taken Ambracia, 113, 3. assigned a portion of the spoils to the Ath. and to Demosthenes, 114, 1, 2. treaty of defensive alliance between the Ac. and Ambraciots, 114, 5, 6. aided by the Ath. occupy Anactorium, iv. 49 n. the Ac. reduce Ceniadæ to join the Ath. alliance; with Demosthenes reduce Salynthus and the Agræans also, 77, 2 n. go by sea under Demosth. against Siphæ, but fail, 89, 1. with him land on the coast of Sicyon, 101, 3, 4. Demosthenes on his way to Sicily, touches on the Ac. coast, vii. 31, 2. assembles slingers and darters, § 5. motives of the Ac. serving under the Ath. 57, 10. Ac. darters on board the Ath. fleet, in the last battle at Syracuse, 60, 4 n. 67, 2 n.

Acesines (acc. to Pliny Asines), a r. in the territory of Naxos, E. coast of Sicily, iv. 25, 8.

Achaia, a region on the N. coast of Pelop. consisting of twelve states (see Herod. i. 145, 2. Strabo ix.). Achaians used by Homer as a denomination of one only of the various races inhabiting the country afterwards called Hellas, i. 3, 3, 5 n. suffered in a storm on their return from Troy, iv. 120, 1. Achaians accompany Demosth. against Ceniadæ, i. 111, 4. Achaia given up by the Ath. 115, 1 n. on amicable terms with both Pelop. and Ath. at the beginning of the war, ii. 9, 2 n. Zacynthus colonized by the Ach. 66, 1. Patræ in Achaia, 83, 3 n. Dyme in Achaia, 84, 3. Achaians excluded from the Lac. colony Heracleia, iii. 92, 7. Achaia demanded by the

Ath. iv. 21, 3. its political arrangements altered by the Lac., v. 82, 1. Pelop. fleet off its coast supported by the Ach. as allies, vii. 34, 1, 2 n.

Achaia, used for Achaia Phthiotis, iv. 78, 1 n. the Phthiot Achaians subject to the Thessalians, viii. 3, 1 n.

Acharnæ, N. by W. of Athens, a very important demus of Attica; furnishing 3000 heavy-armed men, more than one-tenth of the whole amount of the Ath. heavy-armed, ii. 19, 2. 20, 3. cf. 13, 6. the Pelop. encamp there and ravage it, 19, 5. continue there; their object, 20. effect on the Ath. and the Acharnians, 21. the Pelop. break up thence, ii. 23, 1.

Achelous, a r. of W. Greece. its course from m. Pindus through Dolopia, the Agræans and Amphilochians, along the plain of Acarnania to the sea at Ceniadæ; a defence in winter to that city, ii. 102, 3 n. its alluvial deposit, and formation of islands, § 4-6. crossed by the Pelop. expedition against Amphilochian Argos, iii. 106, 1. the boundary between Ætolia and Acarnania, ib. n.

Acheron, a river of Thesprotis in W. Greece, and the Acherusian lake formed by it, discharges itself into the sea near Ephyre, i. 46, 5, 6.

Achilles, his followers from Phthiotis alone called Hellenes by Homer, i. 3, 3 n.

Acraë, a town in Sicily, a colony of Syracuse, W. of it, date of foundation, vi. 5, 2.

Acraëum Lepas, a strong position of the Syracusans on the Ath. line of retreat, vii. 78, 5 n. the Ath. in vain attempt to force it, 79, 1-3.

Acragas, on S. coast of Sicily, between Gela and Selinus, vii. 58, 1. a colony from Gela, vi. 4, 4. Acragantines persuaded by Phæax join the Ath. alliance against Syracuse, v. 4, 5, 6. allowed no aids to Syrac.

to pass through their territory, vii. 32, 1. neutral in the Syrac. war, 33, 2. 58, 1. disturbed by a faction favourable to Syracuse, 46. it is expelled, 50, 1.

Acropolis of Athens, seized by Cylon, i. 126, 4, 5. the original city, ii. 15, 4, 8. called simply πόλις; the temples there, v. 18, 9 n. 23, 5. 47, 11. secured from occupation during the plague, ii. 17, 1. its Propylæa, ii. 13, 3. inscribed στήλη there recording the tyrants' injustice, vi. 55, 1, 2 nn. recording the fifty years' peace, v. 18, 9.

Acrothoi, one of the 6 small towns of the Acte of m. Athos, iv. 109, 3.

Actæan cities, on the coast of Asia, belonging to Mytilene, iv. 52, 3 n. cf. iii. 50, 4.

Acte, the peninsula of m. Athos, iv. 109, 1 n. contains six cities; elements of their population, § 3 n.

Actium, a town in the territory of Anactorium; a Corcyrean herald meets the Corinthian fleet there, i. 29, 2. Corinthian camp there, 30, 3.

Adeimantus, f. of Aristeus, a Cor. i. 60, 2.

Admetus, k. of the Molossians, i. 136, 3. receives Themistocles, § 7. protects and aids him in his flight, 137, 1.

Adramyttium, see Atramyttium.

Adriatic, name unknown to Thuc. S. part of it called by him Ionian Gulf, i. 24, 1 n.

Æantides, son of Hippoclus (Herod. iv. 138, 1.) tyrant of Lampsacus, and son-in-law of Hippias tyrant of Athens, vi. 59, 3, 4.

Ædolian lochus of the Lac. n. to iv. 8, 9.

Ægæan sea, i. 98, 2. iv. 109, 2.

Ægaleōn (in Herod. viii. 90, 6. Ægaleōs), a m. of Attica, ii. 19, 2 n.

Ægina, island, and Æginetans; fleet before Median war chiefly of fifty-oared vessels, half-decked; war with Æg. caused the building of the Ath. fleet, i.

14, 4 n. *Æg.* defeated by the *Ath.* 41, 2 n. defeated in a sea-fight, and besieged by the *Ath.* 105, 3. aided by the *Pelop.* § 4. submit to the *Ath.* 108, 3. complain to the *Lac.* of subjection to the *Ath.* 67, 2 n. their independence demanded by the *Lac.* 139, 1. 140, 6. expelled by the *Ath.* from *Æg.* which is occupied by *Ath.* settlers, ii. 27, 1, 2. most of the *Æg.* settled by the *Lac.* in *Thyrea* § 3-5 n. *Ath.* fleet touches at *Æg.* 31, 2. *Corcyraean* envoys confined there, iii. 72, 1. *Thyrea*, the new abode of the *Æg.* visited by an *Ath.* fleet, iv. 56, 2. 57, 1, 2. taken, pillaged and burnt; the survivors sent to *Athens*, and slain by decree, § 3, 4. shortest route of *Ath.* succours to *Argos*, from *Æg.* through *Epidaurus*, v. 53. *Ath.* settlers in *Æg.* called *Æginetans*, v. 74, 3 n; serve at the siege of *Syracuse*, vii. 57, 2 n; engaged in the oligarchical conspiracy at *Athens*, viii. 69, 3. their motive *ib.* n. *Ath.* expedition to *Sicily* tries its speed as far as *Æg.* vi. 32, 3 n. the second expedition proceeds to *Æg.* vii. 20, 2. leaves *Æg.* 26, 1. a *Lac.* fleet overruns *Æg.* viii. 92, 3. *Æginetan* *Drachma* and *Obolus*, see *Drachma*, and *Obolus*.

Ægitiū, a town of *Ætolia*, defeat and loss of the *Ath.* there under *Demosthenes*, iii. 97, 2, 3 n.

Æimnestus, a *Platæan* f. of *Lacon*, iii. 52, 7.

Æneas, a *Cor.* son of *Ocytas* or *Ocytus*, signs the one year's *Truce*, iv. 119, 2.

Ænesias, *Ephor* of *Sparta* at commencement of the *Pelop. War*, ii. 2, 1.

Ænians, a people inhabiting the N. side of the valley of the r. *Spercheius*, v. 51, 1.

Ænus, an *Æolic* city on the coast of *Thrace E.* of the r. *Hebrus*, (*Hærod.* iv. 90, 4. vii. 58, 5.) *Targeteers* thence at *Athens*, iv. 28, 4. the *Æ-*

nians a colony from *Boeotia*, tributary allies of *Athens*; *Ænians* serving against *Syracuse*, vii. 57, 5.

Æoladas, a *Theban*, f. of *Pagondas*, iv. 91.

Æolis, afterwards called *Calydon* and *Pleuron*, iii. 102, 6 n. *Æolians* possessors of *Corinth* before the *Dorians*, iv. 42, 2 n. the *Æolic* or *Æolian* the most ancient of the *Hellenian* nations or races, notes to iii. 2, 3, and iv. 42, 2. *Æolic* towns on the *Asiatic* continent as opposed to those in *Lesbos*, iv. 52, 3 n. *Cume* or *Cyme* in *Æolia*, iii. 31, 1. the *Boeotians*, *Lesbians*, *Tenedians* and *Ænians* (of *Ænus*, not *Ænians*) are *Æolians*, iii. 2, 3 n. vii. 57, 5. viii. 100, 3 n., and the *Antandrians*, 108, 4. *Æolians* serving under the *Ath.* at *Syracuse*, vii. 57, 5.

Æolus, islands of, off the *Sicel* or N. coast of *Sicily* are arid; *Lipara* alone inhabited; colonized from *Cnidus*; in the *Syrac.* alliance; ravaged by the *Ath.* iii. 88, 1-6 nn. second *Ath.* expedition against, 115, 1. superstition respecting *Hiera*; it is volcanic, 83, 3, 4.

Æsimides, a *Corcyraean* naval commander, i. 47, 1.

Æson, an *Argive* ambassador to *Lacedæmon*, v. 40, 3.

Æthæans, *Laconian* *Periæci* or provincials, i. 101, 2 and n. their town, accord. to *Steph. Byz.*, *Αἰθαία, πόλις Λακωνικῆς μία τῶν ἑκατόν.*

Æthiopia, above or inland of *Egypt*, the plague said to have begun there, ii. 48, 1; see *Strabo*, ii.

Ætna, a volcanic mountain of *Sicily*, iii. 116. three eruptions from, § 3.

Ætolia, and *Ætolians*: features of the country indicated, iii. 97, 3. 98, 1, 2. *Ætolian* unwall'd towns or villages, 94, 4. *Potidania*, *Crocyleium*, *Teichium*, 96, 2. *Ægitiū*, 97, 2. the people described, 94, 4. (comp. i.

5, 3, 4.) principal divisions of, 94, 5. subdivisions or tribes of the Ophionian division, 96, 3. Ath. expedition for conquest of, suggested to Demosthenes by Messenians of Naupactus, 94, 3-5. starts from Ceneōn in Locris, 95, 3. its progress, 96, 1, 2. the Æt. assemble against it, 96, 3. attack it at Ægitium, 97, 4. drive it back with carnage to Ceneōn, 98. Æt. embassy to Corinth and Lacedæmon solicits aid to reduce Naupactus, 100, 1, n. expedition with that object from Delphi through Locris, 101, 1-102, 1. Ætolians join it in the territory of Naupactus, 102, 2. it fails from Naupactus being reinforced, 102, 3, 6. Ætolians in the pay of Athens at Syracuse, vii. 57, 9.

Africa, see Libya.

Agamemnon's fleet, i. 9, 3-5. power its origin, 9, 1, 2. sceptre, 9, 5 n.

Agatharchidas, a Corinthian commander in the first sea-fight against Phormion, ii. 83, 4.

Agatharchus, commander of a Syracusan squadron sent out to intercept the Athenian convoys, vii. 25, 1. commanded one wing of the Syracusan fleet in the last engagement in the harbour, 70, 1.

Agesander, a Spartan, one of three envoys from Lacedæmon with the ultimate proposal to Athens, i. 139, 3.

Agesander, f. of Pasitelidas, a Lac. iv. 132, 3.

Agesandridas, son of Agesander, a Spartan, commander of the expedition from Las against Eubœa, viii. 91, 2. 94, 1, 2. 95, 3. defeats the Ath. off Eretria, and effects the revolt of Eubœa, 95, 4-7.

Agisippidas or Hegesippidas, Lac. commander of Heracleia in Trachis, v. 52, 1. sent to reinforce the garrison of Epidaurus, 56, 1.

Agis (*Αγῖς, or with Bekker and Poppo Ἄγῖς), son of Archidamus, k.

of the Lac.; in the sixth year of the war leads the expedition for the yearly invasion of Attica, prevented by earthquakes, iii. 89, 1. invades and lays it waste, iv. 2, 1. returns, 6, 1. swears to treaties, v. 19, 2. 24, 1 n. stopped on his march at Leuctra by the sacrifices proving unfavourable, 54, 1. begins his campaign against the Argives, 57, 1. meets and eludes the Argives and their allies at Methydrium in Arcadia, 58, 2. his dispositions for invading Argolis, 58, 4. interposing between the Argives and their city, places his allies in their rear, 59, 3. concludes a four months' truce, and leads off his forces, 60, 1. much blamed by them, § 2, 3. the Lacedæmonians deliberate on fining him and razing his house to the ground, 63, 1. appoint a council of ten Spartans to accompany him on expeditions, 63, 4. about to attack the Argives strongly posted, is rebuked, and forbears, 65, 2. turns the water from the Tegean into the Mantinic territory, 65, 4. hastily makes his dispositions for the battle of Mantinea, 66, 2-67, 1. orders a flank movement to extend his left wing, 71, 3 n. orders imperfectly executed, and his left driven back with loss, 72, 1-3. he is victorious in the centre and right, 72, 4-73, 1. marches to the relief of the left, 73, 2. heads the expedition of Lacedæmonians and allies which destroys the Long Walls of Argos, and slaughters all the free inhabitants of Hysie, 83, 1, 2. lays waste the plain country of Attica and fortifies Deceleia, vii. 19, 1, 2. continues there, making the conduct of the war his main object, 27, 3-5. levies contributions on the allies, takes most of the Cætæans' stock, who redeem it; in spite of the Thessalians' remonstrances, exacts from the Phthiot Achæans and their other subjects

money and hostages, whom he deposits at Corinth, endeavouring to make them join the Lacedæmonian confederacy, viii. 3, 1. the Eubœans, 5, 1, and Lesbians seek his aid in revolting from Athens; he prefers aiding the Lesbians, 5, 2. acts without sanction of the Lac. government; extent of his power and obedience of allies to him at Deceleia, 5, 3. falls in with the Lacedæmonians' determination to aid Chios first, 8, 2. unable to overcome the Corinthians' scruples to embark before the expiration of the Isthmian Festival and Truce, 9, 1. sends Thermon, a Spartan, to the squadron blockaded by the Ath. at Peiræum on the Isthmus, 11, 2. at variance with Alcibiades, 12, 2. his enemy, 45, 1. the Four Hundred desire to treat with him, 70, 2. disregards their overtures, and marches to Athens, 71, 1. repulsed, 71, 2. receiving a second embassy from the Four Hundred advises their sending envoys to Sparta, 71, 3.

Agreans, 'Αγρᾱῖοι (an Ætolian people), situate on the upper part of r. Achelous, ii. 102, 3. iii. 106, 2. their territory, 'Αγρᾱίς, 111, 5. their king Salynthius, friendly to the Peloponnesians and Ambraciots, to whom they afford refuge, ib. 113, 1. 114, 4. Demosthenes marches against and brings them into alliance with Athens, iv. 77, 2. Agreans take part in his landing on the coast of Sicyon, 101, 3.

Agriæans a Pæonic tribe, ii. 96, 3; see Herod. v. 16, 1.

Agrigentum, see Acragas.

Alcæus, archon at Athens at the signing of the fifty years' Peace, v. 19, 1, and the fifty years' Alliance, 25, 1; see Diod. Sicul. xii.

Alcamenes, a Lac. son of Sthenelaidas, destined by Agis, viii. 5, 1, and finally by the Lac. confederacy, to aid the Ath. allies in revolt, 8, 2.

sets sail with a squadron, 10, 2. defeated and slain by the Athenians at Peiræum in the Corinthian territory, 10, 3, 4.

Alcibiades, a Laconian name, viii. 6, 3. Alcibiades, an Ath. son of Cleinias, of illustrious ancestry; slighted by the Lacedæmonians, v. 43, 2. instigates the Argives, Mantineans and Eleians to send an embassy to Athens to seek an alliance, 43, 3. deceives the Laced. envoys, involving them in inconsistency, and charges them with double-dealing, 45, 2-4. envoys of the Argives, Mantineans and Eleians, introduced to the assembly by Alcibiades, conclude a treaty of alliance with Athens, 46, 5. his expedition into Peloponnesus, v. 52, 2. his motives for wishing the Argives to possess Epidaurus, 53. comes to aid them, 55, 4. induces the Ath. to pronounce the Lac. perjured, and to re-introduce the Helots into Pylus, 56, 3. as envoy from Athens persuades the Argives to disown the truce made (59, 5.) with Agis, and recommence hostilities, 61, 2, 3. fails to prevent a peace between Argos and Lacedæmon, 76, 3. seizes 300 Argives as favouring the Lac. interest, v. 84, 1. appointed with Nicias and Lamachus to command the first great Ath. expedition to Sicily, vi. 8, 2. Nicias' insinuations against him, 12, 2. Alcibiades' motives for advocating the expedition, 15, 2. his expensive habits, § 3. suspected of aiming at tyranny, § 4. his speech, 16-18. unequalled magnificence and victories at Olympia, 16, 2. Argive confederacy the result of his diplomacy, § 6. accused of mutilation of images and mock celebration of the Mysteries as connected with a plot against the constitution, 28. desires immediate trial, 29, 1, 2. compelled to sail for Sicily, 29, 3. his plan of operations,

48. assented to by Lamachus, 50, 1. negotiates unsuccessfully with Messana, *ib.* during his speech to the Catanæans the soldiers enter the town, 51, 1. he and others recalled to Athens for trial, 53, 1. suspicion against him gains strength, 61, 1—4. why not arrested when recalled, § 5. escapes at Thurii, § 6. passes over into Peloponnesus; condemned for non-appearance at Athens, § 7. had betrayed the Athenians' design upon Messana, 74, 1. meets the Syrac. and Corinthian envoys at Sparta, and incites the Lacedæmonians to aid Syracuse, 88, 9, 10. his speech, 89—92. obviates their prejudices against him, 89. states the ultimate object of Athens in attacking Sicily, 90. urges the necessity of promptly succouring it, 91, 1—4, of carrying on the war in Greece with vigour, § 5, of fortifying and occupying Deceleia in Attica, § 6, 7. they should not think worse of him for his present hostility to Athens, 92. 1—3, but fully avail themselves of his services, § 4. urgently exhorts the Lac. to fortify Deceleia and prosecute the war, *vii.* 18, 1. exerts his interest with the Lac. to obtain aid for the Chians and Tissaphernes against Athens, *viii.* 6, 3. hereditary friendship between the families of Alcibiades and of Endius a Lac. Ephor, *ib.* Alcibiades, by arguments addressed to the Ephors generally, 12, 1, and to Endius specially, § 2. persuades them to dispatch him with Chalcideus and five ships to Chios, § 3. chased by the Ath. under Strombichides, (see 17, 1.) 15, 1. on arrival, 14, 1, they draw Chios, Erythræ, § 2, and Clazomenæ into revolt from Athens, § 3. Alcibiades and Chalcideus reinforced chase Strombichides from Teos, *viii.* 16, 3, 3. arm their Peloponnesian crews and leave them at Chios for land service, reman their fleet and sail to

Miletus, 17, 1. Alcibiades desires to secure the credit of the Ionian revolt to himself, Chalcideus, and Endius, § 2. effect the revolt of Miletus, § 3. Alcibiades brings news of the battle of Miletus to the Pelop. and Sicilian fleet, urging them to relieve that city, 26, 3. suspected by the Pelop., and his execution ordered by the Lac., takes refuge with Tissaphernes, and prejudices him against them, 45, 1. persuades him to retrench their pay, § 2. and bribe their officers into acquiescence, § 3. endeavours to shame the Chians and other states out of demanding pay, § 4, 5. dissuades Tissaphernes from hastening the war to a conclusion, or giving either Pelop. or Ath. the command by both land and sea, 46, 1, 2. why the Ath. were the more, and the Lac. the less fit, of the two, to share dominion with the king, § 3. practical conclusion, § 4. Tissaphernes confides in and acts on his advice, § 5. views of Alcibiades in giving this advice, 47, 1. effect, on the Ath. armament at Samos, of his influence with Tissaphernes, § 2. he intrigues with the oligarchical party there for his own recall, and the subversion of the democracy, *ib.* holds out hopes of conciliating Tissaphernes and the king, 48, 1, 2. distrusted by Phrynichus, § 3, 6. the conspirators send a deputation to Athens to negotiate for Alcibiades' recall, 49. why Phrynichus sends information to Astyochus against Alc. 50, 1, 2. Alc. informs the commanders at Samos of Phrynichus' treason, § 4. informed by Astyochus of Phrynichus' proposal to betray Samos, § 5. writes word of it to Samos, 51, 1, through Phrynichus' address, is disbelieved, § 2. endeavours to win Tissaphernes over to the Ath. 52. Peisander, and the oligarchical deputation from Samos, at

Athens, advocate his recall, 53, 1. notwithstanding the protest of the Eumolpidæ and the Ceryces (or heralds), § 2, 3. the Ath. decree negotiations for his return, 54, 2. Phrynichus traduced because adverse to it, § 3. Alcibiades' extravagant demands on behalf of Tissaphernes lead the Ath. deputation to close the conference, 56. the Ath. at Samos resolve to act without him, 63, 4. Androcles, a personal enemy to Alcibiades, assassinated at Athens, 55, 2. Phrynichus, from fear of Alc., most zealous for oligarchy, 68, 3. on Alcibiades' account, the Four Hundred recall no exiles, 70, 1. the armament of Samos expect him to procure the king's alliance for them, 76, 7. recalled to Samos, 81, 1. by boasts and promises encourages the armament, § 2, 3. elected one of their commanders, 82, 1. forbids their sailing against Peiræus, § 2. goes professedly to concert measures with Tissaphernes; awes him and the Ath. each by the other, § 3. his recall increases the Peloponnesians' distrust and dislike of Tissaphernes, 83, 1, 2. returns from Tissaphernes to Samos, 85, 4. again prevents the Ath. at Samos from sailing against their countrymen, 86, 4. answer and advice to the oligarchical deputation from Athens, § 6, 7. answers the Argives' offer of aid to the armament, § 8. professed, and probably real object in following Tissaphernes towards Aspendus, 88. his answer to the deputation from the Four Hundred reported at Athens; and its effects there, 89, 1—3. his strong position at Samos encourages the friends of democracy at Athens, § 4. his recall decreed at Athens, 97, 3. returns from Phaselis and Cannus, professing to have prevented the junction of the Phœnician and Pelop. fleets, and rendered Tissaphernes

more friendly to the Ath., 108, 1. mans a squadron, exacts contributions from Halicarnassus, fortifies Cos, appoints a governor to it, and returns to Samos, § 2.

Alcidas, a Lac. commander of the Pelop. fleet for the relief of Lesbos, iii. 16, 3. sails, 26, 1. rejects the advice of Teutiaplus and the Ionian exiles and the Lesbians, 30. 31, 1. resolves to return, § 2. butchers most of his prisoners, 32, 1. but on remonstrance of the Samian envoys, sets the survivors at liberty, § 2, 3. runs from Ephesus straight for Peloponnesus, 33, 1. Pachas chases him, § 4. reinforced at Cyllene, and with Brasidas for his adviser (69, 1.), arrives off Corcyra, 76. defeats the Corcyreans, 77. 78. afraid to pursue his advantage, 79, 2, 3. on report of the approach of an Ath. fleet, 80, 3. gets clear off, 81, 1. commissioned, with Leôn and Damagôn, to found Heracleia in Trachinia, 92, 1, 8.

Alcinadas, or Alcinidas, a Lac. swears to the Treaty of Peace, v. 19, 2, and the Treaty of Alliance, for fifty years between Athens and Lacedæmon, 24.

Alcinous, his *τέμενος*, or consecrated ground, at Corcyra, iii. 70, 5 n.

Alciphron, an Argive, (*πρόφρων*, or public friend, of the Lac.) unauthorized by the state, prevails upon Agis to conclude a four months' truce with Argos, v. 59, 5.

Alcisthenes, an Ath. f. of Demosthenes, iii. 91, 1. iv. 66, 3. vii. 16, 1.

Alcmæon, son of Amphiaraus, having murdered his mother, in consequence of an oracle, ii. 102, 78, settles near Ceniadæ in Acarnania, § 9, 10.

Alcmæonidæ, an Ath. family, expel the Peisistratidæ from Athens, vi. 59, 4. for their history see Herod. vi. 125—131.

Aleuadæ, a family of Larisa in

Thessaly, according to Herod. kings of Thessaly, n. i. 111, 1.

Alexander, k. of Macedon, f. of Perdiccas, i. 57, 1. 137, 1. descended from Temenus of Argos, ii. 99, 3, and n.

Alexarchus, commander of the Corinthian division of the troops sent to the aid of Syracuse, vii. 19, 4.

Alexicles, an Ath. general of oligarchical sentiments, seized and placed in confinement, viii. 92, 4. let go, 93, 1. withdraws with Peisander to Deceleia, 98, 1.

Alexippidas, Ephor at Lacedæmon, viii. 58, 1.

Alicyæi, a Sicel people, vii. 32, 1.

Allies of Athens and Lacedæmon, ii. 9. of Athens and Syracuse, vii. 57, 58.

Almopes, a people expelled by the Macedonians from Almopia, an inland region of Macedonia, ii. 99, 4; see Ptolemy and Pliny.

Alope, a city on the N. coast of Opuntian Locris, ii. 26, 2; see *Palmerii Græc. Antiq.* p. 584.

Altar, (see also Sanctuary,) of the Eumenides or Furies, i. 126, 11. of Olympian Zeus, v. 50, 1. of Apollo Archegetes, vi. 3, 1. of Pythian Apollo at Athens, 54, 6, 7. of Athene in the acropolis at Athens, i. 126, 10. of the twelve gods in the Agora, vi. 54, 6. altars a refuge in the case of unintentional transgressions, iv. 98, 6 n; from danger in tumults, viii. 84, 3.

Alyzia, a city on the Acarnanian coast, opposite to Leucadia, vii. 31, 2 n.

Ambracia, Ἀμπρακία, a colony of Corinth, ii. 80, 3. Ambracian Gulf, i. 29, 2. 55, 1. Ambraciots sent by the Corinthians to garrison Epidamnus, i. 26, 1. furnish eight ships to the expedition for its relief, 27, 4. furnish to the Corinthian expedition against Corcyra twenty-seven ships, 46, 2. on the right wing in the sea-

fight off Sybota, 48, 3. beaten and chased to their camp, 49, 5. belong to the Lac. Confederacy, ii. 9, 2. furnish ships, § 3. march against Argos Amphilochicum and Amphilochia, 68, 1. origin of their enmity against Argos Amphilochicum 68, 2-8. with Chaonians and other barbarian allies overrun the country; cannot take the city: return home and disband, 68, 9. with the Chaonians, and aid from the Pelop. plan the conquest of Acarnania; their designs against Zacynthus, Cephallenia and Naupactus, 80, 1. on assemblage of their land-forces, 80, 5-10. proceed and take Limnæa, § 11. march against Stratus, § 12. their barbarian allies defeated, ii. 81, 5-8. they hastily retreat and disband, 82, 1, 2. their ships reinforce the Pelop. fleet under Alcidas at Cyllene on its way to Corcyra, iii. 69, 1. concert with Eurylochus an attack upon Argos Amphilochicum and Acarnania, 102, 7, 8. take Olpæ, 105, 1. send home for reinforcements, 105, 3. joined by Eurylochus, 106, 1-3. post themselves at Metropolis, 107, 1. rout the Acarnanians and Amphilochians (see 107, 7.) opposed to them, 108, 3. but, from the defeat of Eurylochus and his troops, retreat with great loss to Olpæ, 108, 4. the whole disposable force of Ambracia marches to join them, 110, 1. of those at Olpæ (abandoned by the Pelop.) about 200 slain in flight into Agræa, 111, 2-5. the forces from Ambracia reach Idomene and occupy its smaller summit, 112, 1, 2. surprised by the Acarnanians under Demosthenes, 112, 4. most of them slain, 112, 5. but few get back to Ambracia, 112, 6-8. the Ambraciots who had fled from Olpæ (111, 5.) send a herald for leave to bury their dead, 113, 1. he learns the destruc-

tion of the troops from Ambracia, 113, 2-10. Ambracia is at the mercy of the Acarnanians and Amphilochians; their reason for sparing it, 113, 11-13. the fugitive Ambraciots are allowed to return home from Œniadæ, 114, 4. the Ambraciots conclude a defensive alliance with the Acarnanians and Amphilochians, 114, 5. Ambracia receives a garrison of Corinthians 114, 7, and iv. 42, 3. three Ambraciot ships sent to aid Syracuse, vi. 104, 1. arrivethere, vii. 7, 1. Ambraciot envoys sent from Syracuse to the Sicilian states to announce the taking of Plemyrion, and urge them to send reinforcements, 25, 9, on their way back to Syracuse slain by the Sicels, 32, 2. Ambraciots among the Greeks who came to aid Syracuse, 58, 3. two Ambraciot ships taken by the Ath. in the sea-fight off Cynossema, viii. 106, 3.

Ameiniades, son of Philemon, an Ath. ambassador to Seuthes; concerned in the seizure of the Lac. and other ambassadors on their way to Persia, ii. 67, 2, 3.

Ameinias, a Lac., commissioned to ascertain the state of affairs in Thrace, iv. 132, 3.

Ameinocles, a Corinthian shipwright, builds four ships for the Samians, i. 13, 3.

Ammeas, son of Corcebus, the first Platæan who mounts the besiegers' wall, iii. 22, 4.

Amorges, illegitimate son of Pisuthnes, revolts from the k. of Persia, viii. 5, 5, reported to be approaching Anæa, 19, 1, 2. taken by the Pelop. at Iasus, and delivered up to Tissaphernes, 28, 2, 3. Phrynichus charged by Peisander with having betrayed him, 54, 3.

Ampelidas, a Lac. envoy sent to Argos for the renewal of the thirty years' truce, v. 22, 2; cf. 14, 3.

Amphiaraus, of Argos, father of Amphilocheus, ii. 68, 3; and of Alcæon, 102, 7.

Amphias, son of Eupaïdes, an Epidaurian, signs, on behalf of Epidaurus, the truce for a year between the Lac. and Ath. confederacies, iv. 119, 2.

Amphidorus, father of Menecrates, a Megarean, *ibid.*

Amphilochia, on the Ambracian Gulf, with Amphilochian Argos, colonized by Amphilocheus, son of Amphiaraus, ii. 68, 3. (see Strabo x. and Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 440.) the river Achelous flows through it, 102, 3. the Amphilochians regarded by the Ambraciots as barbarians, iii. 112, 7 n; compare ii. 68, 5. receive Ambraciots to dwell with them, and learn the Greek language from them, ii. 68, 5. are expelled by them, 68, 6. by aid of Acarnanians and Ath. recover their city and enslave the Ambraciots who had seized it, 68, 8. hence regarded with enmity and invaded by the Ambraciots, 68, 9 (see Ambracia). again invaded by the Ambraciots, iii. 105. are, all but a few, prevented by them from assembling in arms, 107, 3. those who were at the battle of Olpæ darters, 107, 7. beaten and pursued to Argos Amph. 108, 3. they cut off the Ambraciots who had escaped from the carnage at Idomene, 112, 6, 7. would not take Ambracia; their reason for this, 113, 13. make a defensive alliance with the Ambraciots, 114, 5. Amphilochian mountains, 112, 3, 5. Amphilochian territory, and people, called simply Argive, and Argos Amphilochicum simply Argos, 105, 1, 2. 106, 1. 107, 2, 3. 108, 3; see also Argos Amphilochicum and Argos.

Amphipolis, a city (an Ath. colony) on the N. E. bank of the r. Strymon, formerly called 'Ερρία ὄδοι, i. 100, 3. iv. 102, 1. (see Herod. vii. 114.) the

various attempts to found it, ii. 102, 2, 3, and § 1 n. named from its situation in a bend of the r. Strymon (see Arnold's memoir on Amphipolis in vol. ii. p. 450), iv. 102, 4. its approaches, 103, 3, 4, n. its Thracian, or Thrace-ward gates, v. 10, 1 n. and Arnold's memoir on Amphipolis. its gates opening on the palisade, 10, 6. and Arnold's memoir, and § 7. temple of Athene there, v. 10, 2. Brasidas marches from Arnæ against it, iv. 102, 1. 103. the Athenian party there send for aid to Thucydides, to Thasos, 104, 3. moderate terms offered by Brasidas 105, 2. it surrenders, 106. Clearidas appointed governor, 132, 4. Cleon sails from Torone against Amphipolis, v. 3, 6. amount of forces under Brasidas and Clearidas at Amphipolis, 6, 4, 5. Cleon marches from Eion, 7, 2. posts his army on a hill fronting Amph., and views its position, 7, 4. Brasidas enters Amph., 8, 1. his plan of attack, 8, 4, 9, 4. battle of Amphipolis, 10. Brasidas attacks Cleon's centre, 10, 6; Clearidas his right, 10, 7-9. the Ath. totally routed fly to Eion, 10, 10. burial of Brasidas in Amph.; honours paid to him as to a hero and founder of the city; destruction of all memorials of Hagnon, 11, 1. disparity of the loss of men on each side, 11, 2. restoration of Amphipolis to the Ath. stipulated by the fifty years' truce, 18, 5. it is not restored, 21. 35, 3, 5. 46, 2. an Ath. expedition in preparation against it under Nicias frustrated by Perdiccas' failing to cooperate, 83, 4. Euection, an Ath. general, blockades it with triremes, vii. 9.

Amphissians (Ἀμφισσῆς), a tribe or state of the Ozolian Locrians, iii. 101, 2. of Amphissa see Herodotus, viii. 32, 3. Strabo. ix. and Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 546, &c.

Amyclæum, a temple of Apollo at

Amyclæ near Sparta, v. 18, 9 n. 23, 5. see Meursii Miscell. Lacon. iv. 2.

Amyntas, son of Philip the brother of Perdiccas the k. of Macedon, ii. 95, 2, 3. 100, 3. see Herod. and Diod. Siculus.

Amyrtæus, king in the marshes of Egypt, i. 112, 3. see Herod., ii. 140, 3.

Anaceium (Ἀνάκειον), a temple of Castor and Polydeuces, or Pollux, at Athens, viii. 93, 1 n.

Anactorium, on the mouth of the Ambracian Gulf, a joint possession of the Corinthians and Corcyreans, i. 55, 1. sends one ship to the Cor. expedition against Corcyra, i. 46, 2. belongs to the Pelop. confederacy, ii. 9, 2. aids the Ambraciot and Pelop. expedition, under Cnemus, against Acarnania, ii. 80, 4, 6. Anactorians in the right wing at the battle of Stratus, ii. 81, 3. Anactorium (see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 377.) taken by the Corinthians, i. 55, 1 n. regarded as hostile by the Acarnanians, who stipulate that it shall have no aid from Ambracia, iii. 114, 6. taken again by the Athenians and Acarnanians, and occupied solely by the latter, iv. 49. vii. 31, 2. its not being recovered alienates the Corinthians from Laced., v. 30, 2. Anactorian territory, i. 29, 2.

Anæa, τὰ Ἀναία, (in Paus. vii. 4, 3. Steph. Byz. and Eustath. on Dionys. Perieg. 828. ἡ Ἀναία.) on the Ionian coast opp. to Samos. Samian envoys from Anæa remonstrate with Alcidas on slaughtering his prisoners, iii. 32, 2 n. cf. iv. 75, 1 n. the Samian exiles settle there and aid the Pelop., iv. 75, 1. a Chian squadron sails thither for intelligence on its way to promote the Ionian revolt, viii. 19, 1. Lysicles an Ath., levying contributions from the allies in Asia, slain by the Anæitæ, iii. 19, 2 n. an Anæite ship reinforces the Chians, viii. 61, 2.

Anapus, a small r. in Arcania,

tributary to the r. Achelous, ii. 82, 1. see *Palmerii Gr. Ant.* p. 385. 421.

Anapus, a r. of Sicily falling into the great harbour of Syracuse. bridge over it broken up by the Ath. on their first landing, vi. 66, 2. Syracusan forces reviewed in the adjacent meadow, 96, 3. country on its banks ravaged, vii. 42, 6. ford of the Anapus, 78, 3. see *Cluverii Sic.* p. 157.

Anaxander, a Theban, leads Methymnean exiles against Methymna, and induces Eresus to revolt, viii. 100, 3 n.

Anaxilas, tyrant of Rhegium in Italy, founder of Messana, in Sicily, vi. 4, 5. see *Herod.*, vi. 23. vii. 165, 2, 3. *Pausan.*, iv. *Strabo*, vi. and *Diod. Sic.*, xi.

Andocides (the celebrated orator, son of Leogoras), an Ath. with twenty ships reinforces the Corcyraean fleet after the action off Sybota, i. 51, 4; see *Plutarch's* Nicias, Nepos' Alcibiades.

Androcles, an Ath., a very prominent popular leader, and procurer of Alcibiades' banishment, assassinated by an oligarchical conspiracy at Athens, viii. 65, 2.

Andocrates, fane of, near Plataea, iii. 24, 1 n.; see *Herod.*, ix. 25, 5.

Andromedes, one of three Lac. commissioned to receive Panactum and Ath. prisoners from the Bæot. and deliver them to the Ath., v. 42, 1.

Androstenes, an Arcadian, victor at Olympia in the pancratium, when the Lac. were excluded, in Ol. xc. v. 49, 1 n.

Andros, an island due E. of S. Attica, ii. 55, 2; see *Strabo*, x. Andrian troops attend the Ath. expedition against the coast of Corinth, iv. 42, 1. the And. subject and tributary to Athens vii. 57, 4. And. employed by the Four Hundred at Athens for the violent dissolution of the Council

of Five Hundred, viii. 69, 3. colonies of Andros, Acanthus, iv. 84, 1 n. Stagesus, 88, 2, Argilus, 103, 2. v. 18, 5, Sane, iv. 109, 3. Diomilus, an And. exile, commands six hundred Syracusans, vi. 96, 3.

Aneristus, a Lac. envoy to Persia, seized in Thrace and executed at Athens, ii. 67, 1. cf. *Herod.* vii. 137.

Antandros, one of the *Ἀκραῖαι πόλεις*, or cities of the coast, opposite to Lesbos, seized by Lesbian exiles for the purpose of fortifying it, iv. 52, 3. (see *Strab.* xiii.) reduced by the Ath. 75, 1. Antandrians, Æolian by descent, viii. 108, 4. they obtain troops from the Peloponnesians, and expel Arsaces' garrison from their citadel, in dread of his treachery, 108, 4, 5.

Anthemus, *ὁ Ἀνθεμῖος*, a city, region, and r. of Macedonia, E. of the head of the Thermaean Gulf, ii. 99, 5. devastated by Sitalkes k. of the Odrysæ, 100, 5; see *Strabo*, xiv. *Herod.* v. 94, 1.

Anthene, a town in the Cynurian territory, E. coast of Pelop., v. 41, 2; see *Pausanias*, ii. 38, 6.

Anthesterion, *Ἀνθεστηριών*, eighth month of the Attic year, on the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth of which was celebrated the Anthesteria; according to *Buttmann*, Exc. I. ad *Demosth.* c. Mid., a festival distinct from the Lenæa, which was celebrated in the month Gamelion, called by the Ionians Lenæon, ii. 15, 5 n.

Anticles, an Ath. naval commander, reinforced Pericles at the siege of Samos, i. 117, 3.

Antigenes, father of Socrates, an Ath. ii. 23, 2.

Antimenidas, one of three Lac. commissioned to execute the fifth and seventh articles of the fifty years' peace, v. 42, 1.

Antimnestus, father of Hierophon, an Ath., iii. 105, 2.

Antiochus, k. of the Orestæ, barbarian allies of the Ambraciots in their expedition under Cnemus against Acarnania, ii. 80, 9.

Antiphemus, a Rhodian joint founder of Gela in Sicily, vi. 4, 3; see Cluver. Sic. i. 75.

Antiphon, the Ath. orator, of high eminence as a politician, viii. 68, 1, 2. contriver of the oligarchical revolution at Athens, ib. made the most able defence when put on trial, ib. one of the Four Hundred most opposed to popular government, 90, 1. on an embassy to Lacedæmon to negotiate a peace, 90, 2.

Antippus, a Lac., swore to the fifty years' truce with Athens, v. 19, 2. and the fifty years' alliance, 24, 1.

Antissa, a city of Lesbos, iii. 18, 1 n. secured and strengthened by the Mytilenæans, ib. repels an attack of the Methymnæans, § 2, (see Strabo, xiii.) iii. 18, 2. taken by the Athenians, 28, 3. an expedition of Lacedæmonians against it fails, viii. 23, 4.

Antisthenes, a Spartan, his expedition to the Hellespont in aid of Pharnabazus, viii. 39, 1, 2. 61, 2.

Antitanes, see Atintanes.

Aphrodisia, a town of Laconia on the E. side of the Sinus Boeaticus, iv. 56, 1.

Aphytis, a town on the N.E. coast of Pallene, i. 64, 3; see Herod., vii. 123, 1. Pausan., iii. Strabo Epit. in fine, vii.

Apidanus, r. of Thessaly, Brasidas encamps by, iv. 78, 5; Strabo, viii. ix.

Apodoti, Ἀποδοῖται, a nation of Ætolia, iii. 94, 5; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 437.

Apollo Archegetes, altar of, at Naxos in Sicily, vi. 3, 1 n. Ap. Temenites, statue of at Syracuse, vii. 75, 1 n. Ap. temple of, in Actium, mouth of the Ambracian Gulf, i. 29, 2. in Leucadia, iii. 94, 2. in Trio-

pium, viii. 35, 2. at Naupactus, ii. 91, 2. Ap. Pythian, temple of, at Delphi, iv. 118, 1 n. v. 18, 2. at Athens, ii. 15, 5 n. altar there, dedicated by Peisistratus, vi. 54, 6, 7 n. Ap. Pythæus, temple of, probably at Argos, v. 53 n. temple of Ap. at Amyclæ; copies of the fifty years' peace and fifty years' alliance deposited there, v. 18, 9 n. 23, 5. temple of, on Lac. coast, opposite to Cythera, vii. 26, 1. Ap. Maloëis, feast of, at Mytilene, iii. 3, 3. oracle of Ap. to Alcmaeon, son of Amphiaræus, ii. 102, 7. Delium, a temple of Ap. on the Boeotian coast, iv. 90, 1. 97, 2. Rheneia consecrated to Delian Ap., i. 13, 7. iii. 104, 4. Homer's Proem or Hymn to Ap., ib.

Apollodorus, f. of Charicles, an Ath., vii. 20, 1.

Apollonia, a Cor. colony S. of Epidamnus, near the r. Aous, i. 26, 2; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 149, &c.

Arcadia, never changed its inhabitants, i. 2, 3. Arcadians supplied with ships by Agamemnon for the Trojan war, i. 9, 4. Arcadians in the service of Pissuthnes garrison at Notium, iii. 34, 2, 3. part of Arcadia subdued by the Mantineans during the Pelop. war, v. 29, 1. war between some Arc. and the Lepreatæ, v. 31, 2. Androsthenes, an Arc. victor in the Pancratiæ, v. 49, 1 n. Arc. allies of Lac. join in invasion of Argolis, 57, 2. at Methydrium in Arc. Agis eludes the Argives, 58, 2 n. Arc. allies march with the Lac. division, 58, 4. 60, 3. follow the Lac. to Tegea, 64, 3. with them invade and devastate the Mantinic territory, § 5. in centre and right wing at Battle of MANTINEIA, 67, 1, 2. Arc. hired by the Cor. serve at Syracuse, vii. 19, 4. 58, 3. Mantineans and other Arc. hired by the Ath. serve at Syracuse, 57, 9. Arc. required conjointly with the Sicyonians and Pellensians to furnish ten ships to

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Arginum, a mountain and headland of Erythræ, opposite to Chios, viii. 34. Argennum in Strabo, xiii.

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Aristeus, s. of Pellichus, a Cor., joint commander of the Cor. naval expedition to Epidamnus against the Corcyraeans, i. 29, 1.

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Aristocleides, f. of Hestiodorus, an Ath., ii. 70, 1.

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Aristogeiton, an Ath. citizen, assassinates Hipparchus, i. 20, 3. the

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Ariston, son of Pyrrichus, a Cor., the best man in the Syracusan fleet for working a ship, vii. 39.

Aristonous, of Larisa, a commander of Thessalian succours to Athens, ii. 22, 5.

Aristonous, of Gela, co-founder with Pystilus of Acragas, or Agrigantum, vi. 4, 4.

Aristonymus, an Ath. commissioned to announce the one year's Truce in the Thraceward parts, iv. 122, 1. discovers and reports to the Ath. that Scione had revolted after the conclusion of the Truce, § 2-4.

Aristonymus, f. of Euphamidas, a Cor., ii. 33, 1. iv. 119, 2.

Aristophon, an Ath., one of the envoys of the Four Hundred to Lacedæmon, delivered up to the Argives by the crew of the Paralus, viii. 86, 9.

Aristoteles, s. of Timocrates, an Ath. commander of a squadron, invited to aid the Acarnanians, iii. 105, 2.

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Army, largest ever brought together by the Ath. for invading the Megarid, ii. 31, 3. finest Greek army ever assembled, that of the Lac. Alliance, invading Argolis, v. 60, 3. organization of the Lac. army, v. 66, 3, 4. 68, 3 nn.

Arnæ, in Chalcidice, Brasidas marches thence against Amphipolis, iv. 103, 1; see Strab. ix.

Arne, in Thessaly, the Boeotians expelled from it by the Thessalians, i. 12, 3.

Arnissa, a town of Macedonia, on

the inland border of Perdiccas' kingdom, towards the Lyncestæ, iv. 128, 3, n; see Palmeri Gr. Ant. p. 128, sq.

Arrhiana, a town of the Thracian Chersonesus, on the shore of the Hellespont, viii. 104, 2.

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Artabazus, son of Pharnaces, put in communication with Pausanias by Xerxes, i. 129, 1. 132, 3; see also n. at viii. 5, 4. mentioned by Herod., vii. viii. ix.

Artaphernes, a Persian, intercepted by the Ath. on his way as envoy to Sparta, iv. 50.

Artas, a chief of the Messapian Iapygians, vii. 33, 3.

Artaxerxes, son of Xerxes, k. of the Persians, this reading preferable to Artoxerxes, i. 104, 1 n. (see Herod. vi. 98. vii. 106, 1. 151, 3.) begins his reign, i. 137, 5. receives Themistocles in exile, 138, 1, 2. and treats him munificently, 138, 8. dies, iv. 50, 3. Dareius his son, viii. 4, 5.

Artemisium, the Plateæans fought at, iii. 54, 4. (see Strabo, xiv.)

Artemisius, a month in the Spartan calendar nearly corresponding to the Attic Elaphebolion, v. 19, 1.

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Asia, some barbarians of, wrestle

and box with waist-cloths on, i. 6, 6 n. Pelops came to Peloponnesus from A., 9, 2. Megabazus returns to A. from Lac., 109, 3. no single nation of Europe or Asia a match for the Scythians if unanimous, ii. 97, 7 n. Bithynian Thracians in A., iv. 75, 3. Magnesia in A., monument of Themistocles there, i. 138, 8. Atramyttium in A., v. 1. Caunus in A., viii. 39, 3. territory of the king in A., viii. 58, 2.

Asine, a city of Laconia on the S.W. coast of the Messenian Gulf, iv. 13, 1 n. 54, 4. vi. 93, 3; see Strabo, viii. Pausan., iv. 34, 9-12.

Asopius, f. of Phormio, an Ath., i. 64, 3. Asopius, s. of Phormio, invited by the Acarn., on his voyage with thirty ships, ravages the maritime towns of Laconia; retaining only twelve ships, brings all the Acarnanians into the field, and attacks Ceniadæ by sea and land, iii. 7, 1-3. slain in a landing at Nericus in Leucadia, § 4.

Asopolaus, f. of Astymachus, a Plateæan, iii. 52, 7.

Asopus, a r. of Bœotia, between Thebes and Plateæa, ii. 5, 2; see Strabo, ix.

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Aspendus, a city in Pamphylia on the r. Eurymedon; a naval station for the Phœnician fleet, viii. 81, 3. Tissaphernes goes thither; not easy to say why the fleet was brought thither, 87, 1, 3, 6. the probable reasons, § 4, 5. Alcibiades sails thither with an Ath. squadron, professedly to prevent the Phœn. fleet from joining the Pelop., 88. Tissaphernes leaves Aspendus for Ionia, 108, 3; see Strabo, xiv.

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Atalante, an island off the coast of Opuntian Locris, fortified by the Ath., ii. 32, 1. part of it submerged on occasion of an earthquake, iii. 89, 3 n. to be relinquished by the Ath., v. 18, 6.

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cept Gylippus, vii. 1, 2. death of Archonides, a Sicel king, injurious to the Ath. influence with the Sicels, § 4. state of Ath. works when Gylippus, with Siceliote and Sicel forces added to his own, reaches Syracuse, vii. 2, 3, 4. the Ath. alarmed draw themselves up for battle, 3, 1. hear in contemptuous silence Gylippus' demand that they should quit Sicily, 3, 1, 2. not led into action, § 3. next day lose Labdalum and its garrison, and a trireme, § 4, 5. foil Gylippus' advance by night against their wall on Epipolæ, raise it higher, and man the whole of their lines, vii. 4, 2, 3. their ships and a part of the forces removed to Plemyrion on the S. side of the Great Harbour; construct there three forts, § 4, 5. the station there detrimental to their naval forces, from want of water and attacks of the Syrac. cavalry, § 6. send a squadron to intercept the enemy's reinforcements, § 7. repulse the Syrac. in an action between the works, vii. 5, 2. in another action beaten, 6, 1-3. completion of their lines precluded, § 4. the Ath., aided by Perdiccas, fail to recover AMPHIPOLIS, but blockade it by a squadron, vii. 9. the ATHENIANS receive a despatch from Nicias with a full account of the disastrous position of affairs before Syracuse, vii. 10-14, and urging either recall or prompt and large reinforcements, 15. appoint two of his officers to act as colleagues, till Demosthenes and Eurymedon should come out, 16, 1. send Eurymedon with ten ships and money immediately, § 2. troops demanded from the allies; and supplies, ships, and heavy armed men provided at Athens by Demosthenes, vii. 17, 1. send Charicles with thirty ships on an expedition round Peloponnesus, to be accompanied and cooperated with

by Demosthenes on his way to Sicily with a fleet of sixty-five ships, 20, 1. Ath. at Syracuse during a naval combat, (22). lose the three forts on Plemýrium, vii. 23, 1, 2, but defeat the Syrac. fleet, § 3, 4. loss of men and stores at Plemýrium considerable, 24, 2. blockaded in the Great Harbour, § 3. vessels with supplies intercepted on the coast of Italy by Syrac. squadron, 25, 1, 2. the Ath. destroy the stockade in front of Syrac. docks, § 5, 6, 7. Demosthenes sails with Charicles, ravages the Laconian coast, and occupies a peninsula opposite to Cythera, 26, 1. Charicles fortifies and garrisons the peninsula (Onugnathus?), and returns home, § 2. the ATH. at home resolve to send back Thracian mercenaries, too late for the Sicilian expedition, 27, 1, 2. continued occupation of Deceleia by the Pelop., causes to the Ath. destruction of property and loss of population, and disables their cavalry horses by hard service, § 3-5. all provisions imported, Athens a garrison, 28, 1, 2. various causes of the exhaustion of the Ath. resources, § 3. impose on their subjects a duty of five per cent (*εικοστήν*) on sea borne goods, § 4. send back the Dian Thracians, vii. 29, 30. the expedition under Demosthenes destroys a transport at Pheia, 31, 1. embarkd troops at Zacynthus and Cephallenia, and touches at Alyzia and Anactorium, § 2. learns from Eurymedon the loss of Plemýrium, § 3. reinforces with ten ships the Naupactus squadron, § 4, 5. reinforced by fifteen ships, and a heavy armed force from Corcyra, and light troops from Acarnania, § 5. Ath. at Syracuse induce the Sicels to attack reinforcements on their march to Syrac., 32. the result deters the Syrac. from attacking Nicias for the present, 33, 3. the fleet from Athens

reaches Iapygia and there obtains dartmen, and at Metapontum with two triremes, § 3, 4. reaches Thuria (see note) and stays there, § 5. Ath. fleet at Naupactus engages the Corinthian with much damage, vii. 34, 3-8. in Italy they obtain aid from the Thuriens, 35, 1. reach Petra, § 2. at Syrac. are attacked on all sides, by land and sea, 37-38, 1. next day spent in preparations against a renewal of the attack, 38, 2, 3. on the following day Ath. fleet defeated with great loss, 39-41. the second armament from Athens arrives; number of ships and men, 42, 1. effect on the contending parties, § 2. by this Demosthenes resolves to profit at once, § 3, and attempt to recover Epipolæ and capture the Syrac. counterwork; but failing of this to raise the siege and return home, § 4, 5. they overrun and ravage the valley of the Anapus, § 6. attack the Syrac. counterwork and are repulsed, 43, 1. grand night-attack on Epipolæ, § 2, at first succeeds, § 3-6. but the Ath. first resisted and put to flight by the Boeotians, § 7. consequent perplexity and confusion, 44, 1-4. they bewray their watchword, § 5. the pæans of their Doric allies, resembling those of the enemy, add to their alarm and occasion conflicts with them, § 6, 7. a large part of the army driven over the cliffs perish, § 8. consultation of the Ath. commanders on the state of affairs, 47, 1, 2. opinion of Demosthenes, § 3, 4; of Nicias, and the real as well as avowed grounds of it, 48-49, 1. Demosthenes and Eurymedon propose removal to Thapsus or Catana, 49, 2, 3. but give way to Nicias, § 4. the Ath. generals, on the Syrac. being largely reinforced and preparing to attack them, determine to raise the siege, vii. 50, 3. on a lunar eclipse, the superstitious fears of Nicias and

the majority detain the army in its position, § 4. the Ath. lose some horses and men, vii. 51, 2. naval engagement; death of Eurymedon and complete defeat of the Ath. fleet, 52. the Tyrrhenians and Ath. by land defeat Gylippus, 53, 2, 3. the Ath. bring most of their ships safe to the camp, and keep off and extinguish a Syrac. fire-ship, § 3, 4. utter despondency of the Ath., 55. enumeration of the SUBJECT AND ALLIED STATES whose troops served under the Ath. at Syrac., 57. the Ath. commanders, seeing the Syrac. engaged in closing up the Great Harbour, hold a council, 60, 1. resolve to abandon the upper part of their lines, form a small garrisoned camp for their stores and sick, and man their fleet for a final effort to escape to Catana, or failing of this to retreat by land, § 2. they man their fleet, § 3, 4. the soldiers dispirited yet eager for a decisive engagement, § 5. exhorted by Nicias, 61-64. trierarchs specially addressed by him, vii. 69, 2. land-forces arranged along the shore, § 3. the fleet stand out to break the bar of the harbour, § 4. overpower the Syrac. ships stationed there; the whole Syrac. fleet bears down upon them, 70, 2. description of the engagement, § 3-8. effects of the sight on the land-forces, 71, 1-5. total defeat of the Ath. fleet, § 5, 6, their case a parallel to that of the Lac. at Pylus, § 7. wish to retreat at once by night, 72, 2. another attempt to retreat by sea proposed by Demosthenes, § 3; refused by the seamen. all determine on retreat by land, § 4. in consequence of false information, vii. 73, 3, 4. delay their retreat till third day, 74, 1. the relics of their fleet carried off by the Syrac., 74, 2. their retreat commences, 75, 1. afflictive and depressing circumstances, § 2-5. greatness of the reverse in

their condition, § 6, 7. encouraged and consoled by Nicias, 76. 77. order of retreat, 78, 1, 2. rout a body of Syrac. and ford the r. Anapus; harassed in their progress by the Syrac. horse and light troops, § 3. marches and halting places on the first and second days of their retreat, § 4. on the third day, impeded and annoyed, return to their position of the previous night, § 6. on the fourth day again attempt to force the Syrac. position at Acræum Lepas, 79, 1. repulsed, § 2. a thunder-storm increases their despondency, § 3. defeat an attempt to obstruct their egress from the defile, § 4. return into the plain. on fifth day's march incessantly assailed by the Syrac., § 5. make little progress, § 6. in the night direct their flight towards the coast, 80, 1, 2. a false alarm separates Nicias' division from Demosthenes' division, which fell behind in great disorder, § 3. reach the shore and make for r. Cacyparis, § 4. pass it, § 5. Demosthenes' division, overtaken by the Syrac. and attacked, 81, surrenders, 82, 1-3. Nicias' division reaches the r. Erineus, § 4. overtaken by the Syrac., 83, 1. overtures to capitulate rejected by the Syrac., who attack and harass them all day, § 2, 3. their want of food, § 4. three hundred by night break through the Syrac. guards, § 5. retreat continued, vii. 84, 1, 2. reach the r. Assinarus; confusion and carnage consequent on attempt to cross it, § 3-5. surrender of Nicias and capture of remainder of the Ath. army, 85, 1, 2. small amount of prisoners to the Syrac. commonwealth, and large number dispersed in private possession, § 4. refuge at Catana for all who escape, § 4. the Syrac. place their prisoners in the Quarries, and slaughter Nicias and Demosthenes, vii. 86, 2. their rea-

sons for putting Nicias to death, § 4. sufferings and scanty rations of the prisoners in the Quarries, 87, 1. after seventy days all sold except the Ath. Siceliot, and Italiot prisoners, § 2. total amount of prisoners, § 3. at Athens the destruction of their armament at first disbelieved. Popular displeasure against its promoters, viii. 1, 1. distress and consternation, and grounds for them, § 2. resolve to fit out a new fleet, secure their command over their allies, especially Eubœa; retrench the expences of the home department, and elect a board of elderly citizens to frame and propose measures, § 3. general disposition throughout Greece to combine against Athens, 2, 1. Allies of Athens eager to revolt, § 2. the Ath. collect ship-building timber, fortify Sunium, evacuate their fort in Laconia, and reduce all useless expences, 4. of the Ath. allies, the Eubœans, 5, 1, the Lesbians § 2, the Chians and Erythræans, ask for aid from Sparta in revolting from Athens, § 4, 5. the weakness of Athens emboldens the Pelop. to send aid to the revolting states by the Saronic gulf, 8, 3. the Ath. get knowledge of it, and demand ships from the Chians, 9, 2. at the Isthmian Games they obtain clearer proof of the intrigue between the Chians and Pelop., 10, 1. watch the enemy's squadron at the Isthmus, § 2. pursue it and drive it on shore at Peiræus in the Corinth. territory, § 3. disable most of the ships and kill Alcámenes, § 4. blockade them, 11, 1. the Ath. fleet off Leucas meets and damages the Pelop. squadron returning from Syracuse, 13. Chios, Erythræ, and Clazomenæ revolt, 14, 2, 3. news at Athens of the Chian revolt. The Ath. resolve to use the reserved thousand talents and fit out a large fleet. Send Strombichides with eight, and Thra-

sycles with twelve ships against Chios, 15, 1. imprison the freemen and liberate the slaves who manned the Chian contingent, and renew their blockade of the Pelop. squadron, § 2. on the flight of Strombichides from Teos, Teos admits the Peloponnesians, 16. Strombichides and Thrasyclus, too late to secure Miletus, anchor at Lade, 17, 3. Diomedon's squadron of sixteen ships takes four out of a Chian squadron of ten, § 2, 3. Lebedus and Eræ revolt, § 4. the Ath. lose four ships of the squadron blockading the Corinthian Peiræus, 20, 1. Diomedon makes a treaty with the Teians for admitting the Ath. but fails of recovering Eræ, § 2. the Ath. after the popular revolution in Samos decree the independence (*αὐτονομίαν*) of Samos, 21. Methymna and Mytilene revolt from Athens, 22, 2. the Ath. under Diomedon reinforced by Leon, 23, 1, recover Mytilene, 23, 2, 3. Eresus revolts, § 4. the Ath. reestablish their authority in Lesbos; take Polichna and replace the Clazomenians in Clazomenæ, § 6. the Ath. under Strombichides and Thrasyclus blockade Miletus at Lade, land at Panormus and kill Chalcidens the Lac. commander, 24, 1. Ath. under Leon and Diomedon carry on hostilities against Chios, § 2. defeat the Chians thrice and ravage their territory, § 3. a party in Chios endeavour to bring the city over to the Ath. interest, § 6. a large armament from Athens lands and defeats the Milesians, 25, 1-4. prepares to invest Miletus, 25, 6. informed of the arrival of a Pelop. and Sicilian fleet of fifty-five vessels, 26, 1. by advice of Phrynichus retire to Samos, 27. the Argive portion of their armament return home, § 6. reinforced from Athens by thirty-five ships. Divide their forces (for the number of ships see

note), sending thirty ships and a heavy armed force against Chios, and with seventy-four ships prepare to sail against Miletus, viii. 30. disaffection of the Lesbians, 32, 1, 3. the expedition against Chios chasing three Chian vessels lose by shipwreck three of their own; at Lesbos provide tools for fortification, 34. the fleet at Samos sail and capture a squadron of six Pelop. vessels cruising off Triopium, attack Cnidus twice, and return to Samos, 35. their armament against the Chians overruns the island and fortifies Delphinium, 38, 2. the fleet at Samos sails and repeatedly offers battle to the Pelop. fleet at Miletus, § 5. the slaves of the Chians desert to the Ath. at Delphinium, 40, 2. Charminus detached from Samos against a Pelop. squadron at Caunus, 41, 4, falls in with the fleet of Astyochus, sinks and damages some vessels, and escapes with loss, 42, 2-4. the Ath. fleet at Samos, on news of this, sails to Syme, takes on board Charminus' tackling, touches at Loryma, and returns to Samos, 43, 1. Rhodes revolts, 44, 1, 2. the Ath. carry on hostilities against it from Chalce, Cos and Samos, § 3. the Ath. more eligible allies to the Persian king than the Lac. could be, 46, 3. Alcibiades' messages to the Ath. at Samos suggest a change of government, viii. 47, 2. conspiracy for this purpose, 48, 1. conflicting feelings and consequent inaction of the mass of the soldiery, § 2. plan of the conspirators opposed by Phrynichus, § 3-5. conspirators send Peisander and others to Athens to negotiate for Alcibiades' recall and subversion of democracy; with a view to amicable relations with Tissaphernes, 49. Phrynichus betrays their counsel to Astyochus, 50, 1, 2. who informs Alcibiades and Tissaphernes of Phryni-

chus' communication, § 3. Ath. commanders at Samos warned by Alc. of Phrynichus' treachery, § 4. artifice by which he regains the confidence of the armament and throws discredit on Alc. accusation; Samos fortified, § 5-51. Alc. endeavours to bring Tissaphernes over to the Ath. interests, 52. at ATHENS the oligarchical deputation from Samos represents the recall of Alcibiades and abolition of democracy as means for obtaining aid from the king, 53, 1. the advocates of democracy and the enemies of Alcib. cannot deny that the circumstances of Ath. are desperate without alliance with the king, § 2. Peisander states as indispensable a temperate policy, office being more in the hands of partizans of oligarchy, and the recall of Alcibiades, § 3. the people give to Peisander and ten others discretionary powers for negotiation with Tissaphernes, and recall of Alcib., 54, 1, 2. at the instigation of Peisander they supersede Phrynichus and Scironides, and replace them by Diomedon and Leon, § 3. the POLITICAL UNIONS or CLUBS incited by Peisander to overthrow the democracy, § 4. Ath. fleet under Leon and Diomedon makes a landing at Rhodes, and takes up its station at Chalce, 55, 1. Ath. at Chios, attacked by the Chians, defeat them and kill Pedaritus, § 3. the Ath. deputies come to Tissaphernes, 56, 1. they break off the conference through Alcibiades' unreasonable demands on Tissaphernes' behalf, § 2-4. Oropus taken from the Ath. by the Boeot., 60, 1. disaffection of the Eretrians, § 1, 2. the Ath. fleet returns from Chalce to Samos, § 3. sally and obstinate engagement by sea of the Chians against the Ath., 61, 2, 3. Abydus and Lampsacus revolt from the Ath., 62, 1. the Ath. under Strombi-

chides recover Lampsacus, 62, 2. fail in attack on Abydus, and make Sestus their station, § 3. the Ath. fleet at Samos from mutual distrust decline battle when offered by Astyochus, 63, 2. SUBVERSION OF DEMOCRACY at Athens § 3. how effected, 63, § 3-70. the conspirators at Samos resolve to depend on their own resources and efforts without Alcibiades, 63, 4. dispatch Peisander and five of his colleagues to Athens to establish oligarchy there, and in the subject states on their voyage; the other five sent with the same object to other cities, 64, 1. Diotrephes sent from Chios, abolishes democracy at Thasos, 64, 2. revolt of Thasos and other subject states thus facilitated, § 3-5. Peisander and his colleagues arrive at Athens, 65, 1. assassinations by the clubs, § 2. propositions respecting pay and the administration of affairs, § 3. assembly of the people and council of 500 controlled by the conspirators, 66, 1. opponents made away with, § 2. general alarm and distrust among the friends of the constitution, § 2-5. appointment of a COMMISSION OF TEN (ἐννέαφείς) for drawing up a constitution, 67, 1. assembly at Colonus abrogates all penalties attaching to unconstitutional propositions, § 2, abolishes all offices held and pay dispensed under the constitution; and provides for the organization of a council of 400, who should at their discretion convoke an assembly of 5000 (cf. 65, 3), 67, 3. heads of the oligarchical movement, 68. Peisander and Antiphon, § 1, 2. Phrynichus and his motives, § 3. Theramenes, § 4. They violently dissolve the council of 500, 69. the 400 choose by lot prytanes; are installed with prayer and sacrifice; recall no exiles, 70, 1. endeavour to negotiate with Agis, § 2. their overtures slighted by him, 71, 1.

the Ath. attack Agis and occasion him some loss on his approach to Athens, § 2. the 400 renew their proposals to Agis, and send ambassadors to Sparta, § 3. they send a deputation with news of the revolution to appease and conciliate the armament, 72. previous attempt at an oligarchical movement in Samos, 73, 1-3, repressed by the Ath. and Samian popular parties, § 4-6. treatment at Athens of crew of the *Paralus* sent to report the oligarchists' defeat at Samos, 74, 1, 2. escape from Athens to Samos of Chæreas, and his exaggerated report of the tyranny of the oligarchy, § 3. consequent excitement at Samos, 75, 1. oath administered to all, both Ath. and Samians, by Thrasybulus and Thrasyllus, § 2. community of interests between Ath. and Samians, § 3. the armament chooses new officers, 76, 1, 2. their estimate of their own position contrasted with that of the government at Athens, § 3-6. their expectations of Alcibiades, § 7. deputies from the 400 do not venture nearer Samos than Delos, 77. the Ath. with eighty-two ships decline engaging Astyochus and the allies with 112 ships, 79, 1, 2. reinforced by Strombichides, they, with 108 ships, offer battle to the Pelop. at Miletus, § 6. the Ath. send a squadron from Samos into the Hellespont, 80, 4. Ath. armament at Samos persuaded by Thrasybulus recall Alcibiades, 81, 1. encouraged by him to expect aid from Tissaphernes, § 2, 3. appoint him general, desire to sail to Peiræus, 82, 1. dissuaded by him, § 2. the envoys of the 400, on Alcibiades' arrival at Samos, come thither from Delos, 86, 1. they defend the changes made at Athens, § 2, 3. the armament, eager to sail against Athens, dissuaded by Alcibiades, § 4, 5. the envoys are sent back by Alc. with

a demand for the removal of the 400, and restoration of the 500, and an exhortation to perseverance against the enemy, § 6, 7. offer of aid from Argos acknowledged with commendation by Alc., § 8. crew of the Paralus deliver to the Arg. the envoys to Sparta of the 400, and sail to Samos with envoys from Argos, § 9. a squadron of thirteen ships sails from Samos under Alc. who promises to prevent a junction of the Phœnician with the Pelop. fleet, 88. effect of the report given at Athens of the language of Alcibiades, 89, 1. combination against the oligarchy by Theramenes and Aristocrates; their professed and their real motives, § 2-4. Phrynichus, Aristarchus, Peisander, Antiphon and the other leaders of the 400 having sent to Sparta desiring peace, and begun a fort at the mouth of Peiræus, and learning the change at Samos (90, 1), send Antiphon and Phrynichus and others to Sparta for a peace on any terms, 90, 2. construction of the fort on Eetionia hastened; its object, § 3, and position, § 4. they warehouse there all the corn at Athens, § 5. the envoys of the 400 return from Lacedæmon without success. The fort asserted by Theramenes to be dangerous to the city, 91, 1. a Pelop. fleet destined for Eubœa gives credibility to his assertions, § 2; for which there was good ground, § 3. strenuous effort to complete the fort, 92, 1. suspicions of its treasonable object privately circulated; Phrynichus assassinated, § 2. the Pelop. fleet leaving the straight course to Eubœa overrun Ægina, and thus strengthen the popular suspicion, § 3. Aristocrates, and Hermon, and the heavy-armed troops building the fort, mutiny and confine Alexicles, § 4, 5. Theramenes, threatened by the 400, goes to Peiræus professedly, and

Aristarchus and some young knights really, to rescue Alexicles, § 6. serious agitation in the city, and in Peiræus, § 7. Thucydides of Pharsalus dissuades the Ath. from attacking each other, § 8. Theramenes acquiesces in the mutineers' determination with regard to the fort; its demolition begun, § 10. all called to engage in it who prefer the 5000 to the 400, § 11. next day the mutineers let Alexicles go; the fort is demolished; they assemble at the theatre of Bacchus, near Munychia, and march to the city and post themselves at the Anaceium (v. n.), 93, 1. pacified by a deputation from the 400, § 2. an assembly to be held in the theatre of Bacchus for effecting unanimity, § 3. on the day of assembly the enemy's fleet sails by Salamis, and all believe its destination to be the fort in Peiræus, 94, 1. probable reasons for its stay in the neighbourhood, § 2. the Ath. hastily man their ships and the defences of the harbour, 94, 3. they sail under Thymochares after the enemy to Eretria, 95, 2. obliged to fight unprepared; treachery of the Eretrians, § 3-6. lose twenty-two ships. All EUBŒA REVOLTS except Oreus, § 7. consequent consternation at Athens, 96, 1. condition of the city, § 2. consequences which would have resulted from the Pelop. attacking or blockading Peiræus, § 3, 4. the Ath. found the Lac. from their opposite character, the most convenient, as likewise the Syrac. from their similar character, the most formidable opponents, § 5. the Ath. man twenty ships, depose the 400, commit the supreme power to 5000, and abolish all pay to holders of office, 97, 1. appoint *νομοθέται*, and pass decrees relating to the constitution. Blending of the hitherto opposed elements of the constituency, § 2. they recall Alcibiades and ex-

hort the armament at Samos to carry on the war with vigour, § 3. Peisander and Alexicles, and other extreme oligarchists, withdraw to Deceleia, 98, 1. Aristarchus betrays Cenoë to the Bœotians, § 2-4. Thrasyllus with the Ath. fleet sails from Samos for the Hellespont, 100, 1. orders provisions at Methymna, § 2. sails against Eresus; is reinforced by Thrasybulus, § 3-5. Ath. squadron at Sestus, escaping out of the Hellespont, meets the Pelop. fleet and loses four ships, 102. Ath. fleet sails from Eresus to Elæus on the Hellespont; take two Pelop. ships, and are joined by their own squadron on that station, 103, 2. the Ath. sailing towards Sestus with seventy-six ships met by the Pelop. with eighty-six, extending from Abydus to Dardanus, 104, 1, 2. order of battle, § 3. they engage off the Promontory CYNOSSEMA, § 4, 5. advantage at first gained by the Pelop., 105, 1. the Ath. defeat them, § 2, 3. taking but few ships, 106, 1. they recover by this victory their self-reliance and contempt of the enemy, § 2. take twenty-one ships losing fifteen, § 3. on the news reaching the city the Ath. persuaded of the possibility of retrieving their fortunes, § 4, 5. Ath. fleet captures a squadron of eight Pelop. ships, 107, 1. recovers Cyzicus, § 2. the ships taken at Cynossema retaken at Elæus by the Pelop. in the Athenians' absence, § 3. Alcibiades returns from Phaselis and Caunus to Samos; boasts of having prevented a junction of the Phœnician with the Pelop. fleet, and conciliated Tissaphernes, 108, 1. lays Halicarnassus under contribution, fortifies Cos, and returns to Samos, § 2.

Athenæus, s. of Pericleides, a Lac. commissioner for concluding and announcing the one year's truce, iv. 119, 2. 122, 1.

Athenagoras, a Syracusan popular orator, *δήμου προστάτης*, opp. to Hermodrates, vi. 35, 2 n.

Athenagoras, f. of Timagoras of Cyzicus, viii. 6, 1.

Athletes in the Olympic games wore drawers, till shortly before Thucydides' time, i. 6, 5; in foreign nations, especially the Asiatics, still wore them in boxing and wrestling, § 6. honours usually paid to, iv. 121, 1 n.

Athos, m. and its towns, δ' Ἀθως, iv. 109, 2. acc. τὸν Ἀθων, v. 3, 6. dat. τῇ Ἀθῷ, v. 35, 1. Ἀθῷ, 82, 1. Haack conjectures that by δ' Ἀθ. the promontory is denoted, by ἡ Ἀθ. the region, otherwise called Ἀκτὴ, iv. 109; see Herod., viii. 22, 3-6.

Atintanes, or Antitanes, a people of Epeirus, subject to the Molossians, ii. 80, 8 n; see Appian and Livy, xxvii. 30. xxix. 12. xlv. 30. Palmerii Græc. Ant. p. 247, &c.

Atramyttium in Asia granted to the exiled Delians, v. 1. (see Strabo, xiii.) and viii. 108, 4. on coins, ἀτραμύτιον; see v. 1. v. 1.

Atreus, s. of Pelops, succeeds Eurystheus as k. of Mycenæ, i. 9, 2.

Attica, anciently free from seditions; soil poor, v. n.; permanently occupied by the same race, v. n., i. 2, 5. causes and evidence of the growth of its population, v. n., 2, 6. colonized Ionia, ib. Eurystheus slain there, 9, 2. how its population were anciently distributed, v. n., ii. 15, 1, 2. invasions of,—by Pleistoanax, i. 114, 4. (and n.) ii. 21, 1. (and n.) by Archidamus, in the first year of the war; preparation for, 10, 12. course of—Cenoë, 18. Eleusis, Thriasian Plain, Rheiti, Mt. Ægaleon, Cropeia, Acharnæ, 19, 2. stay at Acharnæ, 20. engagement of cavalry, 22, 2. townships between Mts. Parnes and Briellessus laid waste, 23, 1. return of Archid. by Oropus, 23, 3. invasion

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Aulon, the outlet of the Lake Bolbe, iv. 103, 1. and § 3 n.; see Palmerii Græc. Ant. p. 163, &c.

Autocharidas, a Lac., sets out to reinforce Brasidas, v. 12, 1.

Autocles, s. of Tolmæus, an Ath., commands the expedition which takes Cythera, iv. 53, 1. commissioner for concluding the one year's Truce, 119, 2.

Axius, r. of Pæonia and Macedonia, runs into the Thermaic gulf, ii. 99, 3; see Herod., vii. 123. 124. and Strabo, Epit. vii.

B.

Bacchus, or Dionysus, temple of, at Athens, in the Marshes, ii. 15, 5, and n. more ancient festival of, called also Anthesteria, ib. and Buttmann's Excursus I. "De Dionysiis," ad Demosth. in Midiam. temple of, at Corcyra, iii. 81, 5. theatre of, at Athens, in Peiræus, adjacent to Munychia, viii. 93, 1 n.; see also Dionysia.

Barbarians, neither this nor the appellation Greeks used by Homer collectively in opposition, i. 3, 4 and n. in Thucydides' time constantly carried arms, 6, 1. particular nations so termed—the Amphilocheians, ii. 68, 5, the Chaonians and other Epeirot tribes, 80, 6. 81, 4, 6, the Macedonians and Illyrians, iv. 126, 3. and n. Xerxes,

denominated simply as "the B.," i. 18, 2.

Bars and bolts of city gates, ii. 4, 3 n, 4.

Battles. [N.B. italics indicate defeat.] I. by sea; earliest known, of the Corcyraeans against Corinthians, i. 13, 4 n. Corcyr. ag. Cor. in the war for Epidamnus, 1. 29. Corcyr. ag. Cor. off Sybota; the most considerable of Greeks against Greeks down to that time, 48—50, 2 nn. Ath. ag. Persians at r. Eurymedon, 100, 1 nn. Ath. ag. Thasians, 100, 3. Ath. ag. Pelop. off Cecryphaleia, 105, 2. Ath. ag. Æginetans, 105, 3. Ath. ag. Phœnicians on the Nile, 110, 4. Ath. ag. Phœn. and Cilicians off Salamis in Cyprus, 112, 4 n. Ath. ag. Samians off Tragia, 116, 1. Ath. ag. Samians, 117, 1. Ath. ag. Samians, § 4. Ath. ag. Pelop. outside the Cor. Gulf, ii. 83, 3—84, 4. Ath. ag. Pelop. inside the Cor. Gulf, ii. 90, nn—92. Corcyr. and Ath. ag. Pelop. off Corcyra, iii. 77, 78. Ath. ag. Lac. in the harbour of Pylus, iv. 14, nn. Ath. and Rhegians ag. Syrac. and allies, 25, 1, 2 n. Ath. and Rheg. ag. Syrac., §, 4, 5 nn. Ath. ag. Syrac. in Syrac. Harbour, vii. 22. 23. Ath. ag. Cor. off Erineus in the gulf of Corinth, vii. 34. Ath. ag. Syrac. in Syrac. Harbour, 37, 3. 38, 1 n. Ath. ag. Syrac. in Syrac. Harbour, 39—41 nn. Ath. ag. Syrac. in Syrac. Harbour, 52, n. Ath. ag. Syrac. in Syrac. Harbour, 70. 71. Ath. ag. Pelop. off Peiræus on the Cor. coast, viii. 10. Ath. ag. Pelop. at the same place, 20, 1. Ath. ag. Pelop. off Syme, 42. Ath. ag. Chians, 61. Ath. ag. Pelop., eight ships ag. eight, off Byzantium, 80, 4 n. Ath. ag. Pelop. off Eretria, 95, nn. Ath. ag. Pelop. off Cynossema, 104—106. II. By land. of Sicels. ag. Sicaniens; date of, vi. 2, 4. of Ath. ag. Potidaeans, i. 62. Ath. ag. Cor. and Epi-

daurians, 105, 1. Ath. ag. *Cor.* in the Megarid, § 6. Ath. ag. *Cor.* in the Meg., § 8. 106. *Ath. and allies* ag. Lac. and allies at Tanagra, 108, 1. Ath. ag. *Bæot.* at CEnophyta, § 2. Ath. ag. *Sicyonians*, 111, 3. *Ath.* ag. *Bæot.* at Coroneia, 113, 3. *Ath.* ag. Chalcidians, near Spartolus, ii. 79, 4-11. Acarnanians ag. *Barbarian allies of Ambraciots* near Stratus, ii. 81, 5-9. Ath. ag. Mytilenæans, iii. 5, 2. in Corcyra of the aristocratic ag. *the democratic party*, iii. 72, 2. of the democratic ag. *the aristocratic party*, 74, nn. Ath. ag. *Tanagræans and Thebans*, near Tanagra, iii. 91, 6. *Ætol.* ag. *Ath.* on retreat from Ægium to Ceneon, 97, 4. 98 nn. Ath. ag. *Epizephyrian Locrians*, 103, 3. Ath. and Acarn. ag. *Pelop. and Ambraciots*, near Olpæ, 107. 108. Naxians (Siceliot), ag. the *Messanians*, iv. 25, 4. *Messanians* ag. *Leontines*, and *Mess.* ag. *Ath.*, § 12. Ath. ag. *Lac.* in Sphacteria, 32-36 nn. Ath. ag. *Cor.* at Solygeia, 43-44, 3. Milesians under the Ath. ag. *Cytherians*, 54, 2. Ath. cavalry ag. *Bæot.* before Megara, 72, 2-4 nn. Ath. ag. *Lesbian exiles*, at Antandrus, 75, 1. *Ath.* ag. *Bæot.* near Oropus, 93. 94. 96 nn. Perdiccas with Chalcidians and Pelop. ag. Lyncestian Macedonians, 124, 3. Mantineans and allies ag. Tegeans and allies, 134 nn. Lac. Chalcidians and Thracians under Brasidas, ag. *Ath.* under Cleon, v. 10. *Heracleots in Trachis* ag. neighbouring tribes, v. 51. Lac. confederacy ag. the *Argive*, near MANTINEIA, 70-74 nn. Ath. and allies on first landing, ag. *Syrac. and allies*, near the Olympieum, (cf. vi. 64, 1.) vi. 67. 69. 70 nn. Ath. on second landing, ag. *Syrac.* on Epipolæ, 97, 4. *Ath.* ag. *Syrac.* by night on Epipolæ, vii. 43, 3-44 nn. Ath. ag. *Syrac.* on the shore of the Great Harbour, 53. Ath. ag.

Chians at Cardamyle, Bolissus, Phanæ and Leuconium, viii. 24, 3. Ath. Argives, and allies ag. *Milesians, Pelop. and mercenaries* of Tissaphernes, 25. Ath. ag. *Rhodians*, in Rhodes, 55, 1. Ath. ag. *Chians* under Pedaritus, 55, 3. Ath. ag. *Lampsacenes*, at Lampsacus, 62, 2. *Methymnæan exiles* ag. Ath. garrison of Methymna, viii. 100, 3.

Order of battle. I. by sea; in single line, ii. 84, 1. 90, 4 n. viii. 104, 1. in four lines, ii. 90, 2. in a round or circle; its use for a purpose analogous to that of the square by land; less effectual for its object, ii. 83, 5. 84. II. by land; and depth of line, at Delium, of the *Bæot.*, iv. 93, 4 n.; of the *Ath.*, iv. 94, 1. and n., 93, 4. at the first battle of Syracuse, of the *Ath.*, vi. 67, 1 n. of the *Syrac.*, § 2. of the *Ath.* by tribes, vi. 98, 3 n.; see Tribe. In square, see Square. Preliminaries to battle: signals hoisted, i. 49, 1 n. 63, 2. vii. 34, 4. Pæans, i. 50, 6. skirmishes of light troops, vi. 69, 2. sacrifice, v. 10, 2. vi. 69, 2. sound of trumpets, ib. Lac. at Mantinea advance to the sound of flutes, v. 70, n.

Battus, a Corinthian general at battle of Solygeia, iv. 43, 1.

Beans, the Ath. Senate chosen by lot with, viii. 66, 1 n.

Bell, passed on, by night, round the walls of Potidæa, from one sentinel to another, iv. 135 n.

Bercea, or Berrhoea, i. 61, 2; see Strabo, xvi. and Antonini Itiner.

Bisaltia, a region of Macedonia N. W. of Amphipolis, ii. 99, 5. population of the Acte or territory of Athos partly Bisaltic, iv. 109, 3; see Herod. vii. 115, 1.

Bithynian Thracians, in Asia on the E. coast of the Bosphorus and Propontis, iv. 75, 3; see Herod. vii. 75, 2. and Strab. xii. p. 541.

Bæotarchs, chief magistrates of the Bæotians, ii. 2, 1 n. to iii. 61, 3. in all eleven (qy? see note), two of the number belonged to Thebes, iv. 91. entertain a proposal of alliances with the Corinthians, Megareans, and the Thraceward cities; which is rejected by the Four Councils of Bæotia, v. 37, 4—38 n.

Bæotia, fertile, 1. 2, 3. borders upon Phocis, iii. 95, 1. earthquakes in, 87, 4.

Bæotians, the, driven out of Arne in Thessaly, take possession of Cadmeis, afterwards called Bæotia, i. 12, 3 n. iii. 61, 3 n. conquered by the Ath. after battle of CENOPHYTA, i. 108, 2. led by the Ath. against Pharsalus in Thessaly, 111, 1. recover their liberty by Battle of CORONEIA, 113, 4, 5. all B. in Attica arrested after the Thebans' attempt on Plateæ, ii. 6, 2. furnish cavalry to the Pelop. 9, 3, n. 12, 6. engaged against the Ath. and Thess. cavalry at Phrygia in Attica, 22, 2. furnish half the force besieging Plateæ, 78, 2. invaded by the Ath. iii. 91, 3—6. neighbours to the Phocians, 95, 1. engagement with Ath. cavalry before Megara, iv. 72. **PLAN FOR POPULAR REVOLUTION** in B. 76, 1, 2, by simultaneous invasion on the side of Phocis, § 3, and from Attica, § 4. results expected, § 5. invading force under Demosthenes organized in the neighbourhood of Naupactus, 77. Bæotians forewarned secure Siphæ and Chæroneia, and baffle Demosthenes, 89. invaded, and Delium fortified, by the whole force of Attica, 90, 1—3. the B. assembled at Tanagra, seek the enemy and prepare for action, 91—93, 1. disposition of the B. forces and depth of Theban line, 93, 3, 4. **BATTLE** of DELIUM or OROPUS. The attack and nature of the ground, 96, 1, 2. defeat and flight of B. left, § 3. victory of Thebans on the right,

§ 4. B. cavalry throw Ath. right into confusion, completing their defeat, § 5. B. and Locrian cavalry pursue till nightfall, § 7. refuse to give up the Ath. slain, till the Ath. evacuate Delium; charge them with profaning it, 97. on the Ath. refusing this and again demanding their dead, the B. virtually refuse, 98. 99. with reinforcements from the Malian Gulf, Corinth and Megara, attack and take Delium, 100. restore the slain, 101, 1. loss on both sides, § 2. effect on the Ath. allies on the coast of Thrace, 108, 5. the Lac. promise to invite the B. to accede to the Truce for one year, 118, 1. Panactum, a border fortress of Attica, betrayed to the B. v. 3, 5. they refuse to accede to the fifty years' Peace, 17, 2. Ten days' Truces between B. and Ath. 26, 2. the B. will not join the Argive Confederacy; their reason, 31, 6. solicited to do so by the Corinthians refuse, 32, 5, 6. endeavour without success to obtain ten days' truces with Athens for the Cor. § 6, 7. the Lac. promise the Ath. to endeavour to bring the B. into The fifty years' Alliance, to recover Panactum and all Ath. prisoners in Bæotia, 35, 5. the Lac. Ephors propose to the B. ambassadors that the B. should join the Argive alliance, and deliver Panactum to the Lac. 36. the same ambassadors sounded by two Argives high in office with reference to the B. joining the Argive Alliance, 37, 2, 3. Bæotarchs pleased with the ambassadors' report, § 4. receive an embassy from Argos, and promise to negotiate an alliance, § 5. the Four Councils of Bæotia, fearful of offending the Lac., reject the Bæotarchs' proposal of a Confederacy with Corinth, Megara, the cities in Thrace and the Argives, 38. the B. refuse to deliver Panactum and the Ath. prisoners to the Lac.

unless they would form a separate alliance with them; they obtain it and demolish Panactum, 39. this alliance alarms the Argives, 40. and irritates the Ath. against the Lac. 42. 46, 2, 4. the B. seize Heracleia, and send away the Lac. governor, 52, 1. a large B. force with the Lac. invades Argolis, 57, 2. 58, 4. 59, 2, 3. 60, 3. B. force summoned by the Lac. to invade Mantinea, 64, 4. a Lac. force at the Isthmus, for cooperation with the B. increases the Ath. suspicions against Alcibiades, vi. 61, 2. send aid to Syracuse, vii. 19, 3. 58, 3. surprise of Mycalessus in B. and massacre of its inhabitants, vii. 29. the B. troops first withstand Ath. night attack on Epipolæ, 43, 7. 45, 1. B. engaged against B., 57, 5. required to furnish twenty-five ships to the Lac. Confederacy, viii. 3, 2. induce Agis to join in aiding the Lesbian revolt from Ath., and promise ten ships, 5, 2. former subjection of the B. to k. of Persia, 43, 3. Oropus and its Ath. garrison betrayed to the B., 60, 1. Cænoe betrayed to the B. 98. two B. ships taken by the Ath. at Cynossema, 106, 3.

Bœum, a town of Doris the mother country of the Lac., i. 107, 2.

Bolbe, a lake in Mygdonia in Macedonia, i. 58, 2. iv. 103, 1.

Bolissus, a town on the W. coast of Chios, viii. 24, 3. Herod. in life of Homer, c. 23 sq.

Bolt, see Bars.

Bomienses, Βομιῆς, a subdivision or tribe of the Ophionians, a division of the Ætolians, near the Malian Gulf, n. iii. 96, 3; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 502.

Boriades, an Eurytanean Ætolian, envoy to Corinth and Lacedæmon, iii. 100, 1.

Bottia, ii. 99, 3, or Bottiæa, ii. 100, 5 (in Herod. vii. 123, 4. 127, 1, Bot-

riais), a maritime province of Macedonia, the former abode of the Bottiæans; whence they were expelled by the Macedonians, i. 65, 3 n. ii. 99, 3. Bottiæa not reached by Sitalkes' invasion, ii. 100, 5. cf. n. i. 65, 3.

Bottica, or Bottice, country inhabited by the Bottiæans E. of the Thermaic gulf, adjoining Chalcidice, i. 65, 3 n. the Bottiæans, solicited by Perdiccas, i. 57, 3. revolt, with the Chalcidians and Potidæa, from Ath., 58, 1. Bottice wasted by Phormio, i. 65, 3 n. Ath. expedition against B., n. 79, 1, 2, defeated by the Bott., 79, 7, 11. Bottice invaded and ravaged by Sitalkes, ii. 101, 1, 5 n. cf. i. 65, 3 n. the Bott. with Chalcidians expel the Ath. from Eion, iv. 7.

Brasidas, son of Tellis, a Spartan, secures Methone; commended at Sparta, ii. 25, 2, 3. commissioned as adviser to Cnemus, 85, 1. harangues the fleet before action, 86, 6. concert an attack on Peiræus, 93, 1, 2. plunders Salamis, § 3, 4. with a squadron joins Alcidas as adviser, bound for Corcyra, iii. 69. reaches Sybota, and sails against the Ath. and Corcyræans, 76. defeats the Corcyræans, 77; 1, 2. cannot persuade Alcidas to sail against Corcyra, 79, 3. greatly distinguishes himself in attack on Ath. at Pylus, iv. 11, 3, 4. nearly slain, 12, 1. near Corinth assembles a force to secure Megara, 70, 1. asks to be received into Megara, § 2. is refused, 71, 2. moves towards Megara, offers battle to the Ath., and is received into Megara, 73. march into N. Greece, 78, 79. halts at Heracleia in Trachis; obtains at Melitia in Achaia Phthiotis escort through Theessaly, 78, 1, 2. remonstrated with by the party opposed to his friends, § 3, 4. hurries on to Pharsalus, thence to Phacium, thence into Peræbia, § 5, finally to Dium in

Macedonia, § 6. composition of his force, 80, 2-4. cf. 78, 1. his readiness to serve, 80, 5. immediate, subsequent and later effects of his character and conduct, 81. accompanies Perdiccas against Arrhibæus, k. of Lynceus in Macedonia, 83, 1. listening to Arrhibæus' proposals, § 2-4, withdraws from the expedition and offends Perdiccas, § 5, 6. marches to Acanthus, 84. his speech there, 85-87. persuades them to revolt from Ath. 88, 1. with the allies of the Thracian border marches against Amphipolis, 102, 1. route from Arnæ; by Aulon and Bromiscus, Argilus, r. Strymon, 103, 1-3. forces the passage of the bridge, § 4. it is supposed might have taken Amphipolis, 104, 2. apprehending succour from Thasos, offers favourable terms, 105. is received, 106. repulsed on attacking Eion, 107, 1, 2. Myrcinus, Galepsus, and CEsyme come over to him, § 3. by his conduct and statements alarms the Ath. and disposes their allies to revolt, 108, 1-5. sends home for reinforcements, § 6. why these were not sent, § 7. marches against the Acte or peninsula of Athos, 109, 1, 2. all the towns of Athos except Sane and Dium come over to him, § 3. Torone betrayed to him, 110-113, 1. proclamation to Toronæans and Ath. in Lecythus, and truce with them, 114, 1, 2. conciliatory exhortation to Toronæans, 114, 3-5. attacks Lecythus, 115. takes it and puts all within it to the sword, 116, 1. razes Lecythus to the ground and dedicates the site to Athene, § 2, 3. the position into which he had brought affairs leads both Ath. and Lac. to conclude a Truce for one year, 117. Scione revolts to him, 120, 1. he visits and highly commends them, § 2, 3. they pay him the highest honours as the

Liberator of Greece, 121, 1. brings forces over to Scione for an attempt on Mende and Potidæa, § 2. the one year's Truce announced to him, 122, 1, 2. he insists on the Truce being extended to the Scionæans, and the Lacedæmonians support his demand, § 3, 4. openly receives Mende on its revolt, on the plea that the Ath. had transgressed the Truce, 123, 1, 2. removes women and children from Mende and Scione to Olynthus, and garrisons both, § 4. second expedition with Perdiccas against Arrhibæus, 124, 1, 2. after a victory wished to return for the protection of Mende, § 3, 4. Brasidas and his troops deserted by the Macedonians and barbarian allies in consequence of a panic, 125, 1. his dispositions for retreat on the appearance of Arrhibæus and the Illyrians, § 2, 3. speech to his soldiers about to engage with the barbarians, 126. retreats in good order, 127. dislodges the enemy who had occupied the pass, and escapes to Arnissa in Lower Macedonia, 128, 1-3. Brasidas' soldiers destroy or appropriate the cattle and property abandoned by Perdiccas' army; thus alienating Perdiccas from Brasidas and the Pelop. cause, § 4, 5. returns to Torone; finds Mende taken by the Ath. 129, 1. hatred of Brasidas leads Perdiccas to a peace with the Ath. and to stop the passage of reinforcements sent to Brasidas, 132, 1, 2. commissioners sent to Brasidas from Sparta appoint governors in Amphipolis and Torone, § 3. Brasidas attempts to surprise Potidæa, 135, n. in his absence Torone, the suburb of which he had enclosed, attacked by the Ath. under Cleon, v. 2, 3. marching to relieve it hears of its capture, 3, 3. takes post at Cerdylum to protect Amphipolis, 6, 3. amount and distribution of his forces, § 4, 5.

throws himself into Amphipolis, and prepares for a sudden attack on Cleon, 8. encourages his soldiers and explains his plan of attack, 9. orders, and leads the attack, puts the Ath. centre to flight, 10, 5, 6. proceeding against their right falls wounded, § 8. hears of the victory of his troops; dies in Amphipolis, § 11. buried within the city: honours paid to him by the Amphipolitans as to a hero and a founder, 11, 1. his Helot soldiers enfranchised and settled at Lepreum, 34, 1. their position at battle of Mantinea, 67, 1. 71, 3. 72, 3.

Brauro kills Pittacus, k. of the Edones, iv. 107, 3.

Bricinnæ, a fortress in Sicily, in the Leontine territory, v. 4, 4, 6.

Bridge over the Strymon, iv. 103, 3, 4 n. over the Anapus broken down by the Ath. vi. 66, 2.

Brilessus, a m. of Attica N. E. of Athens, ii. 23, 1; see Strabo ix.

Bromerus, f. of Arrhibæus, k. of the Lyncestian Macedonians, iv. 83, 1.

Bromiscus, a town near the outlet of L. Bolbe, iv. 103, 1, and n. § 3.

Brumal or winter Solstice, vii. 16, 2.

Bucolion, a place in Arcadia, whether the Mantineans retreated after the battle of Laodiceum, iv. 134, 2. named possibly from Bucolion k. of Arcadia, see Pausan. viii. 5, 7.

Buddorum, a fort on a promontory of Salamis facing Megara, ii. 94, 4. (see 93, 3.) iii. 51, 2.

Buphras, near Pylus or Coryphæstum, one of the limits assigned by the one year's truce to the Ath. garrison of Pylus, iv. 118, 3.

Burial, of Carians, mode of, i. 8, 2. of traitors in the Ath. territory prohibited, 138, 9 n. public, at Athens, of citizens fallen in battle, ii. 34 nn. of Brasidas at Amphipolis, within the city, v. 11, 1. ordinary burial-places outside the walls, ib. n. disregard of

the usages of burial during the pestilence at Athens, ii. 52, 4, 5 n. truce for delivery or burial of the slain, i. 63, 3. iv. 99 n. vi. 71, 1.

Burning and gathering the bones of the slain, vi. 71, 1 n.

Byzantium, taken by the Greek fleet under Pausanias, i. 94, 2 n. committed, with Median prisoners of importance, to the charge of Gongylus, 128, 5, 6. treasonable correspondence with Xerxes by Pausanias residing there, 128, 7—129. his subsequent behaviour there, 130. besieged, and Pausanias driven out by the Ath. 131, 1. Byz. joins the Samians in revolt from Ath. 115, 6. submits again to Ath. 117, 5. offers to revolt from Ath. viii. 80, 2. on the arrival of a Pelop. squadron revolts, § 3. engagement of squadrons off Byz., § 4. the Pelop. squadron leaves Byz., viii. 107, 1.

C.

Cacyparis, a r. of Sicily S. of Syracuse, vii. 80, 4; see Cluv. Sic. p. 183.

Cadmeis, the country afterwards named Boeotia, i. 12, 3.

Caduceus, or herald's staff, κηρύκειον, i. 53, 1.

Cæadas or Ceadas, a chasm in Laconia into which malefactors were cast, i. 134, 6 n.

Cæcinus, or Caïcinus, a r. of Locris in Italy, iii. 103, 3.

Calex, a r. of Heracleotis on the Pontus, iv. 75, 2 n.

Calliades, an Ath. f. of Callias, i. 61, 1, and n. on ii. 79, 1.

Callias, I. f. of Callicrates a Cor. admiral, i. 29, 1. II. an Ath. f. of Hipponicus, iii. 91, 4 n. III. an Ath. s. of Calliades, commander on the expedition against Potidæa, i. 61, 1. his arrangements for battle, 62, 4. slain, 63, 3. IV. s. of Hyperechides, and father-in-law to Hippias the tyrant, vi. 55, 1.

Callicrates, s. of Callias, a commander of the Cor. expedition against Corcyra, i. 29, 1.

Callienses, Καλλιῆς, a subdivision or tribe of the Ophionian Ætolians, iii. 96, 3; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 502.

Calligeitus, s. of Laophon, a Megarean exile, envoy from Pharnabazus to Lacedæmon, viii. 6, 1. declines joining the Lac. expedition to Chios; entrusted with treasure by Pharnabazus, 8, 1 n. obtains a fleet from Lac. to aid Pharnabazus, 39, 1.

Callimachus, f. of Learchus, an Ath., ii. 67, 2.

Callimachus, f. of Phanomachus, an Ath., ii. 70, 1.

Callirrhœ, ancient name of the fountain at Athens afterwards called Enneacrunus, and uses of its water, ii. 15, 7 n.

Calydon and Pleuron, the names given to the region anciently Æolis, iii. 102, 6 n.

Camarina, a Dorian state on the S. coast of Sicily, in alliance with the Leontines and the Chalcidian States against Syracuse, iii. 86, 3. bordered upon Syracuse, vii. 58, 1. 78, 4. its form of government indicated as popular—*ἐυλλόγου γενομένου*, vi. 75, 4. originally a colony from Syracuse; the Camarinæans twice expelled and twice reinstated, vi. 5, 3. design of Archias to betray C. to the Syrac. iv. 25, 7. truce between the Camarinæans and Geloans, iv. 58, 1. Morgantine ceded to the Cam. on payment to the Syrac. for it, iv. 65, 1 n. the Camarinæans refuse to receive the Ath. on their expedition against Syracuse, vi. 52, 1. send a small force in aid of Syrac. 67, 2. the Athenians after their victory send an embassy to C.; as do the Syrac., doubting their steadfastness as allies, 75, 3. 4. arguments addressed to

them by Hermocrates for Syrac. 76—80. arguments of Euphemus the Ath. envoy, 81—87. The C. resolve to give but scanty aid to the Syrac.; and profess a perfect neutrality, 88 n. on the Syracusans' victory send a large reinforcement, vii. 33, 1. enumerated among the allies of Syracuse, 58, 1. direction of the Ath. flight changed towards Cam. 80, 2.

Cambyses, in the time of, and of Cyrus, his f. k, of Persia, the Ionian fleet had command of the sea on their own coast, i. 13, 6; see Herod.

Camirus, or Cameirus, an unfortified city on the W. coast of Rhodes, where the Pelop. fleet put in and effect the revolt of Rhodes from Athens, viii. 44, 2; see Herod. i. 144, 4. Strabo xiv.

Camps, two or more before besieged cities, i. 116, 2. iii. 6, 1 n. naval encampments, and their defences, i. 117, 1 n. iv. 9, 1 n. vii. 25, 5. 38, 2, 3. 53, 1.

Canastræum, a prom. of Pallene opposite to Torone, iv. 110, 3.

Capaton, f. of Proxenus, an Epizephyrian Locrian, iii. 103, 3.

Captains, *ταξίαρχοι*, summoned to council, vii. 60, 1. Demosthenes communicates his views on Pylus to them, iv. 4, 1. nature of their command in the Ath. army, ib. n.

Carcinus, s. of Xenotimus, an Ath. commander of the fleet sent against the coasts of Pelop. ii. 23, 2 n. *Καρκίνος* Arn. and Arcadius de accentu; *Καρκίνος* Bekk. and Poppo, supported by Aristoph. Wasps. The latter is preferable.

Cardamyle, a city on the N. coast of Chios, viii. 24, 3; see Strab. viii.

Caria, the Ath. look out on its coasts for the Phœnician fleet coming to the relief of Samos, i. 116, 1, 3 n. maritime Caria in alliance with Athens, ii. 9, 5. infested by Pelop.

privateers, a squadron sent thither from Athens to protect its Phœnician trade, ii. 69, 1. the Carians anciently occupied the islands and exercised piracy, i. 8, 2. the proof of this, ib. expelled from the islands by Minos, § 3, and i. 4, n. cut off Lysicles, an Ath. commander of a squadron, iii. 19, 2 n; cf. ii. 69, 2. Amorges in Caria revolts from the k. viii. 5, 5. Gaulites, a Carian, speaks two languages, 85, 2 and n. Caric sea, see Sea.

Carneius, a Lac. month, corresponding with the Ath. Metageitnion, v. 54, 2, 3 nn. Carneia, a Lac. festival, v. 75, 2, 5. 76, 1. and nn. to 54.

Carteria, a place in the territory of Phocæa, opposite Smyrna, viii. 101, 2 n.

Carthaginians, defeated in sea-fight by Phocæan founders of Massilia, i. 13, 8 n. main support of Phœnician settlements in Sicily and Western Europe, n. vi. 2, 5. Carthage, shortest run from, to Motye in Sicily, vi. 2, 5. conquest of, contemplated by Alcibiades, vi. 15, 2. Carthaginians' apprehensions of an Ath. invasion. Hermocrates advises Syracusans to send an embassy to Carthage, 34, 2. Ath. generals in Sicily send an embassy to C., 88, 6. the Ath. according to Alcibiades meditated the conquest of C. and its subject states, 90, 2 n. Neapolis, in Africa, a Carthaginian trading port opposite to Sicily, vii. 50, 2.

Caryæ, a town in the N. of Laconia, v. 55, 3 n.

Carystians in Eubœa capitulate to the Ath. i. 98, 3. by origin Dryopes, vii. 57, 4.

Casmenæ, a colony from Syracuse S.W. of it in Sicily; when founded, vi. 5, 2; see Cluv. Sic. p. 358.

Castor and Pollux, called Dioscori at Corcyra, iii. 75, 4 n. temple of, de-

nominated at Athens Anaceium, viii. 93, 1 n.; near Torone Dioscureium, iv. 110, 2.

Catana, one of the Chalcidic states of Sicily, when and by whom founded, vi. 3, 3. (see Cluverii Sic. p. 116, &c.) territory adjacent to M. Ætna, and injured by a stream of lava, iii. 116, 1 n. a sister colony to Leontini from Naxos in Sicily, vi. 3, 3. 20, 3. at first refuse to admit the Ath. vi. 50, 3. on second visit Ath. forces enter; alliance made with Athens, 50, 5. 51, 1, 2. becomes the station of the Ath. armament, 51, 3. 52, 2. 62, 3. Syracusans eager to attack the Ath. there, 63. Syrac. army drawn by false intelligence to Catana; the Ath. leave it and land near Syracuse, 64. 65. the Ath. return to C. to winter there, 71, 1. 72, 1. leave C. on expedition against Messana and winter at Naxos, 74. Ath. encampment at C. burnt, and the country wasted by the Syrac. 75, 2. the Ath. return thither, 88, 5. proceed thence on expeditions and return, 94, 1, 3, 4. finally leave C. for Syracuse, 97, 1. the Catanæans furnish horses to the Ath. 98, 1. C. a weak ally, vii. 14, 2. Demosthenes' opinion of the effect of the wintering at C., 42, 3. he advises the Ath. to retreat to C., 49, 2. Catanæans among the allied forces of Ath. against Syracuse, 57, 11. provisions brought by sea from C. for Ath. at siege of Syracuse, 60, 2. the Ath. purpose forcing a passage out of the harbour of Syracuse, and retreating by sea to C. ib. the Ath. retreat in the opposite direction to that of the road to C., 80, 2. C. a refuge for those Ath. who escaped from captivity in Sicily, vii. 85, 4.

Cauloniatis (territory of Caulonia), in Italy, near Locris (see Paus. vi. 3, 12, 13. ed. Dind., colonized by Achæans), furnishing ship-building

timber to the Ath. armament in Sicily, vii. 25, 2.

Caunus, a city and port of maritime Caria, but not, as some others (Thuc. ii. 9, 5.) there appear to have been, a tributary ally of Athens; since it was an ordinary station of the king's Phœnician fleet.—Pericles sails towards it, i. 116, 3. sought for safety by a Pelop. fleet and Lac. commissioners on their way to the Hellespont, viii. 39, 3. 4. Astyochus the Lac. sails for C., 41, 1. Charminus the Ath., cruizing between Rhodes and Lycia, hears that the Pelop. fleet is at C., 41, 4. Astyochus' fleet mistaken by the Ath. for the Pelop. fleet from C., 42, 2. the fleet from C. joins Astyochus at Cnidus, 42, 5. Tissaphernes' purpose in going to C., 57, 1. C. mentioned with Phaselis, the natural order of the names inverted, 88, n. and 108, 1. called C. in Asia, 39, 3. Steph. Byzant. mentions another in Crete.

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Cecropia, in the text †Croepeia† (Arn. judges Cecropia to be the true

reading), a district round Athens, ii. 19, 2 n.

Cecrops, k. of Athens: in his time, and till Theseus, the population of Attica formed into communities politically independent, and occasionally at war, ii. 15, 2 n.

Cecryphaleia, an island between Epidaurus and Ægina, sea fight off it, i. 105, 2.

Ceians, natives of the island Ceos, tributary allies of the Ath. vii. 57, 4. Ceos lies S. E. of Attica.

Cenæum, the most westerly promontory of Eubœa, iii. 93, 1; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 578. Soph. Trach. 743.

Cenchreia, sing. ἐν Κεγχρεῖᾳ, iv. 42, 4. 44, 4. viii. 23, 5. Cenchreie, plur. ἐκ τῶν Κεγχρεῶν, viii. 10, 1. 23, 1. ἐς Κεγχρεῖας, 20, 1. a port of the Cor. territory on the Saronic Gulf E. by S. from Corinth.—Half the Cor. forces remain there to protect Crommyon, iv. 42, 4. battle of Solymeia not visible to the Cor. troops at Cenchreia, iv. 44, 4. the Ath. determine to watch the Pelop. fleet at Cenchreie destined for Chios, viii. 10, 1. it puts to sea, § 2. returns to Cenchreie to prepare for sailing to Chios, 20, 1. Astyochus sails thence to Chios, 23, 1.

Centoripa, neut. pl., a town of the Sicels, submits to the Ath. vi. 94, 3. situation, and people (Centoripeæ), vii. 32, 1 nn; see Cluverii Sic. p. 308.

Cephallenes, inhabitants of Cephallenia; part (the Palians) aid the Cor. against Epidamnus and Corcyra, i. 27, 3.

Cephallenia isl. (see Palm. Gr. Ant. p. 519, &c.), orthography of, ii. 80, 1 n. situation S. of Leucas, S. W. of Acarnania; number of cities, ii. 30, 3. Ath. embassy sent thither, ii. 7, 3. compelled to join the Ath. alliance ii. 30, 2. independent allies of A-

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Cephisus, a r. of Attica, its head or source, vii. 19, 2 n.

Cerameicus, a suburb W. and N.W. of Athens, vi. 57, 1, and ii. 34, 6 n.

Cercine, a m. chain between Sin-tica and Mygdonia, ii. 98, 2 n.

Cerdylum, a height in the territory of Argilus, W. of Amphipolis, v. 6, 3, 5. 8, 1. 10, 2.

Ceryces, or heralds of Athens, viii. 53, 2 n.

Cestrine, a district of Epeirus between Chaonia and Thesprotia, i. 46, 6 n.; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 273.

Chæreas, son of Archestratus, an Ath., escapes and exaggerates the tyranny of the 400 at Athens to the armament at Samos, viii. 74. his statement denied, 86, 3.

Chæroneia, a city of Bœotia on the Phocian frontier taken and garrisoned by Tolmides an Ath., i. 113, 1, 2. plot for betraying it to Ath.: its position, iv. 76, 3. a dependency of Orchomenus, ib. n. secured from betrayal, iv. 89. (see Strab. ix. and Pausanias in Phocicis.)

Chalæi, a tribe of Ozolian Locrians, iii. 101, 2 n.

Chalce, an island W. of Rhodes, viii. 41, 4. 44. 3 n. 55, 1. 60, 3; see Strab. x.

Chalcedon, a colony of Megara, in

Asia at the mouth of the Pontus, iv. 75, 3. its true name Calchedon, ib. n.; see Strab. xii.

Chalcideus supersedes Melancridas, a Lac. admiral (ναύαρχος), in consequence of an earthquake, viii. 6, 5 n. commands the exp. to Chios, 8, 2. Alcibiades, (an exile from Ath.) goes with him, 11, 3. 12, 3. seize all the ships which meet them on the voyage, and by garbled statements induce first the Chians, and then other allies of Ath. to revolt, 14. had been ineffectually chased on the voyage by Strombichides, 15, 1. his course from Chios to Teos, 16, 1 n. chases Strombichides, 16, 2. effects the revolt of Miletus, 17, 1-3, and an alliance with the king, 17, 4. 18. its terms occasion dissatisfaction, 36, 2. 43, 3. slain at Panormus, coast of Miletus, opposing a landing of the Ath. 24, 1. his soldiers, 25, 2. sailors equipped with heavy armour and left by him at Chios, viii. 17, 1. 32, 2 n.

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Chalcis, in Ætolia, a dependency of Corinth, taken by the Ath. i. 108, 4. used by the Ath. as a port on the r. Euenus, ii. 83, 3 n.

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Charadrus, a winter torrent near Argos, in the dry bed of which courts martial were held, vi. 60, 6 n.

Charicles, son of Apollodorus, an Ath., calls upon the Argives for heavy armed troops; is destined to act against the Lac. coast, vii. 20, 1. ravages Epidaurus Limera, 26, 1. occupies and fortifies a peninsula on the Lac. coast, § 1, 2.

Charioteer, of the victorious chariot at Olympia, crowned by its owner on the course, v. 50, 4 n.

Charminus, an Ath. naval commander, reinforces the armament at Samos, viii. 30, 1. defeated off Syme with loss, by the Pelop., 41, 3—42, 4. acts with the oligarchical party in Samos, 73, 3.

Charœades, son of Euphiletus, an Ath., commands with Laches the first expedition to Sicily, iii. 86, 1. slain in battle against the Syracusans, iii. 90, 2.

Charybdis, nature and position of, in the straits of Messana, iv. 24, 5; see Cluverii Sic. p. 62, &c.

Cheimerium in Thesprotis, i. 30, 3. a harbour, 46, 3, 4. a point or promontory, § 6 n.; see Palmerii Gr. p. 279, &c.

Chersonesus, Thracian; Greeks at the siege of Troy cultivated it, i. 11, 2. part of, overrun by Pelop. forces, viii. 99, 2. an Ath. squadron keeps close in with the shore of Ch. endeavouring to escape into the Ægean Sea, 102, 1 n. the grand Ath. fleet forms in line of battle along the coast of the Ch. for battle of Cynossema, 104, 1, 2.

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Chænix, an Attic measure, iv. 16, 1. = 2 pints; relative capacity to the medimnus, the modius, and the cotyle; one ch. of barley the daily allowance to a slave, ib. n. cf. n. to vii. 87, 1.

Chcraades, islands off Tarentum, inhabited by Messapian Iapygians, allies of the Ath., vii. 33, 3 n.

Choregia, and Choregi, at Athens, vi. 16, 3 n.

Chronon, a Messenian, guide to Demosthenes on his expedition against Ætolia, slain, iii. 98, 1.

Chrysippus (son of Pelops, see n.), slain by Atreus, i. 9, 2.

Chrysis, priestess of Here, or Juno, at Argos, ii. 2, 1. temple of Here (or Juno) at Argos (more properly in Argolis, see n.) burnt down through her carelessness, iv. 133, 2. escapes to Phlius, in the middle of the ninth year of the Pelop War, § 3.

Chrysis, f. of Eumachus a Cor. general, ii. 33, 1.

Cicadæ, golden, formerly worn by the Athenians in their hair, i. 6, 3 n.

Cilicians with the Phœnicians defeated by the Ath. in a sea and land-fight near Salamis in Cyprus, i. 112, 4.

Cimon, son of Miltiades, takes Eion upon the Strymon, i. 98, 1 n. defeats the Persians on and by the r. Eury-medon, 100, 1 n. commands the Ath. aids to the Lac. besieging the Helots in Ithome, 102, 1. dies in command of Ath. expedition against Cyprus at siege of Citium, 112, 2-4. f. of Lacedæmonius an Ath. commander, 45, 1.

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Citium, a city of Cyprus, besieged by the Ath. under Cimon, i. 112, 3, 4; see Meursii Cyprum.

Claros, a place on the coast of Ionia, near Colophon, famous for a grove sacred to Apollo, iii. 33, 1, 3.

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Cleandridas, f. of Gylippus, a Lac., vi. 93, 2. his exile; becomes a citizen of Thurii, 104, 2 n.

Clearchus, son of Rhamprias, a Lac. appointed to command a squadron destined for the Hellespont (in aid of Pharnabazus, viii. 6, 1.), viii. 8, 2. sails, 39, 2, 3. sent towards the Hellespont with forty ships; ten reach the Hellespont; he returns with the others to Miletus, and goes to his destination by land, 80, 1-3.

Clearidas, a Lac. son of Cleonymus, governor of Amphipolis, iv. 132, 3. v. 6, 5. receives from Brasidas the command of the main body previous to battle of Amphipolis, v. 8, 4. Brasidas instructs and exhorts him, 9, 4-7. posted at the Thracian gates (see memoir, p. 452), 10, 1 n. sallies out, and rushes upon the Ath. forces, § 7. repulsed twice or thrice by the Ath. heavy armed, § 9. gains a complete victory, § 10-12. arranges

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Cleonæ, a city in the N. of Argolis, in alliance with Argos, v. 67, 2 n. the Cleonæans take flight at Mantinea, 72, 4. their loss, 74, 3. the Lac. invading Argolis turn back at Cleonæ in consequence of an earthquake, vi. 95, 1; see Strabo viii. Pausan. in Corinth.

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Cleruchi, Ath. citizens, to whom the forfeited lands of the Lesbians were allotted, iii. 50, 3.

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Clubs, political, at Athens, their objects and working, viii. 48, 1, 2. 54. 4 n. 81, 2 n. iii. 82, 11, 12 nn. Cnemus, a Spartan, Admiral of Sparta, commands the Lac. expedition against Zacynthus, ii. 66. retains his office a second year, 80, 2. his disastrous expedition against A-carnania with barbarian allies, 80. his allies defeated at Stratus, 81, 2-7. compelled to retreat to CEniadæ, 81, 8-82. joins the Pelop. fleet at Cyl-lene, 84, 5. three commissioners sent to assist him as a council, 85, 1-4. with the Pelop. commanders addresses his men before the sea fight, 85, 6-87. after defeat concerts with his colleagues an attack on the Ath. Peiræus, 93, 1, 2. they embark at Megara and sail to Salamis and plunder it, § 3, 4. return to Nisæa and thence to Corinth, § 5, 6.

Cnidis, a Lac., f. of Xenares, v. 51, 2 n.

Caidus, a Doric city and peninsula at the S.W. extremity of Asia Minor, (a colony from Lacedæmon, Herod. i. 174, 2, 3.) Lipara colonized from Cnidus, iii. 88, 2. a Thurian and Pelop. squadron puts in at Cnidus after its revolt from the Ath., viii. 35, 1. Triopium a prom. of the Cnidian peninsula, § 2. Ath. fleet from Samos attack Cnidus and waste its territory, § 3, 4. the Cnidians persuade Asty-ochus to go against the Ath. squadron under Charminus, viii. 41, 3. the whole Pelop. fleet meet at Cnidus, 42, 5. there they refit; and the eleven Lac. commissioners dissent from the treaties and quarrel with Tissaphernes, 43, 2-4. 52. the fleet leaves Cnidus for Rhodes, 44, 2. Tissaphernes' gar-rison expelled from Cnidus, viii. 109.

Coins, Drachma, Obolus, Stater, Tesseracoste Chian, see those articles. Chians expressed the value of, by

their names, n. viii. 101, 1. *ἐκρας Φωκαίδες*, ib.

Colonæ in the Troad, Pausanias recalled thence to Sparta, i. 131, 1.

Colonies, ancient customs attend-ant on sending out, i. 24, 2 n. reciprocal duties of colony and parent state, i. 25, 4 nn. 34, 1. 38 n. shares in, obtained by a deposit without im-mediately going out, i. 27, 1, 2. colo-nists going out *ἐν τῇ ἰσῆ καὶ ὁμοίᾳ*, i. 27, 1 n. how called *ἄποικοι*, and how *ἥποικοι*, ii. 27, 1 n. receive laws from parent state, iii. 34, 5. vi. 4, 3. 5, 1. honours given to founders, v. 11, 1 n. Ionians, Achæans, &c. excluded from a Lac. colony, iii. 92, 7.

Colonus, a hill and temple of Po-seidon in Attica, where Peisander carries in an assembly the repeal of the democracy, viii. 67, 2 n.

Colophon, the bulk of its popula-tion driven thence to Notium, iii. 34, 1 n. Colophonian popular party ex-pelled from Notium, § 2 n. reinstated by Pachæ, § 3-5.

Colophonians' harbour, near To-rone in Sithonia, v. 2, 2.

Commissioners sent from Sparta to direct and control their commanders, ii. 85, 1. iii. 76, 1. v. 63, 4. viii. 39, 2.

Conference between Ath. envoys and the oligarchy of Melos, v. 85—113.

Conon, an Ath. commander at Naupactus, vii. 31, 4, 5 n.

Copæans, inhabitants of Copæ, ad-joining Lake Copais in Bœotia, iv. 93, 4; see Strabo ix. and Pausan. in Bœot.

Corcyra, a colony from Corinth, and parent state to Epidamnus, i. 24, 1, 2. anciently occupied by the Phæ-acians, 1. 25, 4. its situation, i. 36, 2. 44, 3. 46, 3. 68, 3. independent by its situation, i. 37, 3 n. the earliest known sea-fight between the Corcy-ræans and Corinthians, 13, 4 n. un-

dutiful conduct towards Corinth their parent state, i. 25, 4. 38, 4. fearful of the hostility of Lacedæmon and Athens, would not harbour Themistocles, 136, 1, 2. navy one of the three largest in Greece, 36, 3. numbers 120 ships, 25, 5. 29, 3. allied to no other state before Pelop. War, 31, 2. 32, 4 n. sinister motives for this alleged by the Corinthians, 37, 2-5. disregard application of the Epidamnian Commons seeking through them reconciliation with their own exiled nobles, 24, 5-7. espouse the cause of the banished nobles of Epidamnus, against Epidamnus and Corinth, 26, 3. besiege Epidamnus, 26, 4-6. propose to the Corinthians recourse to arbitration, or reference to the oracle at Delphi, 28. defeat Corinthian fleet going to raise the siege of Epidamnus, 29, 2, 3. take Epidamnus, 29, 4. after sea-fight butcher all except Corinthian prisoners, 30, 1. devastate Leucas and burn Cyllene, 30, 2, 3. encamp on the promontory Leucimme, § 4. alarmed at the Corinthians' preparation against them seek aid from Athens, 31, 2. speech of their ambassadors, 32-36. obtain a defensive alliance with Athens, 44, 1. station their fleet at one of the Sybota islands; their land forces on Leucimme, 47, 1, 2. prepare for action, 48, 1, 2. engage, 49, 1-4. rout and pursue to land Corinthian allies (see 48, 3) on right wing, and burn and plunder their camp, 49, 5. their right defeated by the Corinthians' left wing, § 6. are aided by the Ath. ships, § 7. prepare to renew the conflict, 50, 5, 6. it is broken off; both parties alarmed by the approach of a squadron from Athens, 50, 6-51. the Corcyreans reinforced by the Ath. offer battle to the Corinthians, 52, 1. clamorously demand the seizure and death of Corinthian messengers, 53, 4. reasons

for raising a trophy as victors, 54, 2-5. lose Anactorium; Corcyrean prisoners of note tampered with by the Corinthians, 55, 1. receive an embassy from Athens, ii. 7, 3 n. allies of Athens furnishing a naval contingent, 9, 5, 6. with fifty ships join the Ath. fleet in landings on the Pelop. coasts, 25, 1. Pelop. design on Corcyra suffering under party strife, iii. 69, 2. Corcyrean prisoners (i. 55, 1) won over to Corinthian interest, iii. 70, 1, 2. declare for the former merely defensive alliance with Athens, and amity with Peloponnesus, § 3, n. impeach Peithias, voluntary proxenus to the Ath. and leader of the popular party, § 4 n. his counter-impeachment of chiefs of the opposite party, § 5, 6 nn. Peithias and sixty of his party assassinated, others escape to an Ath. trireme there, § 7, 8. decree passed to admit only a single ship of war of either Ath. or Pelop., 71, 1, 2 n. ambassadors sent to Athens (§ 3) arrested, 72, 1. aristocratical party attack and defeat the commons, § 2. positions taken by the two parties, § 3. both offering freedom invite the slaves, who mostly join the commons; the others obtain auxiliaries from the main land, 73. the commons victorious, 74, 1. the other party set fire to the houses round their own position, § 2. the Corinthian vessel and the auxiliaries withdraw, § 3. Nicostratus with an Ath. squadron mediates between the parties, 75, 1. popular leaders propose that he shall leave five Ath. ships and take five of theirs manned from the opposite party, who take refuge at the temple of the Dioscori, § 2-4 n. popular party disarm the others, of whom 400 take sanctuary in the Heræum, but are removed to a small adjacent island, § 6-8. Corcyrean fleet in disorder sails out with Ath.

squadron against the Pelop. fleet, 77. are driven back, 78. suppliants replaced in the Heræum, and the city guarded, 79, 1. loss in the sea-fight, § 2. territory ravaged by the Pelop., § 3. conferences between the parties; some of the aristocracy consent to man the ships, 80, 1, 2. popular party, on departure of Pelop. and approach of Ath. fleet, commence a massacre of their opponents, lasting seven days, 81, nn. atrocities afterwards occurring throughout Greece in conflicts between aristocracy and democracy (82—83 nn.) first exemplified at Corcyra, 84. the refugees occupy fortresses on the main land, 85, 1. cross over to Corcyra and occupy Mount Istone, § 2, aided by a Pelop. fleet, iv. 2, 3, which leaves them, 8, 2. Corcyræans in the city, aided by the Ath., attack Istone, 46, 1. it is taken and the refugees surrender to the Ath., 46, 2, 3. deceived by the popular leaders, some break the capitulation, and all are delivered up to the Corcyræan democracy, 46, 4—47, 2. death, by massacre or suicide, of all, 47, 3—48, 5. Corcyra the rendezvous for the Ath. armament against Sicily, vi. 30, 1. 32, 3. 34, 6. it assembles there, 42, 1. departs, 43, 1—44, 1. Corcyra the rendezvous for the second Ath. armament against Syracuse, vii. 26, 2. 31, 1. furnishes ships and heavy-armed troops, 31, 5. the armament leaves Corcyra, 33, 3. the Corcyræan pæans alarm the Ath., 44, 6. the Corcyræans' allies of Athens against Corinth their parent, and Syracuse (see vi. 3, 2) their sister state, vii. 57, 7.

Corinth. Its earlier inhabitants Æolians, iv. 42, 2 n. its colonies—Corcyra, i. 25, 4, n. Apollonia, 26, 2 n. Leucas, 50, 2. Potidæa, 56, 1. Syracuse, vi. 3, 2 n. Ambracia, ii. 80, 3. Molycrium, iii. 102, 2.

Chalcis and Sollium belonging to Corinth, *see those articles*. The Bacchiadæ the ruling family at Cor. before the tyranny of Cypselus, n. to ii. 80, 6.

Tyremes first built there, i. 13, 2 n. a Cor. ship-builder employed by the Samians, § 3 n. earliest known sea-fight between Cor. and Corcyræans, § 4 n. Cor. advantageously situate for commerce by land and sea; rich; puts down piracy, § 5. fleet one of the three largest in Greece, 36, 3, n. compare 46, 1. former good offices of Corinth towards Athens, 40, 5. 41, 2. origin of hatred towards Athens, 103, 4, 5 n. Cor. with Epidaurians defeat the Ath. in the Haliensian territory (or Haliad, ii. 56, 5), i. 105, 1. aid Æginetans against Ath. and with allies invade the Megarid, 105, 4. aid Megara in revolt from Athens, 114, 2. the commons of Epidamnus by advice of Delphic oracle surrender their city to the Cor. as its founders, for aid and protection, 25, 1—3. causes of the Corinthians' enmity against the Corcyræans, § 4, 5. send settlers and a garrison to Epidamnus, 26, 1, 2. prepare an armament against the Corcyræans besieging Epidamnus, 27. permit settlers to defer going out on payment of fifty drachmæ, 27, 1 n. composition and magnitude of the armament, 27, 3—6. reject the Corcyræans' proposals, 28 nn. proclaim war and sail for Epidamnus, 29, 1. defeated at Actium, § 3. their garrison at Epidamnus taken, § 4. their armament returns home, 30, 2. form a camp and naval station at Actium till winter, § 3 n, 4. their anger and vigorous preparations for war, 31, 1. embassy to Athens to prevent an alliance between it and Corcyra, § 3. alleged injustice of Corinth towards Corcyra, 34, 1, 2 n. Cor. ambassadors' speech at Athens, 37—43. Cor.

and allies sail against Corcyra, i. 46, 1, 2. station themselves at Cheimerium, § 3-6. barbarians on that coast always friendly to them, 47, 3. the Cor. stand out for action, 48, 1. order of battle, § 3. the battle more like a land engagement than a sea-fight, 49, 1-4. right wing beaten, § 5. left victorious, § 6. brought into conflict with the Ath. vessels, § 7. among the crews of disabled ships kill some of their own fleet, 50, 1, 2. convey to Sybota their wrecks and dead, § 3. prepare to renew the conflict, § 4. checked by arrival of a fresh squadron from Athens, § 6-51, 1. next day prepare for action, but will not commence. Their reasons, 52, 1, 2. fearful that the Ath. would oppose their return home, § 3. sound their intentions, 53. erect a trophy, 54, 1; reasons, § 4. on the voyage home take Anactorium and 250 Corcyræans of note prisoners, 55, 1. Athenians' share in the action off Sybota the first cause of war between Corinth and Athens, § 3. Cor. intrigues against Athens render the fidelity of Potidæa suspected. Cor. Epidemiurgi there, 56. Corinthians' alliance courted by Perdiccas, 57, 3. with the Potidæan envoys obtain a promise from Lacedæmon of invading Attica, 58, 1. send succours under Aristeus to Potidæa, 60. their own troops victorious but their allies defeated before Potidæa, 62, 8. make good their way into Potidæa, 63, 1 n. the Cor. still more exasperated against the Ath., 66, call a congress at Sparta and complain of the Ath., 67, 1. speech before the ordinary assembly (67, 3) of Sparta, 68-71, nn. furnish a naval contingent to the Lac. confederacy, ii. 9, 3. lose Sollium (in Acarnania, ii. 95, 1), ii. 30, 1. restore Euarchus at Astacus in Acarnania, ii. 33, 1, 2. attempts on other towns of Acarnania

fail, § 2. land in Cephallenia and are beaten off, § 3. lose Potidæa, 70, prepare to join Pelop. armament against Acarnania, ii. 80, 3, 4. too late, § 11. intercepted at sea by Phormio, 83, nn. completely defeated, 84, 1-4 nn. the armament (again defeated, 90-92, 5) returns to Corinth, 92, 7. its seamen marching from Corinth embark at Megara to surprise the Peiræus of Athens, 93, 1, 2 n. take the fort and three ships at Budorus and overrun Salamis, § 3, 4. return to Megara, and thence by land to Corinth, § 4, 5. the Cor. persuade their Corcyræan prisoners (i. 55, 1) when released to win over Corcyra to the Corinthian interests, iii. 70, 1, 2. embassy to Corcyra to detach it from the Ath. alliance, § 3. their ship and embassy leave Corcyra, iii. 74, 3. disregard the Corcyræan exiles' envoys, 85, 2. send a garrison out to secure Ambracia, 114, 7. Ath. expedition against Corinth, iv. 42, 1. the Cor., warned from Argos, prepare, § 3, 4. battle of Solygeia, 43. retreat to hill above Solygeia, 44, 1, 2. succours arrive from Cenchreia and Corinth, § 4. loss in the battle, § 6. territory round Crommyon ravaged, 45, 1. Anactorium occupied by the Acarnanians, 49. Brasidas at Corinth, 70, 1. 74, 1. the Cor. parties to the one years' truce with Athens, iv. 119, 2. refuse to join in the fifty years' peace, v. 17, 2. intrigue against it, v. 25, 1. plan a new confederacy with Argos, 27. remonstrated with by the Lac., v. 30, 1. reasons for seceding from the Lac. alliance, § 2-4. with the Eleians join Argive alliance, § 5. 31, 1, 6. failing to detach Tegea from Lac. alliance are discouraged, v. 32, 3, 4. fail to gain the Bœot. over to the Argive confederacy, § 5, 6. suspension of hostilities between Corinth and Athens, § 7. embassy at Sparta

instructed by Lac. Ephors that Corinth, uniting with Boeotia, should bring Argos into alliance with Sparta, 36. engagement approved by the Cor., the Boeotarchs, the Megarians, and Chalcidic (ἀπὸ Θράκης) ambassadors, preliminary to Boeotia and Megara joining the Argive confederacy, 38, 1. their apparent division from the Lac. deters the Boeot. Councils from joining them, 38, 2, 3. the Cor. refuse to join in the alliance of Argos, Elia, and Mantinea, with Athens; and revert to the original (27, 2. 29, 1) defensive alliance, v. 48, 2. incline to join the Lac., § 3. again pressed to join the Argive and Ath. alliance, 50, 5. prevent construction of long walls at Patræ and a fortress at Rhium Achaicum, v. 52, 2. a check upon Corinth devised by the Argives, 53. Corinthian protests against hostilities during negotiations at Mantinea, 55, 1. send 2000 heavy armed to the rendezvous at Phlius of the Lac. allies against Argos, 57, 2. their road up hill, 58, 4. inflict loss on the Argives, 59, 1. in position above the Argives, § 3. summoned to march against Mantinea but are impeded, 64, 4. on their way ordered by the Lac. to return home, 75, 2. do not join the Lac. expedition against Argolis, 83, 1. hostilities between Corinth and Athens, v. 115, 3. do not join Lac. expedition against Argive territory, vi. 7, 1. embassy from Syracuse to Corinth for aid and alliance suggested, vi. 34, 3. sent, 73. arrives at Corinth, demands and obtains aid, 88, 7, 8. embassy from Corinth sent to Lac. for aid to Syracuse, § 8, 9, to be consulted by Gylippus, vi. 93, 2. ordered to send two ships to Asine for his voyage to Syracuse, § 3. they reach Leucas and cross to Tarentum, vi. 104, 1. second detachment of Cor. ships sails from Leucas, vii. 2, 1. ar-

rive at Syracuse, 7, 1. envoys sent from Syracuse to Corinth and Lacedæmon for reinforcements, § 3. the Cor. prepare to send merchant vessels with troops to Syracuse, 17, 3. prepare a squadron to keep in check the Ath. squadron at Naupactus, § 4. their troops sail for Syracuse, 19, 4. their squadron keeps the Ath. squadron at Naupactus in check, vii. 19, 5 n. Cor. envoys sent from Syracuse to the [Sicilian 32, 1] states for aid in finishing the war, vii. 25, 9. a Cor. transport destroyed, the men escape, 31, 1. Cor. squadron checks and threatens the Ath. squadron at Naupactus, § 4. their squadron off Erineum supported by land forces, 34, 1, 2. attacked, fight a drawn battle, § 3-6. peculiar construction of their ships, § 5 n. (adopted by the Syracusans, 36, 2.) the Corinthians' idea of victory different from that of the Ath., § 7. a Cor. master or pilot the best in the Syracusans' fleet, his successful stratagem, 39 n. went to Syracuse with ships and land forces, and hired Arcadian troops, 58, 3. occupy the centre in the last battle in the harbour of Syracuse, 70, 1. the Cor. at Syracuse prevail to have Nicias put to death, vii. 86, 4. hostages from Thessaly deposited at Corinth by Agis, viii. 3, 1. fifteen ships demanded from the Cor. as their contingent to the allied fleet, § 2. orders from the Lac. sent to Corinth to bring their ships across the Isthmus (n.) into the Saronic gulf and sail for Chios, 7. congress of the allies at Corinth, 8, 2. defer sending to the relief of Chios till after the Isthmian Games, 9, 1, 2. their squadron for Chios chased into Peiræus on the Cor. coast, 10, 3 n. the Cor. come to the defence of their ships, 11, 2 n. their squadron returns from Syracuse, 13. their ships break out of Peiræus,

defeat the Ath. squadron, and sail to Cenchreia, 20, 1. backward to aid the Lesbians in a second revolt, 32, 1. five Cor. ships under Astyochus, 33, 1 n. Cor., losing men on return from Deceleia by attack from the garrison of Cenoë, besiege it, 98, 2 n. five Cor. vessels taken by the Ath. at Cynossema, 106, 3.

Corcebus, f. of Ammeas, iii. 22, 4.

Coronæans in the centre at battle of Delium, iv. 93, 4.

Coroneia, in Bœotia, battle of, recovers the independence of Bœotia, and detaches Locris and Phocis from Athens, i. 113, 3 n. iii. 62, 6 n. 67, 2. 92, 6. iv. 92, 6; see Strabo ix.

Coronta pl., a town of Acarnania, ii. 102, 2 n; see Palmerii Gr. Ant., p. 419.

Cortyta; see Cotyrta.

Corycus, the most southern town and port of Erythræ, viii. 14, 1. 33, 1. 34; see Strabo xiii.

Coryphasium, Pylus so called by the Lacedæmonians, iv. 3, 2 n. 118, 3 n. v. 18, 6; see Pausanias in Meseniæ, iv. 36, 1.

Cos Meropis, ruined by an earthquake and plundered by Astyochus, viii. 41, 2 n. a station of the Ath. in their operations against Rhodes, 44, 3 n. 55, 1 n.; see Herod. i. 144, 4. Strabo x.

Cotyle, a measure both liquid and dry; a quarter of the chœnix. Two cotylæ of wine the daily allowance of the Lac. in Sphacteria, iv. 16, 1 n. one of water and two of wheat allowed to the Ath. prisoners at Syracuse, vii. 87, 1 n.

Cotyrta, a town in Laconia on the E. side of the Gulf of Bœæ, iv. 56, 1.

Council-hall, or senate-house, of Athens, ii. 15, 3. viii. 69, 1, 4. 70, 1.

Councillors, ξύμβουλοι, appointed by the Lac. to control commanders, ii. 85, 1. iii. 69, 1. 76, 1. v. 63, 4. viii. 39, 2 n.

Courts at Athens, profit arising to the Ath. from proceedings in, vi. 91, 7, n.

Courts-martial, where held at Argos, v. 60, 6 n.

Cranii, one of the four states forming the Tetrapolis Cephallenia, ii. 30, 3 n. the Corinthians' loss in a landing there, 33, 3. Messenians and Helots settled there by the Ath., v. 35, 7. removed to Pylus, 56, 3; see Strabo x. and Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 530.

Cranonii, the people of Cranon, a city of Pelasgiotis in Thessaly, aid the Ath., ii. 22, 4; see Strabo ix. and Herod. vi. 127, 5.

Crasis—τάλλα when preferable to τὰ ἅλλα, or καγαθοὶ to καὶ ἀγαθοὶ, iii. 90, 5 n.

Cratæmenes, of Chalcis in Eubœa, founder of Zancle in Sicily, vi. 4, 5.

Crateria; see Carteria.

Cratesicles, f. of Thrasymelidas, a Lac. admiral, iv. 11, 2.

Crenæ, in Amphilochia, near Argos Amphilochicum, iii. 105, 2 n. and n. to 106, 1. 106, 3.

Crestonic, one of the elements of the mixed population of the towns of the Acte or peninsula of Athos (see Herod. vii. 124, 3. 127, 3), iv. 109, 3. cf. ii. 99, 5 n.; see Grestonia.

Crete, island of, apparently not among the subject allies of Athens, ii. 9, 5. Ath. expedition to, 85, 6-8. Pelop. fleet dispersed by a storm off C., iii. 69, 1. Pelop. fleet for Asia goes round by C., viii. 39, 3. Cretans, jointly with Rhodians, found Gela, vi. 4, 3. vii. 57, 9. serving the Ath. for pay at Syracuse, engaged against their own colonists the Gelonians, vii. 57, 9. Cretan archers, vi. 25, 2. in the Ath. armament against Syracuse, vi. 43. Cretan sea, iv. 53, 3 n. v. 110 n.

Crisean gulf commanded by an Ath. squadron, i. 107, 3. commanded

from Naupactus, ii. 69, i. 83, i. its mouth between Rhium Molycrium and Rhium Achaicum, ii. 86, 3 n. Siphæ on the Cr. Gulf, iv. 76, 3 n.; see Palmerii Gr. Ant., p. 608.

Crocylium, a town of Ætolia, iii. 96, 2; see Palmerii Gr. Ant., pp. 466. 506. 517.

Croesus, overthrown by Cyrus, i. 16.

Crommyon, in the territory of Corinth, iv. 42, 4. 44, 4. its position, 45, i. its accentuation, ib. n.; see Strabo viii. and Pausan. in Corinthiacis, ii. i, 3.

Cropeia, in Attica, ii. 19, 2 n.; see Cecropia.

Cross, Inarus crucified, i. 110, 3.

Crotoniatæ, or Crotonian territory, E. coast of Italy, vii. 35, i. Crotoniatæ, or Crotonians, forbid the march of the Ath. armament through their territory, § 2.

Crown of gold presented to Brasidas at Scione, iv. 121, i.

Cruelties committed by the Ath. people, ii. 67, 4. iii. 50, i. iv. 57, 4. v. 32, i. 116, 4. by the Lac., ii. 67, 5. iv. 80, 2, 3. by Alcidas the Lac., iii. 32, i. by the Corcyraean populace against their oligarchy, 81, 2-6. 84. iv. 46, 4-48. general afterwards between parties in Greece, iii. 82, 1-4, 13, 17. 83.

Crusis, a region of Mygdonia, ii. 79, 6 n. (Crossæa in Herod. vii. 123, 2, 3.)

Cuma, in Æolis, Lesbian exiles advise Alcidas to seize it, iii. 31, i. Chian forces march towards, viii. 22, i. visited by Astyocheus, 31, 2. Methymnaean exiles obtain aid there, 100, 3 nn. between Carteria and Argennusæ, 101, 2.

Cuma, in Opicia in Italy, a colony from Chalcis in Eubœa, parent city of Zancle, vi. 4, 5 n.

Cyclades, islands occupied by Carians, conquered and colonized by

Minos, i. 4, n. colonized more lately by Athenians, i. 12, 4. all subject allies of Athens except Melos and Thera, ii. 9, 5 n.

Cyclopes, among the earliest inhabitants of Sicily, vi. 2, i. Cyclopiæan architecture, iv. 4, 2 n.

Cydonia, a city of Crete, Ath. expedition against, ii. 85, 7, 8 n. (see Meursii Cretam.) Cydoniatæ, ib.

Cyllene, the naval arsenal of Elis, burnt by the Corcyraeans, i. 30, 2. (see Strabo viii. and Pausan. in Eliacis, vi. 26, 4.) the Pelop. fleet after their defeat by Phormio return thither, ii. 84, 5. reinforced leave it, 86, i. under Alcidas the Pelop. expedition to Lesbos returns thither, iii. 69, i. sails thence for Corcyra, 76. Alcibiades lands there, vi. 88, 9.

Cylon's attempt to seize the Acropolis of Athens, i. 126, 3-6, fails but he escapes, § 7-10. sacrilege committed in the slaughter of his adherents, § 10-13.

Cynes, s. of Theolytus, an Acarn., ii. 102, 2. reestablished by Phormio in Coronta, ib.

Cynossema, a prom. on the Thracian shore of the Bosphorus, off which the Ath. gained a signal victory over the grand Pelop. fleet, viii. 104, 4, 5. 105, 2; see Strabo xiii.

Cynurian territory, between Argolis and Laconia, iv. 56, 2. (see Pausan. iii. 2. 2. Herod. viii. 73, 4.) its possession disputed by them; an obstacle to a peace, v. 14, 3 nn. 41, 2, 3; see Herod. i. 82.

Cypress, chests, or coffins of, in the public obsequies of the Athenians, ii. 34, 3.

Cyprus, the greatest portion of it conquered by the Greek fleet under Pausanias, i. 94, 2. his departure from it, 128, 5. large armament of the Ath. alliance against it, 104, 2 n. second Ath. armament under Cimon

besieges Citium, i. 112, 2, 3. leaving Citium and Cyprus, gain a victory by land and sea off Salamis, § 4.

Cypsela, the site of a fortress in the Parrhasian territory, constructed by the Mantineans, v. 33, 1. their efforts to save it, § 2. razed to the ground by the Lac., § 3.

Cyrene, a refuge for the survivors of the Ath. armament against Egypt, i. 110, 1. Cyrenæans give two triremes and pilots to the Pelop. expedition to Sicily, vii. 50, 2.

Cyrrhus, a city of Macedonia, ii. 100, 4; see Pliny iv.

Cyrus, k. of Persia, f. of Cambyses, conquers Croesus and reduces Asia Minor to subjection, i. 16.

Cyrus (s. of Dareius Nothus, or Dareius II the k. of Persia), furnishes subsidies to the Pelop. against Athens, ii. 65, 13 n.

Cythera (neut. pl.), island of, Ath. expedition against; its position, its inhabitants, and relations with, and importance to, the Lac., iv. 53 nn. (see Strabo viii. Pausan. in Lacon. and Herod. i. 82, 2.) the Ath. reduce and garrison it, iv. 54, 1, 2 n. the Cytherians not removed from their island; why, § 3 n. tributary to the Ath., 57, 4. retained by the Ath. during the one year's truce, 118, 3 n. Laconia plundered from it, v. 14, 2. to be restored to the Lac. by the fifty years' peace, v. 18, 6. in fact not restored; since the Cytherians serve under the Ath. against Syracuse, vii. 57, 6. a peninsula in Laconia opposite to it is occupied by the Ath., vii. 26, 1.

Cytherodices, the governor of Cythera, annually sent from Sparta, iv. 53, 2 n.

Cytinium, one of the towns of Doris, i. 107, 2 n. on the line of Demosthenes' intended expedition against Phocis and Bœotia, iii. 95, 1. hostages of the Ozolian Locrians lodged

there by Eurylochus, iii. 102, 1; see Strabo ix. x.

Cyzicus, had revolted from Athens; recovered and laid under contribution, viii. 107, 1, 2. a Cyzicene exile (Timagoras) envoy from Pharnabazus to Sparta, 6, 1; see Strabo xii.

D.

Daimachus, f. of Eupompidas, iii. 20, 1.

Daithus, a Laced., v. 19, 2. 24. and Damagetus, a Laced., ib., commissioners for concluding the fifty years' peace and fifty years' alliance.

Damagon, a Laced., one of the Lac. leaders of the colony at Heracleia in Trachinia, iii. 92, 8.

Damotimus, s. of Naucrates, of Sicyon, commissioner for concluding the one years' truce, iv. 119, 2.

Danaans, or Danaï, an appellation given to Greeks by Homer, i. 3. 3.

Daphnus, the instigators of the Clazomenian revolt from Athens retire thither, viii. 23, 6. the favourers of Athens at Clazomenæ, commanded by Astyochus to remove thither, refuse, 31. 1 n.; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 569.

Dardanus, a town on the Asiatic shore of the Hellespont, viii. 104, 2.

Dareius, k. of Persia after Cambyses, i. 14, 3. by means of the Phœnician fleet reduces the islands to subjection, 16. the flight of Aristagoras from him, iv. 102, 2. the Lampsacene tyrants have much influence with him, vi. 59, 3. Hippias takes refuge with him, § 4.

Dareius II., s. of Artaxerxes, viii. 5, 4. his first treaty with the Lac. confederacy, 18. his second treaty and his sons, 37, n. his third treaty in his thirteenth year, 58 nn.

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Dascon, a Syracusan, founder of Camarina, vi. 5, 3.

Dascon, a village near the head of the great harbour of Syracuse, forming part of the Ath. position on their first landing, vi. 66, 2; see Cluverii Sicil. p. 180.

Dascylitis, satrapy of, i. 129, 1. and n. to viii. 5, 4.

Dates indicated by the Archon at Athens, the Ephor at Sparta, the priestess of Here at Argos, ii. 2, 1 n.

Daulia, in Phocis, regarded by some commentators as a city. Pausanias however names the city (x. 4, 7) Daulis, and the region (x. 4, 10) Daulia, ii. 29, 3; see Strabo ix., Pausan. in Phocidis, x. 4, 7-10., and Palmerii Gr. Ant., vi. 12. Daulian bird, the nightingale, ib.

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Decree of the Ath. excluding the Megarians from harbours and market, i. 67, 4 n. 139, 1, 2 nn. 140, 6, 7 n. iv. 66, 1 n.

Deiniadas, a Lac. periecus, commands a Chian squadron, viii. 22, 1.

Deinias, f. of Cleippides, an Ath., iii. 3, 2.

Deities, see Gods.

Delium, a temple of Apollo, in the territory of Tanagra, Athenians design to fortify it, iv. 76, 4. (see Herod. vi. 118., Pausan. in Bœot. and Strabo ix.) fortified by them, iv. 90. 300 Ath. horse left near Delium as a corps of observation, 93, 2. battle of Delium or Oropus, 96, 1-7. an Ath. garrison left there, 96, 8. the Ath. charged with profanation in occupying it, 97, 2, 3. the Bœot. attack and take it, 100. the loss in the battle of both parties, 101, 2 nn. the defeat inclines the Ath. to seek a peace, v. 14, 1. 15, 2.

Delos, purification of by the Ath., i. 8, 2. iii. 104, 1-3 nn. former purification by Peisistratus, iii. 104, 1 n. was the treasury of the confederacy under Athens against Persia, i. 96, 2-4 n. visited by an earthquake before the Pelop. War., ii. 8, 3. Pelop. ships make Delos on their way to Asia, iii. 29, 1. viii. 80, 3. quinquennial festival instituted there by the Ath., iii. 104, 5 n. festival anciently celebrated and assemblage of the Ionians there, 104, 6-9 nn. the Delians expelled by the Ath., v. 1, 1. settle at Atramyttium, § 2 n. treacherously massacred by Pharnaces, viii. 108, 4. reinstated at Delos by the Ath., v. 32, 1. envoys of the 400 at Athens stop at Delos on their way to Samos, viii. 77, 86, 1 n.

Delphi, the temple there, in the Sacred War, committed by the Lac. to the Delphians; by the Ath. to the Phocians, i. 112, 5. the Pelop. advised to obtain a loan from the treasures there, i. 121, 3. spoils sent to Delphi, iv. 134, 1. its prophetess suspected of being bribed, v. 16, 2 n. its temple one of the common temples of Greece, 18, 1 n. by the fifty years' peace the Delphians to be a sovereign and independent state, 18, 2, n. Delphian oracles, see Oracles.

Delphinium, a promontory in the island, on the E. coast, N. of the city of Chios, fortified by the Ath., viii. 38, 2. 40, 3; see Strabo ix.

Demaratus, one of the Ath. commanders who, by landings on the coasts of Laconia, occasion the renewal of the war, vi. 105, 2.

Demarchus, a Syrac. sent with others to supersede Hermocrates, viii. 85, 3.

Demeas, f. of Philocrates, an Ath., v. 116, 3.

Demiurgi, a magistracy of Mantinea and Elis, v. 47, 9 n.; see i. 56, 2 n.

Democracy, character of at Athens, ii. 37-40 nn. subversion of suggested by Alcibiades to the leaders of the Ath. armament at Samos, viii. 47. its overthrow, 63, 3-70. at Argos, v. 81, 2. overthrown at Megara, iv. 74. restored at Argos, v. 82, 2. its restoration at Athens, viii. 86. 89-93. 97. attempt to subvert, at Samos, 73, 1-3. it is maintained, § 4-6.

Demodocus, a commander of the Ath. squadrons for levying contributions, recovers Antandros from the Lesbian exiles, iv. 75, 1 n.

Demosthenes, s. of Alcisthenes, an Ath. sent round the Pelop. with thirty ships, iii. 91, 1. with western allies of Athens devastates Leucadia and is urged to reduce the city, 94, 1, 2. induced by the Messenians of Naupactus to attempt the conquest of Ætolia, § 3-5. hopes to penetrate into Bœotia and Phocis, 95, 1. left by the Acarnanians and Corcyraeans, § 2. marches from Ceneon in Ozolian Locris, § 3, 4. progress of his invasion, 96, 1, 2. presses on to Ægittium, 97, 1-3. attacked by the Ætolians, § 4. pursued with great slaughter to Ceneon, 98, 1-5. remains near Naupactus in fear of the Ath., § 6. by a reinforcement from the Acarnanians

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Demoteles, a commander of the garrison of Messana, iv. 25, 12.

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Dercylidas, a Spartan, sent to effect the revolt of Abydus and Lampsacus, viii. 61, 1. succeeds, 62, 1.

Derdas, (according to Schol. on i. 57, 2, son of Aridæus,) joins Philip against Perdiccas II., king of Macedonia, Philip's brother, and obtains an alliance with the Ath. i. 57, 1, 2. aided by thirty Ath. ships, 59. gen. case of, ib. n. Therme taken by them, 61, 1.

Dersæi, a Thracian people N. of the Strymon, ii. 101, 3 n; see Herod. vii. 110, 1.

Derus, var. lect. of Lerus, viii. 27, 1; see Lerus.

Deucalion, f. of Hellen, i. 3, 2.

Diacritus, f. of Melesippus, a Spart. ii. 12, 1.

Diac race of Thracians, see Dian.

Diagoras, f. of Dorieus, commander of a Thurian squadron, viii. 35, 1.

Dian (Δίοι) Thracians, (μαχαροφόποι) inhabit the highlands of Rhodope, follow Sitalkes, ii. 96, 2. Diac race (Θράκες μαχαροφόποι, probably identical with the preceding), a body of them hired by the Ath. vii. 27, 1. plunder Mycalessus and massacre its inhabitants, 29.

Diana, Ephesian, Tissaphernes sacrifices to, viii. 109. her festival, iii. 104, 6.

Dians (Διῆς, with v. l. Δικτιδῆς), inhabitants of Dium in m. Athos (v.

82, 1), take Thyssus, 35, 1 nn. revolt from Athens and join the Chalcidians, 82, 1.

Diasia, the greatest festival of Zeus Meilichius at Athens; mode of its celebration, i. 126, 6 nn.

Didyme, one of the islands of Æolus, or Liparæan islands, cultivated but not inhabited, iii. 88, 3; see Strabo vi. and Cluverii Sic., pp. 396. 414.

Diemporus, s. of Onetoridas, a Theban Bœotarch, leads in the attempt to surprise Platea, ii. 2, 1.

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Diitrephes, v. l. Diotrephes, an Ath., takes charge of the Dian Thracians on their way home, vii. 29, 1. appointed to the command of the coasts of Thrace; abolishes democracy at Thasus, viii. 64, 2.

Diniadas, a Lac., see Deiniadas.

Dinias, see Deiniās.

Diodotus, s. of Eucrates, an Ath., opposes the proposition for the massacre of the Mytilenæans, iii. 41. his reply to Cleon's speech, 42—48.

Diomedon, an Ath., captures four Chian ships, viii. 19, 2, 3 n. prevails on the Teians to admit his forces, 20, 2. with Leon captures Mytilene, 23, 1, 3. with Leon carries on the war against the Chians, defeats them, and lays waste the island, 24, 2, 3. sent with Leon to supersede Phrynichus and Scironides, 54, 3. in a landing defeats the Rhodians, 55, 1. aids the popular party at Samos, 73, 4, 5.

Diomilus, an Andrian exile, commands 600 chosen Syracusan troops, vi. 96, 3. with half his force slain on the surprise of Epipolæ by the Ath., vi. 97, 4.

Dion, see Dium.

Dionysia, the more ancient, a fes-

tival of Bacchus at Athens, celebrated on the twelfth of Anthestherion at the Temple in the Marshes, ii. 15, 5 nn. the D. Astica (or great D., celebrated about the twelfth of Elaphebolion), the fifty years' peace concluded shortly after (cf. v. 19, 1), v. 20, 1 n. the Lac. to visit Athens yearly at the Dionysia to renew the fifty years' alliance, 23, 5. Dionysiac theatre in the Peiræus of Athens, adjoining Munychia, viii. 93, 1.

Dioscori, temple of, at Corcyra, and orthography of the word, iii. 75, 4 n. Dioscureium at Torone, iv. 110, 2.

Dios Hieron, on the Ionian coast, between Lebedus and Claros, viii. 19, 2, n.

Diotimus, son of Strombichus, an Ath., one of the commanders of the first aid sent to Corcyra from Athens, i. 45, 1. father of Strombichides, viii. 15, 1.

Diotrephes, see Diitrephes.

Diphilus, an Ath., engages with the Cor. fleet off Erineum, vii. 34, 3.

Diplomatic Transactions. Confederacy between the Ath., Sitalkes, k. of the Odrysæ, and Perdiccas, k. of the Macedonians, ii. 29, 1, 6—9. peace, for five years, between Ath. and Pelop., i. 112, 1. of thirty years, 115, 1. its conditions alluded to, 67, 2 n. its actual duration, ii. 2, 1 n. manifestly broken, 7, 1. the breach of it the commencement of the Pelop. War, i. 23, 5. peace and alliance for 100 years between the Acarnanians and Amphilocheians, and the Ambraciots, iii. 114, 5. peace for fifty years between the Ath. and Lac., v. 17, 2. the treaty, 18—19. treaty of fifty years' alliance between Athens and Lacedæmon, v. 23, 24 n. broken, 25 n. Argive confederacy, occasion and rise of, 28, 3. 29, 1. between the Argives, Eleians, and Corinthians

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Discord, see Sedition.

Disfranchisement, or Disability, civil and political (*ἀριμία*), inflicted at Lacedæmon upon the prisoners from Sphacteria after their release, v. 34, 2. explained, ib. n.

Distance measured by a day's journey, or a day's sail, ii. 97, 1, 2 nn.

Dium, in Macedonia, iv. 78, 6. Dium, in the peninsula of m. Athos, iv. 109, 3. its mixed population, ib. n.

Divers, convey supplies into Sphacteria, iv. 26, 8 n. used by the Ath. to saw through the stockade which fenced the Syrac. fleet, vii. 25, 6, 7.

Doberus, a town of Pæonia, ii. 98, 4, and n. on § 2. Sitalkes invading Macedonia assembles his forces there, 99, 1. he marches thence, 100, 3; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 211.

Docks, and Dockyards. *ἐπίγειον* of the Eleians at Cyllene, burnt, i. 30, 2. *νεώριον* of the Lac. burnt, 108, 4. at Corcyra, iii. 74, 2. at Thermopylæ, 92, 10 n. at Syracuse, in the Small Harbour, vii. 22, 1, 2. *νεώσοικοι* ship-sheds or covered docks, at Syracuse, 25, 5 n.; where see also the distinction between *νεώσοικοι*, *νεώριον*, and *ἐπίγειον*.

Dolopia, traversed by the r. Ache-

lous, ii. 102, 3. (see Strabo ix. x.) Dolopian inhabitants of Scyros enslaved by the Ath., i. 98, 2. Dolopians defeat the colonists of Heracleia in Trachis, v. 51.

Dolphins, acc. to Hesych, heavy masses suspended from the yard arms, to be let fall into an enemy's ship, see vii. 42, 1 n.

Dorcis, a Laced., sent out to succeed Pausanias, in command of the Confederacy against Persia; the allies refuse this; he returns to Sparta, i. 95, 6.

Dorians, their conquest of Peloponnesus, i. 12, 3 n. their settlement in Lacedæmon, 18, 1 n. Dorian towns, the mother country of Lacedæmon, invaded by the Phocians, and succoured by the Lac., i. 107, 2 n. preyed on by the Cætreans, apply to Lacedæmon, iii. 92, 3. Doris in Asia adjacent to Caria, belongs to the Ath. Confederacy, ii. 9, 5. Dorian states in Sicily, except Camarina, allies of Syracuse, iii. 86, 8. Dorians in Sicily, iv. 61, 2. and n. on § 3. and 64, 3. vi. 6, 2. 77, 1. 80, 3. Dorians consider themselves superior to Ionians, v. 9, 1. vii. 5, 2, 4. viii. 25, 3. their sacred season the month Carneius, v. 54, 2 n. Doric institutions established in Gela, vi. 4, 3. hostility between Dorians and Ionians, i. 124, 1. vi. 80, 3. vii. 5, 4. 57, 2, 4 n. Ath. explanation of the fact, vi. 82, 2. Dorian allies of the Ath. by their pæans alarm the Ath. forces, vii. 44, 6. Dorians opposed to Dorians in the Ath. and Syracusan ranks, vii. 57, 6-9. Dorian states of Sicily in alliance with Syracuse, vii. 58, 1-3. Dorians on both sides beaten in battle between Ath. and Milesians, viii. 25, 3, 4. Dorian Dialect (*γλώσσα*), of the Messenians, iii. 112, 4. *-φωνή*, blended with the Chalcidian at Himera, vi. 5, 1.

Dorieus, s. of Diagoras, a Rhodian (see Xen. Hell. i. 1, 2. 5, 19.), second

time victor at Olympia, iii. 8, 1. in command of ten Thurian ships, viii. 35, 1. tumult excited at Miletus by Astyocheus lifting up his staff against him, 84, 1-3.

Dorus, a Thessalian, aids the passage of Brasidas through Thessaly, iv. 78, 1.

Drabescus, a place in the Edonian territory in Thrace; the first Ath. colonists of Amphipolis there cut off by the Thracians, i. 100, 2 n. iv. 102, 2.

Drachma, Corinthian, value of, i. 27, 1 n. equal to the Æginetan, ib. drachma of Ægina, = the daily pay of a horse-soldier; value of, v. 47, 6 n. Attic drachma, = a seaman's daily pay, viii. 29, 1.

Droï, a Thracian tribe not mentioned by any other author, ii. 101, 3 n.

Droughts, in the course of the Pelop. War, i. 23, 4.

Drymussa, a small island off Erythræ and Clazomenæ, viii. 31, 2; see Livy xxxviii. 39.

Dryopes, Carystus in Eubœa settled by, vii. 57, 4; see Palmerii Græc. Ant. p. 313.

Dryosephalæ, the Oak Heads, a point on the road over Cithæron from Thebes to Athens, iii. 24, 1 n.; see Herod. ix. 39, 1. and Gell's Map of the Passes between Attica and Bœotia, and the accompanying note subjoined to Arnold's ed. vol. i. p. 539.

Dyme, a town of Achaia, where the Pelop. fleet take refuge after defeat by the Ath., ii. 84, 3, 5; see Strabo viii. and Pausan. in Achaicis.

E.

Earthquake, in Sparta, i. 101, 2. 128, 2. earthquakes extensive and violent during the Pelop. War. 28, 4. numerous in Athens, Eubœa, and Bœotia, iii. 87, 4 n. occasion inroads and

recession of the sea, 89, 2-5 nn. earthquake following a solar eclipse, iv. 52, 1 n. an expedition of the Lac., stopped by, iii. 89, i. vi. 95, 1. public assemblies interrupted by, v. 45, 4. 50, 5. viii. 6, 5. commanders superseded on account of, viii. 6, 5 nn. Cos Meropis overthrown by, 41, 2.

Eccritus, a Spartan, commands the first important succours sent from Lacedæmon to Syracuse, vii. 19, 3.

Echecratidas, k. or Tagus (see n.) of Thessaly, f. of Orestes, i. 111, 1.

Echetimides, f. of Taurus, a Lac., iv. 119, 2.

Echinades islands, formed by the alluvium of the r. Achelous, off Etniadæ, ii. 102, 4, and n. on § 3.

Eclipses. I. of the sun, more frequent during the War than ever before recorded, i. 23, 4 n. can happen only at the new moon, ii. 28 n. iv. 52, 1. a partial, ii. 28. another, iv. 52, 1. II. of the moon, occurs at full moon; prevents the Ath. retreat by sea from Syracuse, vii. 50, 4 n.

Edones, or Edoni, a Thracian tribe, expelled from Mygdonia by the Macedonians, ii. 99, 3. originally possessed Nine Ways, the site of Amphipolis, i. 100, 3. drove out Aristagoras the Milesian; and afterwards cut off the Ath. attempting to settle there, iv. 102, 2. driven thence by the Ath., § 3. Myrcinus, an Edonian city; Pittacus, k. of the Edonians, slain, 107, 3. Edonians part of the mixed population of Athos, 109, 3. their whole force, targeteers and horse, called out by Brasidas, v. 6, 4.

Eetionia, or -eia, a point forming the N. side of the entrance of the Peiræus; building of the fort on it hastened by the oligarchy, viii. 90, 1. with what purpose, § 3. its commanding position, § 4 nn. intended to secure an entrance for the foreign

enemy, 91. 92. 1. a tumult breaks out there, 92, 4, 5. the fort is pulled down, § 10, 11.

Egesta, a city of the Elymi, in the N.W. of Sicily, vi. 2, 3. (see Cluverii Sic. p. 255, &c. causes of war between Selinus and Egesta; aid requested from Athens, 6, 2. the Ath. send ambassadors to Egesta to ascertain its resources, and the state of the war, § 3. the Egestæans send ambassadors to Athens with pay for a fleet, 8, 1. the Ath. determine to aid them, 8, 2. 19, 1. three ships sent from Athens, to inspect the treasures of the Egestæans, 44, 5. their poverty discovered, 46, 1. deceit practised by them on the first Ath. ambassadors, 46, 3, 4. their cavalry cooperate with the Ath. in the capture of Hyccara, 62, 3. they furnish thirty talents to Nicias, § 4. the Ath. armament at Catana sends to Egesta for horses, 88, 6. three hundred cavalry sent from Egesta to the Ath. camp before Syracuse, and horses beside, 98, 1. reckoned among the barbarian allies of the Ath. vii. 57, 11.

Egypt, and Egyptians, Egyptian body-guards of Pausanias, i. 130, 1. Egypt revolts from Artaxerxes, 104, 1 nn., aided by the Ath. fleet, § 2 nn.; at first successfully, 109, 1, 2. Eg. defeated and Ath. force destroyed, § 3. 110, 1 n. Egypt, all but the fen-country, reconquered by the Persians, 110, 1-3 nn. a second fleet from the Ath. confederacy destroyed there, § 4, 5 nn. a third Ath. fleet sails thither and returns, i. 112, 3 n, 4. Egyptians of the fen-country most warlike, 110, 2. Egypt visited by the Plague, ii. 48, 1. merchant ships from Eg. put in at Cythera, iv. 53, 3; —at Triopium, viii. 35, 2 n.

Eidomene, in the valley of the r. Axios in Macedonia; taken by Sitalkes, ii. 100, 3.

Eighty, The, council of, at Argos, v. 47, 9 n.

Eion, on the Strymon, taken from the Persians, by Cimon, i. 98, 1 n. Artaphernes, a Persian, envoy to the Lac., seized there by the Ath., iv. 50, 1. the Ath. proceed thence to the conquest of Nine Ways, afterwards Amphipolis, 102, 3, 4. secured by Thucydides (the historian) against Brasidas, 104, 4. 106, 3. 107, 1. repels Brasidas, § 2. important as a station for triremes, 108, 1. Cleon proceeds thence against Stageirus and Galepsus, and waits there for reinforcements, v. 6, 1, 2. goes thence towards Amphipolis, v. 7, 1. the remnant of his troops fly thither, v. 10, 10.

Eion (another of that name), on the Thracian coast, a colony from Mende, betrayed to the Ath., retaken by the Chalcidians and Bottiæans, iv. 7 n.

Elæatis in Thesprotia, i. 46, 4 n.

Elæus, in the S. extremity of the Thracian Chersonesus; the Ath. squadron flies thither, four overtaken off Elæus, viii. 102. and n. § 3. resists the grand Pelop. fleet, 103, 1. the Ath. fleet assembles there, § 2. the Pelop. ships captured by the Ath. at Cynossema left there, viii. 107, 3 n.; see Palmerii Græc. Ant. p. 225. 475.

Elaphebolion, the fourteenth of that month, the commencement of the year's Truce between Athens and Lacedæmon, iv. 118, 7 n. the twenty-fifth day the commencement of the fifty years' peace, v. 19, 1.

Eleans or Eleians, see Elis.

Eleus, see Lerus, viii. 26, 1. 27, 1.

Eleusis, a town of Attica opposite the N. coast of Salamis, the furthest point in the invasion of Attica by Peistoanax, i. 114, 4. (see Strab. viii. and Pausan. in Atticis.) war of the Eleusinians against Erectheus, ii. 15, 2 n. Eleusis laid waste, ii. 19, 2.

sacred way to, *ib. n.* left unprotected by the *Ath.*, 20, 2. 21, 1 *n.* *Ath.* forces march thence for the surprise of Megara, *iv.* 68, 5.

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Latomiæ, or Lithotomiæ, of Syracuse, vii. 86, 2; see Syracuse and Quarries.

Laurum, a m. ridge in Attica, between Sunium and Thoricus, rich in silver, ii. 55, 1. revenues from the mines in, vi. 91, 7; see Pausan. in Attica, i. 1, 1. and Meursius de Pop. Att. p. 69.

Laws, unwritten, at Athens, ii. 37, 4 n. iii. 37, 3 n. permanent laws preferable to mutable, iii. 37, 3 n.

Lead used with iron cramps in fortification, i. 93, 6 n.

Læi, see Læei.

Leager, f. of Glaucon, an Ath. i. 51, 4.

Learchus, s. of Callimachus, an Ath. envoy to Sitalkes, instrumental to the seizure in Thrace of Lac. ambassadors to Persia, ii. 67, 2, 3.

Lebedus, a city on the coast of Ionia, between Teos and Colophon (see Herod. i. Strab. xiv.), led into revolt from the Ath. by the Chians, viii. 19, 4.

Lectum, a cape forming the SW. point of the Troad, viii. 101, 3.

Lecythus, a peninsular part of Torone occupied as a port by the Ath. iv. 113, 2 n. Brasidas summons it to surrender, 114, 1. attacked, 115. taken, 116, 1. dismantled, cleared and consecrated, § 2 n.

Left foot alone shod, for firm footing, iii. 22, 3 n.

Legend of Alcmaeon, ii. 102, 7—10 nn.

Legislative committee, or council, at Athens; (*ἐγγραφεῖς*) appointed by the aristocratic party, viii. 67, 1 n, 2; (*νομοθέται*) by the moderate and mixed government, 97, 2 n.

Lemnos, an island between Athos and the Hellespont. Samian hostages placed there by the Ath. and recovered by the Samian exiles, i. 115, 4, 5 n. the pestilence appears there prior to its outbreak in Athens, ii. 47, 4. the Lemnians aid the Ath. against Lesbos, iii. 5, 1. Lemnian troops at Athens selected to go against Sphacteria, iv. 28, 4. Tyrrheno-Pelasgians the former possessors of Lemnos, 109, 3 n. the flower of the Lemnian troops under Cleon at the battle of Amphipolis, v. 8, 2. the Lemnians a colony from Athens; among the allied troops at Syracuse, vii. 57, 2 n. dialect and institutions identical with those of the Ath. ib. the Ath. squadron at Sestos takes flight thither, viii. 102, 2.

Leocorium, temple of daughters of Leos, in the inner Cerameicus, at Athens; Hipparchus slain near it, i. 20, 3 n. vi. 57, 3 nn.

Leocrates, s. of Stræbus, an Ath. defeats the fleet and besieges the city of Ægina, i. 105, 3.

Leogoras, f. of Andocides, an Ath. i. 51, 4.

Leon, a Lac. one of the founders of Heracleia in Trachis, iii. 92, 8. Leon, a Lac. ambassador to Athens, v. 44, 3. Leon, f. of Pedaritus, a Lac. viii. 28, 5. Leon, a Spartan, succeeds

Pedaritus, as Spartan governor of Chios, 61, 2.

Leon, an Ath. who swore to the fifty years' peace, v. 19, 2. and the fifty years' alliance, 24, 1. an Ath. commander sent against Lesbos, viii. 23, 1. proceeds to attack Chios, 24, 2, 3. sent with Diomedon to supersede Phrynichus and Scironides, 54, 3. sails against Rhodes, lands and defeats the Rhodians, 55, 1. at Samos submits unwillingly to the oligarchy, 73, 4.

Leon, a place in the Syracusan territory opposite to which the Ath. landed, vi. 97, 1; see Cluverii Sic. pp. 147. 171.

Leonidas, f. of Pleistarchus k. of Sparta, i. 132, 1.

Leontiades, f. of Eurymachus, a Theban, ii. 2, 3.

Leontini, or the Leontines, name both of a city and people (see n. vi. 4, 3.) in Sicily; founded by Eubœan Chalcidians, vi. 3, 3. its territory between Syracuse and Catana, 65, 1. at war with Syracuse, iii. 86, 2. their allies, § 3 n. persuade the Ath. to aid them, § 4. allies of Naxos in Sicily, iv. 25, 9. attack Messina, defeated with loss, § 11, 12. revolution caused by proposal to redivide land; democracy expelled; other party migrates to Syracuse, v. 4, 2 n, 3. portions of both parties return to Phocææ (or Phocææ,) in Leontini, and Bricinnæ, and war against Syracuse, § 4. embassy from Ath. of Phæax on their behalf, § 5, 6. reestablishment of the L. a professed object of the Ath. expedition to Sicily, vi. 8, 2 n. 19, 1. 33, 2. 47. 48. 63, 3. 76, 2. 77, 1. 84, 2. the L. as Chalcidians, akin to the Rhegians, who refuse aid, vi. 44, 3. 46, 2. 79, 2. L. in Syracuse, called on by the Ath. to join them, vi. 50, 4 n.

Leotychides, k. of the Lac. com-

manded at battle of Mycale; returns home after it, i. 89, 2.

Lepas Acræum, a strong position in the valley of the r. Anapus, where the Ath. were repulsed by the Syrac. vii. 78, 5 n.

Lepreum, a city in the southern part of Triphylia, a cause of variance between the Eleians and Lac. v. 31, 2. subject to payment of rent to the Eleians, ib. n. refuse payment and refer the matter to the Lac. § 3. the Lac. declare the Lepreatæ independent of Elis, § 4. emancipated Helots and Neodamodes settled there by the Lac. v. 34, 1. the Lac. by introducing troops into Lepreum violate the *Olympic Truce*, 49, 1 n. Lepreum demanded by the Eleians, § 5. the Lepreatæ absent from the Olympic festival, 50, 2. the Eleians displeased at their allies not marching against Lepreum, v. 62.

Lerus (with v. 1. Derus, and Eleus), an island off Miletus. The combined Sicilian and Pelop. fleet arrive there, viii. 26, 1 n. 27, 1.

Lesbos, an island off the coast of Æolis. The Lesbians, a colony from Bœotia, n. to iii. 2, 3. of Æolic race, ib. and vii. 57, 5. viii. 103, 3 n. the Lesbians, with the Chians, the only allies of Athens who retained a fleet, i. 19, 1. summoned to aid the Ath. expedition against Samos, 116, 1. send ships, § 2. 117, 3. in Ath. confederacy furnish ships, ii. 9, 5, 6. on an Ath. expedition against the coasts of Pelop. 56, 2. vi. 31, 2. Lesbos, all but Methymna, revolts from Athens imperfectly prepared, iii. 2, 1, 2. information given against them to Athens, § 3 nn. scheme for collecting the population into Mytilene, ib. n. revolt of Lesbos disbelieved by the Ath. 3, 1; see Mytilene. The Lesbians admitted into the Lac. confederacy, 15, 2. the affairs of Lesbos set

in order by Paches the Ath. commander, iii. 35, 2. the whole soil of Lesbos, excepting Methymna, forfeited and appropriated, one-tenth to the gods, the rest to the Ath. citizens, 50, 3 n. the Lesbians become mere tenants, ib. n. Lesbian exiles take Rheteium and give it up for a ransom, iv. 52, 2. they take Antandrus; their designs upon Lesbos and the Æolic continental cities, § 3. the Lesbians, supported by the Bœotians, apply to Agis for aid to revolt from Athens, and are favourably received, viii. 5, 2, 4. 7. the Pelop. determine to aid Lesbos, 8, 2. a Chian squadron sails to Lesbos and induces Methymna and Mytilene to revolt, viii. 22. the Ath. sail against Lesbos, 23, 1. Astyochnus sails too late to succour it, § 2. the Ath. had taken Mytilene, § 4. Astyochnus finds the Lesbians disinclined to persevere in revolt, § 5. order restored in Lesbos by the Ath. § 6. the Ath. squadron carries on the war against Chios from Lesbos, 24, 2. Lesbian emissaries apply to Astyochnus for aid to revolt again, 32, 1. Pedaritus and the Chians refuse to employ the Chian force on that service, § 3. the Ath. armament from Samos against Chios provide at Lesbos the requisites for fortification, 34. leave Lesbos for Chios, 38, 2. the Ath. fleet at Lesbos watching for the Pelop. fleet on its way to the Hellespont, 100, 2. the Ath. preparations against Eresus in Lesbos, § 3-5. Lesbos passed by the Pelop. fleet sailing for the Hellespont, 101.

Letter, see Epistle.

Letters, or Characters, see Assyrian.

Leucas, a peninsula (in later times an island) on the coast of Acarnania N. of Cephallenia, ii. 30, 3. iii. 81, 1. 94, 2 n. a Corinthian colony, i. 30, 2. the Leuc. invited to colonize Epidamnus, 26, 2. the Leucadians

send ten ships with the Cor. armament for the relief of Epidamnus, i. 27, 4. Leucas ravaged by the Corcyraeans, 30, 2. a Corinthian encampment at Cheimerium for its protection, § 4. ten Leuc. ships in the Corinthian fleet against Corcyra, which touches at Leucas, 46, 2, 3. allies of the Lac. confederacy, ii. 9, 2. L. the rendezvous for the Pelop. expedition against Acarnania, ii. 80, 2, 4. Leuc. troops in the march against Stratus, 81, 3. the ships at Leucas sail to Cyllene, 84, 5 n. a Leuc. ship in pursuit of an Ath. sunk at Naupactus, 91, 2, 3. 92, 4. the Leucadian ships separate from the Pelop. fleet, 92, 7. the Leucadians kill Asopius, an Ath. commander, in his attack on Nericus, iii. 7, 4, 5. with Brasidas at Cyllene reinforce the Pelop. fleet under Alcidas, 69, 2. fire signals from Leucas to the Pelop. fleet at Corcyra, 80, 3. Pelop. fleet dragged across the Isthmus of Leucas, 81, 1. descent of the Ath. and Acarnanians upon the territory of Leucas, 94, 1, 2. attack upon Leucas abandoned, the Acarnanians displeased, 95, 1, 2. 102, 3. Corinthian garrison-troops in Leucadia, iv. 42, 3. Gylippus at Leucas on his voyage to Sicily: two Leucadian ships furnished, vi. 104, 1. the Corinthian ships sail thence, vii. 2, 1. the Leuc. ships arrive at Syracuse, 7, 1. the Leuc. aid Syracuse as of kindred (Corinthian) origin, 58, 3. the Pelop. ships returning from Syracuse attacked off Leucas by an Ath. squadron, viii. 13. one Leuc. ship taken by the Ath. at Cynossema, 106, 3.

Leucimme, a promontory on S.E. coast of Corcyra; a trophy erected there by the Corc. i. 30, 1 n. a station for the Corc. land and sea-forces, § 4. their land-forces there during battle of Sybota, 47, 2. the Ath. second reinforcement arrives

there, 51, 4. the Pelop. land there and devastate the Corc. territory, iii. 79, 3; see Strabo vii.

Leuconium, in Chios, the Chians defeated there by the Ath. viii. 24, 3.

Leucon Teichos, or White Castle, in Memphis, holds out against Inaros and the Ath. i. 104, 2.

Leuctra, on the borders of Laconia, the march of Agis arrested there by unpropitious sacrifices, v. 54, 1 n, 2 n; see Strabo ix.

Libations poured at the sailing of an expedition, vi. 32, 1 n, 2.

Light troops, see Soldiers.

Libya and Libyans. Inaros, k. of the Libyans, bordering on Egypt, i. 104, 1. 110, 3. the Ath. escape from Egypt across Libya to Cyrene, 110, 1. the pestilence visits L. ii. 48, 1. ships from L. to Laconia, iv. 53, 3. Phocians returning from Troy driven to Libya, vi. 2, 3. Pelop. aids for Syracuse driven to the coast of Libya, vii. 50, 1, 2. the Libyans besiege the Euesperitæ, ib. n. coast of Sicily facing Libya, 58, 2.

Lichas, son of Arcesilaus, a Lac. victorious at Olympia, scourged by the Eleian lictors, v. 50, 4. refuses to renew the truce with Argos, 22, 2. (see 14, 3.) offers the Argives peace; is proxenus to the Argives, 76, 3. on the commission to examine the conduct of Astyochoi, viii. 39, 2. dissatisfied with the two first treaties with the k. of Persia, 43, 3. rejects them and demands a fresh one, § 4. verifies Alcibiades' insinuation against the Lac. 52 n. displeased at the Milesians' ejecting Tissaphernes' garrison, incurs their enmity; they will not allow him when dead to be buried in the place desired by the Lac. 84, 5. invited by Tissaphernes to go with him to Aspendus, 87, 1.

Ligyæ, or Ligurians, the Sicanians driven by them out of Iberia, vi. 2, 2 n.

Limera, Epidaureus, see Epidaureus.

Limnæ, or the Marshes, the site of a temple of Dionysus at Athens, ii. 15, 5; see Meursii Athen. Att. iii. 4.

Limnæa, a village in the territory of Argos Amphiloichicum, ii. 80, 11 n. iii. 106, 2.

Lindii, earliest name of Gela in Sicily, founded chiefly by Lindians, vi. 4, 3 n.

Lindus, one of the three states of Rhodes, viii. 44, 2 n.

Line, see Battle and Circumvallation.

Linen, tunics of, formerly worn by the Ath. i. 6, 3 n.

Linseed, sent in as food for the garrison of Sphacteria, iv. 26, 8.

Lipara, one of the islands of Æolus, N. of Sicily, iii. 88, 3. (see Oliverii Sic. p. 401.) the Liparæans a colony from Cnidus, § 2.

Lists, κατάλογος, at Athens, of persons liable to military service, vi. 31, 3 n. cf. v. 8, 2 n.

Lithotomizæ, or Quarries of Syracuse used as a prison for the Ath. vii. 86, 2. 87, 1.

Loans, consecrated treasures available as, i. 121, 3. 143, 1. ii. 13, 3-5 nn.

Lochus, a military division. The Lochi of the Lac. iv. 8, 9. five, ib. n. organization and amount of men in, v. 68, 3 n. no lochus named Pitaneates, i. 20, 4 n.—Lochi, the five of the Argives, regarded by Arnold as different from, but by Poppo as identical with, "the older troops" "τοῖς πρεσβυτέροις καὶ νέτεροις λόχοις." v. 72, 4, n. Lochi of the Corinthians at battle of Solygeia, iv. 43, 1, 4.

Locrians; without specification = Opuntian, at battle of Coroneia, i. 113, 3 n. furnish cavalry to the Lac. Confederacy, ii. 9, 2, 3 n. descent on their coast by the Ath. ii. 26, 2. = Epizephyrian, allies of Syracuse, iii. 86, 3. = Ozolian, allies of the Ath. iii. 97, 2. = Opuntian and Epicnemidian, pursue the Ath. after the

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Opuntian L. give hostages to the Ath. i. 108, 2 n. island Atalante off their coast: their privateers, ii. 32, 1 n. inroad of the sea there, iii. 89, 3 n.

Ozolian, L. constantly carried weapons, i. 5, 3. 4. Naupactus taken from them by the Ath. i. 103, 3. on the route from Naupactus to Doris, iii. 95, 1. Ceneon in their territory the starting point and refuge of Demosthenes, 95, 3. 98, 2. allies of the Ath. neighbours to the Ætolians, and similarly armed, 95, 4. Eupalium in Locris, 96, 2. the Oz. L. light-armed darters, 97, 2. give hostages to the Pelop. expedition against Naupactus, iii. 101. their several tribes, iii. 101, 2-4 n. Ceneon and Eupalium resisting are taken by the Pelop. 102, 1 n.

Epizephyrian L. The Ath. land, defeat them, and take a guard fort, iii. 99 n. defeated again by the Ath. 103, 3. repulse the Ath. 115, 7. aid the Syrac. in seizing Messana, iv. 1, 2. invade and devastate the Rhegian territory, § 3. 4. iv. 24, 2. with the Syrac. defeated by the Ath. 25, 2 n. retreat from the Rhegian territory, § 3. Locrian settlers expelled from Messana, v. 5, 1. the last to make peace with the Ath. § 3. give no reception or succour to the Ath. armament, vi. 44, 2. Gylippus touches on their coast, vii. 1, 1, 2. an Ath. squadron on their coast, vii. 4, 7. a Syrac. squadron there, 25, 3. Demosthenes' expedition for Syracuse does not put in at their ports, 35, 2. their ships on the Lac. expedition against Eubœa, viii. 91, 2.

Locris, Opuntian, ii. 32, 1. its coast ravaged by the Ath. iii. 91, 7. *Ozolian*, iii. 95, 3. 96, 2. 101, 2.

Long Walls, of Athens, built through the supineness of the Lac. i. 69, 1. began to be built, i. 107, 1. completed, 108, 2. extent of, ii. 13, 8, 9 n. afford quarters to the country people who sought refuge in Athens, ii. 17, 3. of Megara, built and garrisoned by Ath. i. 103, 4. extended from Megara to Nisœa, their length, ib. iv. 66, 4. taken by the Ath. 68, 4. the Megareans raze them to the ground, iv. 109, 1 n. at Argos, built by the popular party, v. 82, 5, 6. taken and destroyed by Agis, v. 83, 2. construction of, at Patræ and Achaïc Rhium, suggested by Alcibiades, 52, 2.

Loryma, on the coast of Caria, opposite Syme and Rhodes; attacked by the Ath. viii. 43, 1; see Strabo xiv. and Livy xlv. 10.

Lot, priority in the execution of a treaty decided by, v. 21, 1. commands assigned by, viii. 30, 1, 2.

Lycaëum, a m. in Arcadia near the frontier of Laconia, opposite Leuctra, v. 16, 3 n. 54, 1; see Pausan. in Arcadicis.

Lycia, an Ath. squadron cruises off the coast of Lycia; Melesander, its commander, slain there, ii. 69. Charminus cruises there to meet a Pelop. fleet, viii. 41, 4.

Lycomedes, f. of Archestratus, an Ath. i. 57, 4. f. of Cleomedes, v. 84, 3.

Lycophron, a Lac. one of the three Lac. councillors sent to Cnemus, ii. 85, 1.

Lycophron, one of the two Corinth. generals at the battle of Solymeia, iv. 43, 1, 5. slain by the Ath. iv. 44, 2.

Lycus, f. of Thrasybulus, an Ath. viii. 75, 2.

Lyncestian Macedonians, occupying the northernmost part of Upper Macedonia, ii. 99, 2. Lyncus (or Lyncestia) the kingdom of Arrhibæus; Perdiccas marches against it; the pass into it, iv. 83, 1 n, 2 n. invaded by Perdiccas and Brasidas, 124, 1, 2. Lyncestian M. beaten by Perdiccas and Brasidas, § 3. flight of Perdiccas out of Lyncus, 125, 1. retreat of Brasidas through it, 125, 2—128. events contemporaneous with this invasion and flight, 129, 2.

Lysicles, f. of Habronichus, an Ath. with four colleagues sent from Athens to levy contributions on the allies, iii. 19, 1. slain in Caria, § 2 n.

Lysimachidas, a Theban, f. of Arinthidas, iv. 91.

Lysimachus, f. of Aristides, an Ath. i. 91, 3.

Lysimachus, f. of Heracleides, a Syrac. vi. 73.

Lysimeleia, lake or marsh of, at Syracuse, Syracusans driven into it by the Etrurians, vii. 53, 2 n; see Cluverii Sic. p. 173.

Lysistratus, an Olynthian, heads a party of seven for the surprise of Torone, iv. 110, 3.

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Macarius, a Spartan, accompanies Eurylochus' expedition against Nautactus, iii. 100, 3 n. slain at battle of Olpæ, 109, 1.

Macedonia and Macedonians. Perdiccas k. of, i. 57, 1. kings of M. of Greek descent, the people barbarian, ib. n. Ath. armament against, i. 57, 4. 58, 1. aids Philip and Derdas, 59, 2 n. Ath. fleet on its coast, 60, 1, reinforced from Athens; Therme taken and Pydna besieged, 61, 1 n. the Ath. make peace with Perdiccas, treacherously attempt Bercea; have with them Macedonian cavalry of Philip and Pausanias, i. 61, 2. Ma-

cedonian troops sent by Perdiccas to the Pelop. and Ambraciot expedition against Acarnania, ii. 80, 10. Thracian expedition of Sitalkes against Macedonia, to place Philip on the throne, ii. 95. 98, 2. 100, 3. Lower Macedonia the kingdom of Perdiccas, 99, 1. the tribes of Upper Macedonia; Elimeiotæ, Lyncestæ, &c. § 2. rise and formation of the Macedonian kingdom, § 3 nn. geography of, ib. n. its kings descendants of Temenus, § 4 n. the M. retreat from Sitalkes into strong positions and fortresses, 100, 1. Archelaus, son of Perdiccas, improves its military organization, § 2. succession of the kings of M. ib. n. Philip's former dominions first invaded by the Thracians, § 3 n. Brasidas at Dium in Perdiccas' kingdom, iv. 78, 6, invited to aid him against Arrhibæus k. of the Lyncestian M. § 2; see *Lyncestian M.* Perdiccas' kingdom blockaded by the Ath. v. 83, 4 n? Methone on the borders of Macedonia garrisoned by the Ath. annoys the territory of Perdiccas, vi. 7, 3.

Machærophori, see Sworded Thracians.

Machaon, a Corinth. commander in the action outside the Corinthian gulf, ii. 83, 4.

Machines, see *Engines*.

Mæander, plain of, iii. 19, 2. the third treaty between the Lac. and Tissaphernes made there, viii. 58, 1; see Herodot. i. and ii.

Mædi, a Thracian tribe on the W. side of the r. Strymon, ii. 98, 3; see Polyb. x.

Mænaha, a region of Arcadia on the Laconian border, v. 64, 3 n. Mænalian allies of the Lac. at battle of Mantinea, 67, 1. their hostages to be liberated, 77, 1 n; see Pausan. in Arcadicis.

Magnesia, Asian, given to The-

mistocles by Artaxerxes for bread, i. 138, 8 n. Astyochnus visits Alcibiades and Tissaphernes there, viii. 50, 3.

Magnetes, a people occupying the coast E. of Thessaly, ii. 101, 2.

Malea, a S. E. (?) promontory of Lesbos, the station of the Ath. blockading force, iii. 4, 5 n. 6, 2 n.

Malea, a prom. of Laconia, N. E. of Cythera, iv. 53, 2. 54, 1. Pelop. fleet sails thence for Caunus, viii. 39, 3; see Strabo viii. xiii.

Malian Gulf, opposite N.W. point of Euboea, some Ætolian tribes near it, iii. 96, 3 n. darters and alingers from, in Boeot. service, iv. 100, 1. Agis' incursion thither against the Ceteans, viii. 3, 1. Malians, inhabiting its coasts, three divisions of, iii. 92, 2 n. defeat the Heracleots of Trachis, v. 51, 1, 2.

Maloeis, Apollo, so named from Malea in Lesbos; his festival there, iii. 3, 3. the Ath. design to surprise Mytilene during that festival, § 3-6.

Manœuvres, movements, operations and tactics;—of Aristeus against Callias before Potidæa, i. 62, 3. 63, 2 nn. defensive of the Platæans against the Pelop. ii. 75, 4—76, 3. offensive of the Pelop. against the Platæans, 76, 4. 77 nn. of the Stratians against the Chaonians, ii. 81, 3-6. defensive, of the Pelop. fleet, 83, 5. (cf. iii. 78, 2.) of Phormio against them, ii. 84, 1-3 nn. of the Pelop. to intercept Phormio, 90 nn. of the Pelop. to surprise the Peiræus of Athens, 93 nn. of Demosthenes and the Acarnanians against the Pelop. and Ambraciots, iii. 107. 108. of Demosth. to surprise the Ambraciot succours, 112 n. in attack upon the Lac. in Sphacteria, iv. 32 nn. of Brasidas before Megara, iv. 73, 1-3. at Amphipolis against Cleon, v. 6—10. of the Boeotians against Delium, iv. 100.

Mantineia and Mantineans. M. troops kept together at battle of Olpæ, iii. 107, 7. make the most orderly retreat, 108, 4. escape by a secret engagement with Demosthenes, 109, 2. 111. 113, 1. war against the Tegeans, iv. 134, 1. disputed victory, § 2. Mantinic War proves the 50 years' Treaty ineffectual, v. 26, 2 n. the M. with their subject allies join the Argive alliance, v. 29, 1, 2. 37, 2. the Parrhasians their subjects; Cypselus held by them, 33, 1. they abandon the Parrhasian territory, § 2. urged by Alcibiades, 43, 3. send an embassy to conclude an alliance with Athens, 44, 2. Alcibiades' efforts to effect it, 45, 3. with Argos and Elis, conclude an alliance with Athens, 47. Demiurgi, council and magistrates to swear to the treaty; the oaths to be administered by the Theori and Polemarchs, § 9 n. to inscribe the treaty on a stone pillar in the temple of Zeus in the forum, § 11. one thousand M. troops attend the Olympic festival as a guard, v. 50, 3. congress summoned at M. 55, 1. with their subject allies aid Argolis invaded by the Lac. 58, 1. obtain, at Argos, for the Ath. a hearing against the truce with the Lac. 61, 1, 2. take hostages from Orchomenos, 61, 5. direct the allies against Tegea, 62. invaded by the Lac. 64, 4, 5. the water (the cause of war between M. and Tegea) turned upon the M. territory by Agis, v. 65, 4. plain of M. ib. n. Mantineans on the right wing at battle of Mantinea, 67, 2. their supremacy or subjection depended on the issue, 69, 1. outflank Lac. left wing, 71, 2, 3. With the thousand Argives defeat it, 72, 3. 73, 2. on defeat of the rest of their army, themselves take flight, with loss, 73, 3, 4. 74, 3. with the Argive Alliance invade Epidaurus, 75, 5. all hostages

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Marathon, battle of, tyrants in Greece deposed not long before, i. 18, 1. the Ath. fought unaided there, 73, 4 n. the Ath. who fell there buried on the field, ii. 34, 6. Hippias with the Persians at Marathon, vi. 59, 4.

Marathussa, an island off Clazomenæ, viii. 31, 2.

March, order of, in retreat, see *Square*.

Marcia, a city of Libya, inland of Pharos, i. 104, 1.

Maritime powers, early; the Corinthians, i. 13, 5. the Ionians, § 6. Polycrates of Samos, § 7. Phocæan founders of Massilia, § 8.

Marriage, rites of, regarded as a religious solemnity by Thucyd. ii. 15, 7 n. disputes concerning, occasion of war between Egeata and Selinus, vi. 6, 2. between the popular and aristocratic parties in Samos, forbidden, viii. 21.

Massilia, founded by Phocæans, i. 13, 8 n.

Measures of length: of a day and night's sail, ii. 96, 1 n. of a day's journey, ib. of the circuit of Sicily, vi. 1, 2 n. in stades, of the circuit of

the walls of Athens, with the Long Walls, Peiræus, and Munychia, ii. 13, 8, 9 nn. in plethra, of the Ath. outwork at Syracuse, vi. 102, 2 n. of capacity, choenix and cotyle, iv. 16, 1 n. vii. 87, 1 n. of ships' burthen reckoned by talents, vii. 25, 6 n.

Mecyberna and the Mecybernæans. the M. secured in their possessions by the fifty years' Peace, v. 18, 5 n. surprised and taken by the Olynthians, v. 39, 1; see Herodot. vii. 122, 2. Pliny iv. Strab. Epit. vii.

Mede, the designation generally used by Thuc. for Mede or Persian indifferently: the Mede, i. 69, 9. 74, 5. 77, 6. 92, 1. 102, 5. iii. 54, 3. vi. 17, 7. 33, 6. 76, 3, 4. 82, 3. 83, 1. the Medes, i. 86, 1. 89, 2 *bis*. 94, 2. 144, 5. vii. 21, 3. Medes against Ath. at Marathon, i. 18, 1. Hippias with them there, vi. 59, 4. retreat of, i. 93, 10. lose Eion on the Strymon, 98, 1 n. double victory over them at r. Eurymedon, i. 100, 1. lose Byzantium, 128, 5. first fruits at Delphi from their spoils, 132, 1. Sestus held by them, viii. 62, 3 n.—*Persians and Medes*, at the White Castle in Memphis, i. 104, 2.—the Median War (τὰ Μηδικὰ), i. 14, 3. 18, 7. (τὸ Μ. 23, 1.) 41, 2. 69, 1. 73, 2. 97, 2. 142, 6. vi. 82, 2. viii. 24, 3.—ὁ Μ. πόλεμος, i. 90, 1. 95, 7. 97, 1.—Medism charged upon Pausanias, i. 96, 6. Median apparel worn by him, i. 130, 1. Medes and Egyptians his bodyguard, ib.—a Median Lord, vi. 77, 1. Median Dominion, viii. 43, 3; compare the Art. Persian.

Medeon, in Acarnania, passed by the Pelop. expedition against Amphilochean Argos, iii. 106, 2; see Livy xxxvi. 11. and Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 676.

Megabates, a Persian satrap of Dascyleium, superseded by Artabazus, i. 129, 1 n.

Megabazus, a Persian, ambassador to Lac. to bring about a Pelop. invasion of Attica, i. 109, 2, 3.

Megabyrus, a Persian, son of Zopyrus, subdues Egypt after its revolt, i. 109, 3 n. 110, 1.

Megacles, f. of Onasimus, a Sicyonian, iv. 119, 2.

Megara, and the Megareans, I. in Greece, adjoining Attica. Theagenes tyrant of, father-in-law to Cylon the Ath. aids him, i. 126, 3 n. 5. the M. forsake the Lac. alliance for the Ath.: at war for frontier with the Cor. Long Walls built, and with M. and Pegæ garrisoned by Ath. 103, 4. Megarid invaded by the Cor. 105, 4. succoured by the Ath. § 5. the Cor. retire, § 6. Ath. occupying M. and Pegæ command the passes of Geraneia, 107, 3. the Lac. returning from Boeotia destroy the trees of the Megarid, 108, 2. M. revolts from Athens; the Ath. garrison destroyed, 114, 1 nn. 2. aid the Cor. expedition to Epidamnus, i. 27, 3. Ath. conduct towards M. excites the Corinthians' apprehensions (cf. i. 103, 4, 5), 42, 2. the M. aid the Cor. against Corcyra, 46, 2. on right wing of Cor. fleet at Sybota, 48, 3. complain of exclusion from all the Ath. ports, and from commerce with Athens, 67, 4 n. the Lac. demand the repeal of the Ath. decree against M. 139, 1. M. charged by the Ath. with cultivating sacred ground and harbouring fugitive slaves, § 2 nn. some Ath. recommend the decree against Megara to be repealed, § 4. its repeal opposed by Pericles, 140, 6 n. 7. 144, 2. the M. furnish ships as allies to the Lac. ii. 9, 2, 3. the Megarid invaded and laid waste by the whole force of Athens, 31, 1-4. invaded yearly till Nisæa was taken by the Ath. § 5. the M. suggest to the Pelop. an attempt on the Peiræus, 93, 1, 2 nn. the Pelop. embark at M.

and attack an Ath. post of observation against M. on Salamis, § 3 n. 4. they return and land at M. ii. 94, 4, 5. the island Minoa, off M. occupied by the Ath. iii. 51 nn. Megarean refugees occupy Platæa, 68, 4. the Megarid ravaged by the Ath. (in accordance with a second decree, see n) twice a year, and by refugees at Pegæ; the recall of these contemplated, iv. 66, 1 nn. 2. the popular leaders offer to betray M. to the Ath. § 3, 4. plan for seizing the Long Walls, 67, 1, 2. the Long Walls taken by the Ath. § 3, 4 n. 68, 1-3 n. betrayal of Megara prevented, § 4-6 nn. Nisæa invested, 69, 1, 2 n. capitulates, § 3. connection between Long Walls and M. broken off, § 4. Tripodiscus in the Megarid, Brasidas' rendezvous for relief of M. and Nisæa, 70, 1. the M. refuse to admit Brasidas into their city, § 2. 71. Boeotian cavalry the first succour ever given to M. during an Ath. invasion, 72, 2 n. Brasidas offers the Ath. battle; on their declining it the M. admit him into M. 73 nn. those M. who had communicated with the Ath. withdraw from M. the others recall the exiles from Pegæ, 74, 1. these seize and put to death 100 of the opposite party, and establish an oligarchical government, § 2 nn. long duration of this, § 3. aid the Boeot. after the battle of Delium, 100, 1. the M. raze to the ground their Long Walls, 109, 1 n. Megarean commissioners for swearing to the one year's Truce, 119, 2. the Megareans dissent from the terms of the fifty years' Peace, by which the Ath. retain Nisæa, v. 17, 2. the M. with the Boeot. decline the Argive alliance, v. 31, 6 n. and act in concert, 38, 1. invade Argolis with the Lac. Confederacy, 58, 4. 59, 2. menace the Argives from the side of Nemea, 59, 3. their contin-

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II. Megara in Sicily, vi. 4, 1. Lamachus recommends it as the naval station of the Ath. armament, 49, 4 n. fortified by the Syrac. for a garrison, 75, 1 n. the adjacent country ravaged by the Ath. 94, 1, 2. Ath. guard-fort on Labdalum looking towards Megara, 97, 5. the Ath. look out off Megara for a Syrac. squadron, vii. 25, 4.

Meidius, a r. on the Asiatic coast of the Hellespont, a refuge for the Pelop. on their defeat at Cynossema, viii. 106, 1 n.

Meilichius. Zeus M. his festival the greatest of Zeus at Athens; mode of its celebration, i. 126, 6 nn.

Melæi, a people of Italy, colonists, neighbours of, and at war with the Epizephyrian Locrians, v. 5, 3 n.

Melancridas, admiral of the Lac. superseded in consequence of an earthquake, viii. 6, 5 n.

Melanopus, f. of Laches, an Ath. iii. 86, 1.

Melanthus, a Laced. summoned by Agis to assume a governorship in Eubœa, viii. 5, 1.

Meleas, a Lac. sent to encourage the Mytilenæans in their revolt, iii. 5, 2.

Melesander, an Ath. sent to the coast of Lycia and Caria, to levy con-

tributions and protect the Phœnician trade of Athens, defeated and slain, ii. 69.

Melesias, an Ath. envoy from the 400 to Lac. delivered to the Arg. viii. 86, 9.

Melesippus, an envoy from the Lac. with their ultimatum, to Athens, i. 139, 3. son of Diacritus, a Spartan sent by Archidamus on his march to invade Attica, to negotiate with the Ath. ii. 12, 1. sent back without a hearing, § 2-5.

Melians and Melian gulf or bay, see *Malian*.

Melitia (in other authors Meliteia or Melitæa), a town of Achaia Phthiotis, iv. 78, 1, 5; see Strabo ix.

Melos, island of, E. of Laconia, one of the Cyclades, see Strabo x. a Lac. colony, ii. 9, 5 n. v. 84, 2. unsuccessful attempt of the Ath. to reduce it, iii. 91, 1-3. second Ath. expedition against it, v. 84, 1, 2. conference between Ath. negotiators and the Melian authorities, 84, 3—111 nn. the Melians' answer and the Ath. reply, 112. 113. Melos blockaded, 114. its vigorous defence, 115, 4. 116, 2. surrenders at discretion, § 3. adult males slaughtered, women and children enslaved, Melos an Ath. colony, § 4. a Pelop. fleet touching there disperses an Ath. squadron, viii. 39, 3. tidings of this carried to Samos, 41, 4.

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Memphis in Egypt, on the Nile, two portions of, commanded by the Ath. i. 104, 2 n. the Greeks driven out of Memphis, 109, 3.

Menander, an Ath. at Syracuse chosen with Euthydemus to share Nicias' command, vii. 16, 1 n. with Demosthenes in the night attack on Epipolæ, 43, 2. shares the command in the last naval engagement in Syrac. harbour, 69, 4.

Menas, a Laced. swore to the fifty years' Peace, v. 19, 2, and to the fifty years' Alliance, 24, 1.

Mende, on the W. coast of Palene, a colony from Eretria, iv. 123, 1. (see Herod. vii. 123, 1, and Strab. Epit. vii.) Brasidas encouraged by Mendæans meditates an attempt on it, iv. 121, 2. Mendæans revolt, Brasidas receives them, 123, 1, 2. in expectation of attack from the Ath. the women and children conveyed to Olynthus, and M. garrisoned by Pelop. and Chalcidians, § 3, 4. solicitude about M. brings Brasidas back from his expedition against Arrhibæus, 124, 4. Mende meanwhile taken by the Ath. 129, 1. account of the Ath. expedition, siege and capture of the city, 129, 2—130, 6. its citadel besieged, § 7. the garrison escapes to Scione, 131, 3. Eion on the coast of Thrace a colony from Mende, iv. 7 n.

Mendesian, branch of the Nile, second Ath. expedition destroyed there, i. 110, 4 n; see Herod. ii. 17, 6. and Strabo xvii.

Menecolus, a Syrac. founder of Camarina, vi. 5, 3.

Menecrates, s. of Amphidorus, a Meg. swears to the one year's Truce, iv. 119, 2.

Menedæus, or Menedatus, a Spartan, accompanies Eurylochus on his expedition against Naupactus, iii. 100, 3 n. in the expedition against Acarnania succeeds to the command, and obtains permission from Demosthenes to retreat unmolested, 109, 1, 2.

Menippus, f. of Hippocles, an Ath. viii. 13.

Menon, a Pharsalian leader of Thesalian succours to Athens, ii. 22, 5.

Mercenary troops, Pelop. under the Cor. at Potidæa, i. 60, 1. with Methymnæan exiles, iv. 52, 2. with Orchomenian exiles, iv. 76, 3. Ar-

cadians under the Cor. at Syracuse, vii. 58, 3. mercenaries maintained by the Syrac. vii. 48, 5. mercenaries on the Pelop. expedition against Acarnania, iii. 109, 2. at Iesus with Amorges, viii. 28, 4. under Tisaphernes, 25, 2. *ἐσπέραι* and *ἐσσοσπέραι*, difference of these synonymes, ib. n.

Mercenary troops under the Ath. at Syracuse, Cretan, Arcadian and Ætolian, vii. 57, 9. Iapygian, § 11. Thracian, iv. 129, 2. v. 6, 4. vii. 27, 1. Mercenary seamen of the Ath. i. 121, 3. 143, 1. vii. 13, 2.

Mercury, see Hermæ.

Meropian Cos, see Cos.

Messana, or Messene, a city of Sicily, first named Zancle, a colony from Cuma in Italy and Chalcis in Eubœa, next seized by Samians, lastly by Anaxilas, and called by him Messene or Messana, vi. 4, 5 nn. its territory faces the Liparæan islands, iii. 88, 5. Mylæ in the M. territory, and M. itself, reduced to join the Ath. confederacy, 90, 2-5. revolt of M. effected by the Syrac. and Epiz. Locrians, iv. 1, 1. Syrac. and Locrian fleet stationed at M. § 4. the war against Rhegium carried on thence, 24, 1. possession of M. and Rhegium gives command of the strait, § 4, 5. the Syrac. defeated in the strait retire to M. 25, 2 n. land and sea forces of the Syrac. alliance at Peloris in the M. territory, § 3. the fleet towed thence into the harbour of M. § 5, 6. the M. invading Chalcidic Naxos, in Sicily, defeated by the Naxians, and most of them cut off by the Sicels, § 7-9. M. attacked by the Ath. and Leontines, § 11, 12 n. in possession of the Locrians for a time, v. 5, 1 n. Alcibiades advises that M. should be gained over to the Ath. interest, vi. 48. his negotiation with M. unsuccessful, 50, 1. Ath. attempt on it

frustrated by information from Alcibiades, 74. Gylippus touches at M. vii. 1, 2; see Cluv. Sic. p. 181, &c.

Messapians, a tribe of the Ozolian Locrians, iii. 101, 2 n. Iapygian darters of the Messapian race, vii. 33, 3.

Messenia, W. part of the Lac. territory. Most of the Helots descendants of the enslaved Messenians; thence all called Messenians, i. 101, 3 n. M. on surrender of Ithome settled by the Ath. in Naupactus, 103, 2. M. in Naupactus allies of the Ath. ii. 9, 5. on board Ath. fleet round Pelop. take Pheia in Elis, 25, 5. land forces near Naupactus, aid Phormio's fleet, 90, 3. recover some ships from the enemy, § 6. join Ath. expedition into Acarnania, 102, 1. four hundred with Nicostratus at Corcyra, iii. 75, 1. brought into the city to strengthen the popular party, 81, 2. M. of Naupactus induce Demosthenes to invade Ætolia, 94, 3. 95, 1. accompany him, § 2. their advice, 97, 1. Chromon the M. guide slain, 98, 1. two hundred with Demosthenes at Olpæ, 107, 2. on the right wing, § 7. distinguish themselves, 108, 2. by their Doric dialect deceive the Ambraciot outposts, 112, 4. Pylus in Messenia, iv. 3, 2. Demosthenes designs to settle M. there, using the same dialect as the Lac. § 3, n. crew of a M. privateer reinforce Demosthenes at Pylus, 9, 1. join in landing on Sphacteria, 32, 2. M. garrison Pylus and distress the Lac. 41, 2. withdrawn by the Ath. at the request of the Lac. v. 35, 6 n, 7. brought back, 56, 2, 3. pressed into the Ath. service against Syracuse, from Naupactus and Pylus, vii. 31, 2. 57, 8 n.

Metagenes, a Lac. swears to the fifty years' Peace, v. 19, 2, and the fifty years' Alliance, 24, 1.

Metapontium, an Italiot city N. of Thuria, vii. 33, 3, 4. Metapontines

contribute ships and men to the Ath. 33, 4. 57, 11.

Methana, or Methone, a city and peninsula between Epidaurus and Troezen, fortified by the Ath. iv. 45, 2 n. by the fifty years' Peace to be given up, v. 18, 6 n.

Methone, in the Laconian territory, W. coast, attacked by the Ath. ii. 25, 1. saved by Brasidas, here first mentioned, § 2, 3 n.

Methone, a city on the Macedonian border, in alliance with Athens. Ath. cavalry and Maced. exiles there annoy Perdicas, vi. 7, 3. Methonæan light troops with Nicias attack the Scionæans, iv. 129, 4.

Methydrium, in Arcadia, Agis excludes the Argives there, v. 58, 2 n; see Pausan. viii. 12, 2.

Methymna, a city on N. coast of Lesbos, faithful to the Ath. iii. 2, 1. 5, 1. attacked by the Mytilenæans, 18, 1. repulsed with great loss from Antissa, 18, 2. lived under their own laws, and furnished ships to the Ath. vi. 85, 2. of Æolian race, paid no tribute to the Ath. vii. 57, 5. led into revolt from Athens by the Chians, viii. 22, 2. the Chian ships left M. when Mytilene was taken by the Ath. Astyochus sends troops to M. which will not continue in revolt, 23, 4. Thrasyllus orders them to furnish provisions for the Ath. fleet, 100, 2 n. M. exiles attack M. are repulsed and effect the revolt of Eresus; the M. of kindred race with the Boeotians, § 3 n. the M. join the Ath. in attacking Eresus, § 5. Methymna opposite to Harmatus on the Asiatic coast, 101, 3.

Metics, or Metœci, at Athens some of them serve among the heavy-armed, ii. 13, 7 n. iv. 90, 1. serve as seamen, i. 143, 1. vii. 63, 3 nn.

Metropolis, in or near Olpæ in the Acarnanian territory. The Pelop. and Ambraciots posted there, iii.

107, 1 n; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 397.

Miciades, a Corcyr. naval commander at Sybota, i. 47, 1.

Midius, r. see Meidius.

Migrations anciently frequent in Greece, i. 2, 1-4. 12.

Miletus and Milesians. Mil. S. of and opposite to Priene. Its situation peninsular, viii. 25, 5. war against the Samians for Priene; are defeated, i. 115, 2. the Samians prepare to go against M. § 5. the Samians returning from M. defeated by the Ath. 116, 1. M. on Ath. expedition against the Coast of Corinth, iv. 42, 1; against Cythera, 53, 1. 54, 1. Ionians and tributary allies of Athens, vii. 57, 4. Alcibiades with the Pelop. sails against M. viii. 17, 1. authorities at M. friends of Alcibiades, § 2. M. revolts from Athens; Ath. squadron at Lade watches M. § 3, 4. Ath. landing on the M. coast; the M. remove the Ath. trophy, 24, 1. Ath. expedition against M. 25, 1. M. defeated, § 2-4. Ath. prepare to besiege M. § 5. island Lerus opposite M. 26, 1 n. Alcibiades urges Pelop. and Sicilian fleet to relieve M. 26, 3. the Ath. retire from M. 27, 6. grand Pelop. fleet, after taking Iasus, arrives at M. 28, 4. Philippus Lac. governor of M. § 5. Tissaphernes comes to M. 29, 1. M. watched by the Ath. 30. Pedaritus leaves M. 32, 2. Astyochus goes there to command the Pelop. fleet, 33, 1, 4. Pelop. fleet at M. 35, 2. abundant supplies there; zeal of the M. in the service, 36, 1. Spartan commissioners bound for M. send from Caunus for convoy thither, 39, 2-4. the fleet sails from M. 41, 1. since the battle of M. the Pelop. distrust Alcibiades, 45, 1. Astyochus still at M. 50, 2. Tissaphernes invites the Pelop. back to M. 57. they arrive there, 60, 3. expedition from M. effects the revolt of

Abydus, a colony of M. 61, 1. 62, 1. Leon, a Spartan, goes from M. to the command of Chios, 61, 2. success in Chios emboldens the fleet at M. to offer battle to the Ath. at Samos, 63, 1, 2. the Ath. at Samos expect destruction from defeat by the Pelop. fleet at M. 75, 3. discontent in the fleet at M. 78. it sails from M. towards Mycale; M. land forces march thither, 79, 1. encamp there, § 4. return to M. § 5. decline an engagement there with the Ath. § 6. forty ships despatched from M. for the Hellespont, 80, 1. most of them driven back by a storm, § 3. increased discontent there against Tissaphernes and Astyochus, 83. danger to Astyochus in a tumult, 84, 1-3 nn. the M. surprise and expel Tissaphernes' garrison, § 4. vehemently displeased with Lichas for advocating submission to Tissaphernes, § 5. Astyochus, superseded by Mindarus, leaves M. for Lac. 85, 1. complaints to Lac. by Tissaphernes against the M. and by them against him, § 2-4. the Pelop. fleet sails from M. for the Hellespont, 99, 1. its departure learnt by the Ath. at Samos, 100, 1. and by Tissaphernes at Aspendus, 108, 3.

Milichius, see Meilichius.

Military discipline of the Lac. v. 66, 2-4 nn. their military music, 70, nn. military service at Athens, lists of persons liable to, vi. 31, 3 n. cf. v. 8, 2 n.

Mills at Athens, a certain proportion of bakers from, to be impressed for the Syrac. expedition, vi. 22 n.

Miltiades, f. of Cimon, an Ath. i. 100, 1.

Mimas, a m. in the northern part of the peninsula of Erythræ, viii. 34; see Strabo xiv.

Mindarus, supersedes Astyochus as Lac. high-admiral, viii. 85, 1. in con-

sequence of Tissaphernes' duplicity quits Miletus and sails for the Hellespont, viii. 99, 1. reaches Chios, § 2. obtains supplies there and proceeds to Rhœteium, 101 nn. surprises the Ath. squadron at Sestus, 102, 2, 3 nn. on the left wing at battle of Cynossema, 104, 3. endeavours to hem in the Ath. § 4. is beaten by their right wing, and a general defeat follows, 105, 3, n.

Mine, used by besieged against the mound of the besiegers, ii. 76, 2 n.

Mines, see Gold, Silver, Laurium, Thasos.

Minerva or Athene, see Pallas.

Minoa, an island off Megara, occupied by the Ath. iii. 5 nn. and map, sketch, and paper subjoined to vol. I. Ath. landed there, iv. 67, 1, 2. the Ath. in Minoa watch the harbour of Megara, 67, 2. retained by the Ath. during the year's truce, 118, 3 n.

Minos, k. of Crete, the earliest possessor of a navy, commands the sea; colonized and ruled the Cyclades, cleared the sea of pirates, i. 4. the greater security enjoyed by sea and on the coasts due to him, 8, 3.

Minyæian. Bœotian Orchomenus formerly called M. Orchomenus, iv. 76, 3.

Moles of harbours, i. 63, 1 n. iii. 51, 3 n. viii. 90, 4 nn.

Molobrus, f. of Epitadas, a Lac. iv. 8, 9.

Molossians, Admetus, k. of, Themistocles suppliant to him, i. 136, 3-7 n. the M. with Sabylinthus, regent for Tharypas, a minor, join the Pelop. expedition against Acarnania, ii. 80, 8 n; see Palmerii Græc. Ant. p. 322.

Molycreium (on coast of Ozolian Locris), a Cor. colony subject to the Ath. ii. 84, 4. iii. 102, 2. taken by the Pelop. ib. Molycrie Rhium, ii. 84, 4. 86, 2; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 484, &c.

Months, lunar, variation between natural and civil at Athens, ii. 28, n. Spartan months compared with Attic, iv. 119, 1 n. cf. v. 19, 1. Spartan months, v. 54, 2, 3. four winter m. vi. 21, 2.

Monuments of illustrious men, what, ii. 43, 3. m. enclosed, v. 11, 1 n.

Moon, new, solar eclipse possible only at, ii. 28. eclipse of moon delays the Ath. retreat from Syracuse, vii. 50, 4. acc. to Schol. on i. 67, 3, the *ordinary* assemblies of the Lac. were on the full moon.

Mora, a division of the Lac. army, n. to v. 68, 3.

Morgantine, ceded to the Camarineans on payment to the Syracusans; probably not the well known city of that name, iv. 65, 1 n; see Cluverii Sic. p. 335.

Mother-country or parent-state, see Colony.

Motyè, a Phœnician settlement on W. coast of Sicily, vi. 2, 5 n; see Cluverii Siciliam, p. 249. 254.

Mulct, see Fine.

Munychia, a haven and suburb of Athens adjacent to Peiræus; the circuit of the two together, ii. 13, 9. peripoli stationed there, viii. 92, 5. the Dionysiac or Bacchic theatre close to M. 93, 1 n; see Meursius de Pop. Att.

Music, military, of the Lac. v. 70 nn.

Mycalè, a m. on the coast of Ionia, opposite Samos; the Greeks' naval victory there, i. 89, 2. the Pelop. fleet and Milesian land-forces march towards M. and encamp there, viii. 79, 1, 2, 4. of Mycalè, see Herod. i. 148, 1. and Strabo xiv.

Mycalessus, a city of Bœotia near the Euripus, surprised, and its inhabitants massacred, by Dian Thracians, vii. 29. 30 nn; see Pausan. i. 23, 3.

Mycenæ, N. of Argos, its small remains, i. 10, 1 n. (see Strabo viii. and Pausan. ii. 15, 4.) Mycenæ the seat of the government of Eurystheus, of Atreus and Agamemnon, i. 9, 2.

Myconus, an island, one of the Cyclades adjacent to Delos on the E. The fall of Mytilene learnt there by the Pelop. fleet, iii. 29, 1.

Mygdonia, a region of Macedonia, N. of Therme; a part of it granted to Chalcidian refugees for a time by Perdiccas, i. 58, 2. formerly inhabited by Edonian Thracians, ii. 99, 3. devastated in Sitalkes' invasion, 100, 5.

Mylæ, a city and peninsula in the territory of Messana in Sicily, iii. 90, 2, 3. its people defeated by the Ath. surrender, iii. 90, 2-4.

Myletidæ, Syrac. exiles, with Chalcidians from Zancle, joint-founders of Himera, vi. 5, 1.

Myonensians, or Myoneans, a tribe of Ozolian Locrians, their situation, iii. 101, 2 n; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 542.

Myonnesus, a city and promontory on the S. boundary of the Teian coast. Alcidas butchers all his prisoners there, iii. 32, 1; see Strabo xiv.

Myrcinus, an Edonian city to the N. of the r. Strymon. It comes over to Brasidas, iv. 107, 3. Myrcinian targeteers part of Brasidas' force at Amphipolis, v. 6, 4. Myrcinian cavalry, v. 10, 9. Cleon slain by a Myrcinian targeteer, ib.; see Herod. v. 11, 23.

Myronides, an Ath. general, marches from Athens to repel a Cor. invasion of the Megarid, and fights an indecisive engagement, i. 105, 5, 6. defeats the Bœot. at Enophyta, and conquers Bœotia and Phocis, 108, 2. alluded to by Hippocrates before battle of Delium, iv. 95, 3.

Myrrhina, daughter of Callias and wife of Hippias, vi. 55, 1 n.

Myrtilus, an Ath. swore to the fifty years' Peace, v. 19, 2. and to the fifty years' Alliance, 24, 1.

Myscon, a Syrac. one of three generals sent to take the command of the fleet on the banishment of Hermocrates, viii. 85, 3.

Mysterics at Athens, profanation of, Alcibiades charged with it, vi. 28, nn, and some others in the armament in Sicily, 53, 1. public excitement and ready credence given to informers; political aspect of the offence, 53, n. 60, 1. large number imprisoned on suspicion; one is persuaded to confess and give information; the persons inculpated are executed, or if not seized outlawed, § 2-5 nn. circumstances strengthening the popular suspicion of the treasonable purposes connected with this profanation, 61, 1-3 nn; see also Alcibiades.

Mytilene, on the E. coast of Lesbos, information of its design to revolt, and to make M. the seat of government, carried to Athens, iii. 2, 3 nn; see Strabo xiii. the M. regard not the Ath. remonstrances, 3, 1. the Ath. purpose to surprise the M. at the festival of Apollo Maloeis, § 3. M. naval contingent seized by the Ath. and the crews imprisoned, § 4. the M. are warned, § 5, 6 nn. the M. refuse to comply with the Ath. demands, iii. 3, 3, 4, 1. defeated by sea, obtain an armistice, 4, 2, 3. send an embassy to Athens, § 4, and one secretly to Lac. for aid, § 5, 6. Malea, to the N. of M. ib. n. their embassy to Athens fails; hostilities are renewed, 5, 1. indecisive action; they wait for succour from Lac. § 2. two camps formed against M.; both its harbours blockaded, 6. the M. ambassadors, directed by the Lac. repair to Olympia, 8, and implore aid from the assembled allies, 9-14. received into

alliance with the Lac. 15, 1. go without success against Methymna, and strengthen Antissa, Pyrrha and Ereus, 18, 1 nn. the Ath. reinforced surround M. with lines of circumvallation, § 3-5. Salæthus arrives from Lac. and encourages the M. by tidings of the coming aid, 25, 1-3. Proedri or Presidents of the M. 25, 2. a Pelop. fleet sails for M. 26, 1. the M. commons armed by Salæthus threaten to surrender to the Ath. 27. the M. authorities submit the fate of the M. to the Ath. people, 28, 1. M. suppliants removed from the altars, § 2 n. fall of M. learnt by Pelop. fleet, 29. Teutiaplus, of Elis, advises a sudden attempt to recover M. 30, nn. the most culpable of the M. (suppliants included, cf. 28, 2) sent with Salæthus to Athens, 35, 2. affairs of M. and Lesbos generally settled by Paches, § 2. massacre of the whole adult male population of M. and enslavement of its women and children decreed at Athens, 36, 1. orders to this effect sent off, § 2. the Ath. authorities prevailed upon to allow the subject to be reconsidered, § 3, 4. Cleon speaks against the repeal of the decree, 36, 5-40 nn. Diodotus argues for the repeal of the decree, 41-48 nn. and carries it, 49, 1, 2 n. a second ship despatched to M. just prevents the execution of the first decree, § 3-5. all the M. prisoners (cf. 35, 2) sent to Athens slain, 50, 1. the fortifications of the M. demolished and their fleet appropriated by the Ath. § 2. the towns of the M. on the continent taken possession of by the Ath. § 4. M. exiles surprise Rheteium and Antandrus; their design, iv. 52, nn. Antandrus retaken by the Ath. 75, 1 n. M. revolts again from Athens, viii. 22, 2. M. taken by surprise by the Ath. 23, 2, 3. Ath. garrison in M. 100, 3.

Myus, an Ionian city in Caria on S. bank of the Mæander, given to Themistocles by the k. of Persia, i. 138, 8 n. Lysicles marches thence inland, iii. 19, 2.

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Naked, who were the first to practise gymnastic exercises naked, i. 6, 5 nn.

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Naarchs or high-admirals of Sparta, Cnemus, ii. 66, 2. Alcidas, iii. 16, 3. Thrasymelidas, iv. 11, 2. Melancridas, viii. 6, 5. Aestychus, 20, 1. Mindarus, 85, 1. term during which this command was held, ii. 80, 2 n. it was supreme, viii. 20, 1 n.

Naucleides, a Platean, opens the gates of Platea to the Thebans, ii. 2, 2 n.

Naucrates, f. of Damotimus, a Sicyonian, iv. 119, 2.

Naupactus, inside the Cor. gulf; taken from the Ozolian Locrians; the Messenians from Ithome settled there by the Ath. i. 103, 3. in alliance with the Ath. ii. 9, 5 n. occupied by an Ath. squadron for the blockade of Corinth and the Crisæan gulf, 69, 1. the Pelop. design on it, 80, 1. the Ath. after their victory return thither, 84, 4. the Pelop. threaten N. 90, 2. Phormio sails towards N. § 3. takes refuge there and prepares to repulse them, 91, 2. action and victory of the Ath. off N. § 3-92, 5. a reinforcement of twenty ships for Phormio arrives at N. 92, 8. Phormio goes from N. to Astacus, 102, 1. returns, 103, 1. Asopius arrives from Athens at N. iii. 7, 3. Nicostratus goes from N. to Corcyra, 75, 1. the Pelop. in Corcyra harbour dread a repetition of the Ath. manoeuvre practised (ii. 84, 1) at N. iii. 78, 3.

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Navies,—of Minos the earliest, i. 4 n. 8, 3. of Agamemnon, 9, 3 n-5. of Greece, i. 13, 1. of Corinth, 13, 5. of Ionia, § 6. of Polycrates of Samos, § 7 n. of what description of vessels they consisted, 14, 2. of the Sicilian tyrants and of the Corcyraeans, 14, 3 n. commencement of the Ath. 14, 4 n. 18, 3. Ath. at beginning of Pelop. war, ii. 13, 10 n. greatest amount of, on actual service at once, iii. 17, 1 n, 2, 5. navy of Lac. confederacy, amount prescribed by the Lac. ii. 7, 2 n. prescribed increase of, viii. 3, 2.

Naxus, one of the eastern Cyclades. The Naxians first of the Ath. allies revolt, and are reduced by siege to subjection, i. 98, 4. Themistocles' es-

cape from the Ath. fleet there, 137, 2-4.

Naxus, a Chalcidic settlement, on E. coast of Sicily; the first Greek settlement there, vi. 3, 1. The Naxians invaded by the people of Messana, defeat them with great loss, iv. 25, 7-9. Naxus likely to join the Ath. 20, 3. the Ath. armament arrives and is admitted there, 50, 2, 3. the Ath. winter there, 72, 1. 74, 2. 75, 2. 88, 3. they quit Naxus, § 5. N. cavalry with the Ath. 98, 1. allies of the Ath. vii. 57, 11; see Cluverii Sicil. p. 90, &c.

Neapolis, in Africa, a trading port of the Carthaginians opposite to Sicily, vii. 50, 2.

Neighbouring states enemies, iv. 92, 4. vi. 88, 1 n.

Nemea, and temple of Zeus Nemeius, in Ozolian Locris; Hesiod slain there, iii. 96, 1 n.

Nemea in N. of Argolis, road thither, v. 58, 3. movements from and towards Nemea, by the Argives and the Lac. allies, 59, 1, 2. the Argives hemmed in on the side towards Nemea, § 3. all the Lac. allies assembled at N. 60, 3 n.

Neodamodes, settled with emancipated Helots at Lepreum by the Lac. v. 34, 1 n. N. stand next to emancipated Helots at battle of Mantinea, 67, 1 n. the Lac. aid to Syracuse consisted of Helots and N. vii. 19, 3. 58, 3.

Neptune, see Poseidon.

Nericus, in Leucas; Asopius, s. of Phormio slain in a landing there, iii. 7, 4; see Strabo x.

Nessa, see Inessa.

Nestus, a r. of Thrace falling into the Ægæan, W. of Abdera, rising in the same mountain chain as the rivers Oscius and Hebrus, ii. 96, 5 n; see Herodot. vii. 109, 3. 126. and Strabo Epit. vii.

Neutral states admit only single ships of war of belligerents into their harbours, ii. 7, 2 n. iii. 71, 1 n. vi. 52, 1 n.

New-moon, see Moon.

Nicanor, one of the two yearly chieftains of the Chaonians, in Cnemus' expedition against Acarnania, ii. 80, 6 nn.

Nicasus, s. of Cecalus, a Megarean, signs the year's Truce, iv. 119, 2.

Niceratus, f. of Nicias, an Ath. iii. 51, 1. 91, 1. iv. 27, 5. 42, 1. 53, 1. 119, 2. 129, 2. v. 16, 1. 83, 4. vi. 8, 2.

Niciades, an Ath. president (*ἐπιστράτης*) when the year's Truce was ratified, iv. 118, 7 nn.

Nicias, an Ath. f. of Hagnon, ii. 58, 1. iv. 102, 3.

Nicias, s. of Niceratus, an Ath. takes Minoa, iii. 51. on expedition against Melos, Tanagra, and Opuntian Locris, 91. Cleon makes insinuations against him, iv. 27, 5 n. N. offers the command against Sphacteria to Cleon, 28, 1. again presses Cleon and renounces the command, § 2. on the expedition to the coast of Corinth victorious, iv. 42-44. ravages the coast near Crommyon, lands on that of Epidaurus, fortifies and garrisons Methone (see n.) and returns, 45. expedition against Cythera; takes it; ravages the coast of Laconia, 53. 54. swears to the year's Truce, 119, 2. sails from Potidea to recover Mende and Scione, and takes Mende, 129-131. surrounds Scione with lines, and returns, 131, 3. 133, 4. his wishes for peace, v. 16, 1. swears to the fifty years' Peace, 19, 2, and to the fifty years' Alliance, 24, 1. the above treaties negotiated by him and Laches, 43, 2. Alcibiades wishes to detach the Lac. ambassadors at Athens from Nicias, 45, 3. N. recommends alliance with the Lac. rather than the Argives, 46, 1. persuades

the Ath. to send him on an embassy to Lac. with their demands, § 2, 3. obtains only the renewal of their oaths from the Lac.; is blamed by the Ath. § 4. his intended expedition against the Chalcidians of the Thracian Border frustrated by Perdiccas, v. 83, 4. appointed against his inclination on the intended expedition to Sicily; thinks it injudicious, vi. 8, 2, 4. speaks against it, 9-14. finding his arguments ineffectual, represents the magnitude of the force required, 19-23. his object, 24, 1. on the demand of the Ath. he gives details, 25, 1, 2. he had expected the representations of the Egestæans would prove unfounded, 46, 2. his plan of operations, 47. N. coasts along from Hyccara to Egesta, obtains thirty talents, returns to the army, 62, 4. exhorts his forces before the first battle at Syracuse, 67, 3-68. leads his men on, 69, 1. N. prevents the Syrac. from taking the Ath. lines, 102, 2 n. the Syrac. with a view to a peace hold communications with N. now by the death of Lamachus sole commander, 103, 3. N. contemns the small force of Gylippus, and neglects to intercept it, 104, 3. sends four ships to look out for it, vii. 1, 2 n. does not advance against the Syrac. 3, 3. resolves to fortify Plemyrion, 4, 4. sends twenty ships to intercept the remainder of the Cor. aids to Syracuse, 4, 7 n. the progress of the Syrac. counter-work compels him to fight, 6, 1. is defeated and the circumvallation of Syracuse rendered impossible, § 3, 4. perceives his need of a considerable reinforcement, 8, 1. writes to Athens, confines himself to precautionary measures, § 2, 3. his despatch arrives at Athens and is read, 10-15. the Ath. appoint Menander and Euthydemus to share his command, 16, 1 nn. sends to his

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Gylippus and the Lac. 85, 1. with Demosthenes butchered by decree of the Syrac. in spite of Gylippus' wish to save them, 86, 1, 2. his merits towards the Lac. induced him to surrender to Gylippus, § 3. motives of Syracusans and Cor. for wishing his death, § 4. his high character, § 5. his superstitious disposition, vii. 50, 4.

Nicolaus, one of three Lac. ambassadors to the k. of Persia, ii. 67, 1. delivered up by Sadocus to the Ath. and put to death, § 2—4.

Nicomachus, a Phocian, of Phanoteus, informs the Lac. of the Ath. design upon Boeotia, iv. 89, 1.

Nicon, a Theban commander of the Boeotian aid for Syracuse, vii. 19, 3.

Niconidas, a Thess. of Larisa, a friend of Perdicas, aids the passage of Brasidas through Thessaly, iv. 78, 2.

Nicostratus, s. of Diitrephes, an Ath. commander, arrives from Nausactus at Corcyra, and mediates between the factions, iii. 75, 1. consents to leave five Ath. ships at Corcyra and take five manned by the aristocratic party, § 2, 3. cannot prevail on these to comply, prevents their murder by the popular party, § 4—6. commander in the expedition against Cythera and landings on the Lac. coast, iv. 53. 54. signed the year's Truce, 119, 2. recovers Mende, 129. 130. besieges Scione, 131. with Laches commands the Ath. succour to Argos, v. 61, 1. slain at Mantinea, 74, 3.

Night, attempt on Platea by, ii. 2, 1. betrayal and surprise of Torone by, iv. 110, 2. grand night attack by the Ath. and their defeat on Epipolæ, vii. 43, 3—44. panic and flight by night of Perdicas' army, iv. 125, 1 n; of Ath. on retreat from Syracuse, vii. 80, 3.

Nightingale, called the Daulian bird, ii. 29, 3.

Nile, r. Ath. fleet obtains command of, i. 104, 2. their second expedition puts in at the Mendesian branch of, 110, 4 n.

Nine Ways (*ἑννέα ὁδοί*), older name of Amphipolis, i. 100, 3. iv. 102, 3.

Nine Springs (*ἐννέα πύρροι*), the later name of the fountain Callirrhœ, at Athens, ii. 15, 7 n.

Nisæa, Long Walls from Megara to, i. 103, 4. Ath. garrison escape into, 114, 1. given up by the Ath. at the thirty years' Peace, 115, 1. inroads of the Ath. till the taking of, ii. 31, 5. ships launched at Nisæa, the Megarean naval arsenal, for intended attack on the Ath. Peiræus, ii. 93, 2, 3. their return to N. 94, 4. two towers on the side of, iii. 51, 3 n. Cleon persuades the Ath. to demand it from the Lac. iv. 21, 3. the port of the Megareans, eight stades from Megara, garrisoned by Pelop. alone, 66, 4. the Pelop. garrison of the Long Walls escape thither, 68, 3. it is surrounded by the Ath. with a wall, 69, 1, 2. its garrison capitulates, § 3. occupied by the Ath. § 4. anxiety for its garrison felt by Brasidas, in ignorance of its capture, 70, 1. Ath. heavy-armed posted near it, 72, 2. Boeotian general of cavalry slain there; the Ath. return thither, § 4 n, 73, 4. action near N. untrue report of by Brasidas, 85, 5. 108, 5. the late garrison of N. joins the Boeotians in attacking Delium, 100, 1. bounds set by the year's Truce to its Ath. garrison, 118, 3 n. retained by the Ath. at the fifty year's Peace, v. 17, 2.

Nisus, temple or statue of (?) near Megara, iv. 118, 3 n.

Nomothetæ, a legislative committee at Athens, viii. 97, 2 n.

Notium, a town on the coast of

Ionia, near Colophon, occupied by Colophonians on the loss of Colophon, iii. 34, 1 nn. exiles from Notium obtain aid from the Ath. under Paches, § 2. N. won by a dishonourable artifice of Paches, § 3. N. delivered to the Colophonians, § 4. afterwards settled by the Ath. § 5.

Nuptial rites, the water of Callirrhœ used by the Ath. in, ii. 15, 7 n; see also Marriage.

Nymphodorus, s. of Pythes, an Abderite, brother-in-law of Sitalkes, made proxenus and invited to Athens, ii. 29, 1 n. concludes an alliance between the Ath. and Sitalkes, and obtains the Ath. franchise for Sadocus, Sitalkes' son, ii. 29, 7 n.

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Oak Heads, see Dryosephææ.

Oar, accompaniments of, ii. 93, 2 n. and Append. iii. vol. 1.

Oath, the most binding, in each country, v. 18, 9 nn. form and renewal of, ib. nn. another form, v. 47, 8 n. by whom sworn, § 9 n. renewal of, § 10 n. sworn over or upon victims, v. 47, 8 n.

Oboli, 4 Attic the pay of the Parali, viii. 73, 5 n. Æginetan, 3=5 Attic one day's pay for heavy-armed, light-armed or archer, v. 47, 6. Attic oboli, 10=1 Æginetan drachma, ib. n.

Ocytus, f. of Æneas, a Cor. v. 119, 2.

Odontanti, a Thracian tribe occupying a plain country N. of the r. Strymon, ii. 101, 3 n. Polles, k. of, engages to furnish troops to Cleon, v. 6, 2; see Herod. v. 16, 1. vii. 112, 2.

Odryææ, a Thracian nation. Teres, f. of Sitalkes, first established the great kingdom of the Odryææ, ii. 29, 2 n, 5, 6. Sitalkes their k. ally of the Ath. § 9. he marches against Perdiccas, 95, 1. 96, 1. the tribes subject to the Odrysian kingdom, 96 nn. its

boundaries, 97, 1, 2 nn. its revenue, § 3 n. their custom with regard to gifts, § 4 n. greater than any other kingdom between the Ionian Gulf and the Euxine; inferior in military strength to the Scythians, § 5, 6 n.

Ceantheans, a tribe of Ozolian Locrians, iii. 101, 2 n; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 539, &c.

Eneon, a city of Ozolian Locris, whence Demosthenes marched to invade Ætolia, iii. 95, 3. return of the survivors thither, 98, 2. taken by the Pelop. under Eurylochus, 102, 1 n; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 504.

Eniadae, a city in Acarnania besieged but not taken by Pericles, i. 111, 4. Cnemus and the Pelop. are aided in their retreat to that city by its people, ii. 82, 1. always hostile to the Ath. its site precludes attack during winter, 102, 3 n. Echinades islands, opposite to it at the mouth of the r. Achelous, § 4. Alcmaeon settled near, § 9. attempt upon by Aesopius, iii. 7, 3, 4 n. alone of all Acarnania not on the Ath. expedition against Leucas, 94, 1. Ambraciots and Pelop. take refuge there after battle of Olpæ, 114, 4 n. compelled by the Acarnanians, join the Ath. alliance, iv. 77, 2 n. (see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 398, &c.)

Enoë, a fortress on the confines of Attica and Boeotia, the first object of attack on the Pelop. invasion, ii. 18 nn. (see Herod. v. 74, 2.) distinguished from another near Marathon, 18, 1 n. resists all the attacks of the Pelop. ii. 19, 1. occasions loss of men to the Cor.: is besieged by them and the Boeot. viii. 98, 2. surrendered by its garrison, deceived by the treasonable conduct of Aristarchus, 98.

Enophyta, in Boeotia, E. of Tapaagra, battle fought there effects the Ath. conquest of Boeotia and

Phocis, i. 108, 2. alluded to by Hippocrates before battle of Delium, iv. 95, 3.

Enussæ, islands between the N. part of Chios and m. Mimas; an Ath. station in their attacks upon Chios, viii. 24, 2; see Herod. i. 165, 1, 6.

Esyme, a Thasian colony on the coast of Thrace W. of Thasos, iv. 107, 3.

Etæans, a Thessalian people, inflict loss upon the inhabitants of Trachinia and Doris, iii. 92, 2, 3. obliged by Agis to ransom their cattle, viii. 3, 1 n; see Strabo ix.

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Officers, I. by sea. Generals στρατηγοί, ii. 69, 1. among the Lac. the Nauarch or high-admiral (see those articles), if present, was supreme, viii. 20, 1 n. trierarchs, vi. 31, 3 n. sailing-masters or pilots κυβερνήται, petty officers ὑπηρεσῖαι, ib. n. κελυσταί, ii. 84, 3 n.

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Olophyxus, on N.E. coast of the Acte of Athos, iv. 109; see Herod. vii. 22, 6.

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Olpeæ, in Acarnania, occupied by the Ambraciots, iii. 105, 1 n. they send home for aid, § 3. news of their being at Olpeæ reaches Eurylochus, 106, 1 n. his forces join them there, § 3. blockaded by an Ath. squadron, 107, 3. Demosthenes and the Acarnanians encamp near Olpeæ, § 4. Ambraciots and Pelop. defeated, retreat into Olpeæ, 108, 4. Ambraciots, ignorant of the defeat, on their march for Olpeæ, 110, 1. the Pelop. by secret treaty escape from Olpeæ, 111, 1. the Ambraciots who escaped from Olpeæ learn the destruction of those who had marched to join them, 113, 1. *Olpe sing.* iii. 107, 4. 111, 1. 113, 1. *Olpeæ plur.* 105, 1, 3. 106, 1, 3. 107, 3. 108, 4. 110, 1 *bis*. probable reason of the variation, 107, 1 n.

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Olympieum, a temple of Zeus, near Syracuse. The Ath. army takes up a strong position close to it, vi. 64, 1. 65, 2 n. the Syrac. send a guard to protect the treasure there, 70, 4 n. not visited by the Ath. 71, 1. the Syrac. fortify it for a garrison, 75, 1. a third part of the Syrac. cavalry there, to keep in check the Ath. foragers, vii. 4, 6. the Syrac. troops there move up to threaten the Ath. lines, vii. 37, 2, 3. thence they check the devastation of the country by the Ath. 42, 6; see Cluverii Sicil. p. 178, &c.

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Onomacles, an Ath. commands an expedition against Miletus, viii. 25, 1. sails against Chios, 30, 2.

Ophioneans, Ὀφίωνες, a nation of Ætolians, iii. 94, 5. 96, 2. in the sing. n. Ὀφιωνὴς, iii. 100, 1; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 434.

Opicans, drive the Sicels out of Italy, vi. 2, 4. Opicans, another name for the Osci, or Ausones, n. vi. 4, 5. Opicia the coast of the Tyrrhene sea from the Tiber to Ænotria, ib. Cuma in Opicia, vi. 4, 5; see Strabo v.

Opuntian, see Locrians.

Opus, in Locris, ii. 32, 1; see Strabo ix.

Oracle, Delphic, to the Epidamnians, i. 25, 1, 2. the Corcyræans offer to submit to the Or. their claims to Epidamnus, 28, 3. Or. to the Lac. on Zeus Ithometes, 103, 2. victory and aid promised to the Lac. by, 118, 4. 123. ii. 54, 5. 6. Or. to Cylon the Ath. i. 126, 4. to the Lac. on removal of Pausanias' corpse, i. 134, 7 n. on the Pelasgicum at Athens, ii. 17, 1, 2 n. to Alcmaeon, ii. 102, 7. to Hesiod the Poet, iii. 96, 1 n. free access to it secured by the one year's Truce, iv. 118, 1 n. directs the restoration of Delos to the Delians, v. 32, 1. oracle-mongers

in the cities of Greece before the War, ii. 8, 2. in Athens, 21, 3.

Oration, see Speech.

Orchomenus, Bœotian, in possession of Bœotian exiles, i. 113, 1, 3, who defeat the Ath. and liberate Bœotia, § 3, 4. frequent earthquakes there, iii. 87, 4 n. formerly called Minyeian; Chæroneia subject to it; Orchomenian exiles plan with the Ath. a popular revolution in Bœotia, iv. 76, 3 n. (see Strabo ix. and Pausan. in Bœot. ix. 34, 6—38.)

Orchomenus, Arcadic, besieged by the Argive alliance surrenders, v. 61, 3—5 n. (see Pausan. in Arcadicia.)

Order of Battle, see Battle.

Orestæ, a people of Epeirus, accompany Cnemus' expedition against Acarnania, ii. 80, 9. their situation, § 8 n; see Strabo vii. and Steph. Byzant.

Orestes, son of Echekratidas, last k. or Tagus of Thessaly; ineffectual attempt of the Ath. to restore him, i. 111, 1 n.

Orestheium in Mænalia, v. 64, 3 n.

Oresthis, a district in Arcadia; indecisive battle there between Tegeans and Mantineans, iv. 134, 1 n.

Oreus (Ὀρεός), another name of Hestisea in Eubœa, occupied by Ath. cleruchi or settlers; alone faithful to Athens, viii. 95, 7; see Strabo ix. and Livy xxviii. and xxxi.

Orneæ, a town in the N. of Argolis, its situation and population, v. 67, 2 n. the Orneatæ allies of Argos at battle of Mantinea, v. 67, 2. 72, 4. their loss there, 74, 3. Argive exiles established in it by the Lac. vi. 7, 1. besieged for one day by the Arg. and Ath., evacuated in the night: raised by the Arg. § 2; see Pausan. in Corinthiacis.

Orobæ, in Eubœa, opposite to Opus in Locris; overflow of the sea there, iii. 89, 2 n; see Strabo ix.

Orædus, k. of the Parauæans, joins Cnemus' expedition against Acarnania, ii. 80, 8 n.

Oropia, or territory of Oropus, iv. 91. subject to the Ath. 99.

Oropus, passed by the Pelop. retiring from Attica, ii. 23, 3. landing there from the Ath. fleet for invasion of Bœotia, iii. 91, 3 n. Ath. troops take refuge there after the battle of Delium, iv. 96, 6. return thence by sea to Athens, § 8. overland conveyance of provisions to Athens from, vii. 28, 1 n. betrayed to the Bœotians; opposite Eretria, viii. 60, 1 n. the Pelop. expedition against Eubœa puts in there, 95, 1. stands out from Oropus; distance of Or. from Eretria, § 3. signal made from Eretria to Oropus, § 4.

Orphans of the slain in battle brought up by the state at Athens, ii. 46, 1.

Oscius, a r. of Thrace, falling into the Danube, ii. 96, 4 n.

Ostracism at Athens, i. 135, 3 n. of Themistocles, ib. of Hyperbolus, viii. 73, 3.

Overflow of the sea accompanying an earthquake, at Orobisæ and Atalanta, iii. 89, 2, 3 nn.

Ozolian Locrians, see *Locrians*.

P.

Paches, son of Epicurus, an Ath. general, sent against Mytilene, iii. 18, 3. Mytilene surrenders to him, 28, 1. removes suppliants from the altars, § 2. takes Antissa, § 3. hears of Alcidas and the Pelop. fleet, from Erythræa, 33, 1, 2, 3 n. he chases them, § 4, 5. his perfidious and bloody conduct at the taking of Notium, 34, 2, 3 n. commits Notium to the Colophonians, § 4. reduces Pyrrha and Eresus, sends Salæthus and the Mytilenæans most concerned in the revolt to Athens, 35, 1. settles

Lesbos, § 2. a trireme despatched from Athens with orders to him to put to death all the adult males of Mytilene, 36, 1, 2. he had read the decree, when a second vessel brings a reversal of the first decree, 49, 5. full one thousand Mytilenæan prisoners, sent by him to Athens, executed, 50, 1.

Pæan, a war-song or hymn, (see Schol. on i. 50, 6.) sung for the onset, i. 50, 6 n. iv. 43, 3. 96, 1. vii. 44, 6. on the victory, ii. 91, 3. the Ath. alarmed by the Doric Pæans of their allies, vii. 44, 6. with prayers and libations precedes the sailing of the Ath. expedition to Syrac. vi. 32, 1, 2 n.

Pædaritus, see *Pedaritus*.

Pæonians and Pæonic nations, some included in the Odrysian Empire, some independent, ii. 96, 3 n. of the same race as the Teucrians, ib. n. their situation, 98, 2 n. 3. Pæonic Doberus, § 4; see *Palmerii Gr. Ant.* p. 72.

Pagæ, see *Pegæ*.

Pagondas, son of Æoladas, a Bœotarch of Thebes, iv. 91. his exhortation to the Bœot. before battle of Delium, 92. pursues the Ath. and forms his army in order of battle, 93, 1. exhorts his troops again, 96, 1. by a stratagem stops the advance of the Ath. right, § 5.

Palæreans, in Acarnania, Sollium with its territory given to them by the Ath. ii. 30, 1; see *Palmerii Gr. Ant.* p. 415.

Palensians (people of Pale in Cephalonia), join the Corinthian fleet to relieve Epidamnus, i. 27, 3. are one of the four confederate states of Cephalonia, 30, 3 n.

Palisade used in fortifying Delium, iv. 90, 2 n. as a fence for the Ath. fleet at Syracuse, vi. 66, 2. 97, 2. for their camp at Naxos in Sicily, vi. 74, 2; see also *Stockade*.

Pallas, or Athene = Minerva, called Chalcioecus at Lac. her temple, i. 134, 2. its structure, ib. nn. Pausanias starved to death there, § 2-5 n. the curse incurred, 128, 3. 134, 7. the atonement made, § 7, 8. temple and statue of Athene in the acropolis at Athens, ii. 13, 4 nn. temple of, in Lecythus at Torone, iv. 116, 2, 3 nn. in Amphipolis Brasidas sacrifices at, v. 10, 2.

Pallene, the western peninsula of Chalcidice; Potidæa occupies its isthmus, i. 56, 2. its ancient name Phlegra; its towns, ib. n. side of Potidæa towards Pallene not blockaded by the Ath. 64, 2. Ath. land in and devastate Pallene and invest Potidæa on the side of Pallene, § 3. Ath. garrison of Lecythus in Torone escapes to Pallene, iv. 116, 2. Scione in Pallene, 120, 1. Mende in Pallene, 123, 1. Brasidas unable to cross over into Pallene from Torone 129, 1. (see Herod. vii. 123, 1, 2.)

Pamillus, a Megarean, founder of Selinus in Sicily, vi, 4, 2 n.

Pamphylia, a region on the S. coast of Asia Minor, between Lycia and Cilicia; the r. Eurymedon in it, i. 100, 1.

Panactum, a fortress on the borders of Attica, betrayed to the Bœot. v. 3, 5. to be restored to the Ath. by the Treaty of Peace for fifty years, 18, 5. the Lac. promise their endeavours to recover Panactum for the Ath. 35, 5. the Lac. entreat the Bœot. to deliver Panactum to them, that they might exchange it for Pylus, 36, 2 n. 39, 2. demolished by the Bœot. 39, 3. their pretext for this; demolition announced, 42, 1. consequent indignation of the Ath. § 2. Lac. embassy to Ath. to ask for Pylus in return for Panactum, 44, 3. Ath. demand of the Lac. to restore P. perfect, 46, 2.

Panæi, an independent Thracian people N. of the r. Strymon alarmed by Sitalkes' invasion of Macedonia, ii. 101, 3.

Panærus, (a Thess.?) cooperates in aiding Brasidas' march through Thessaly, iv. 78, 1.

Panathenæa the greater (a festival of Athene, celebrated every fourth year at Athens), oaths to the Alliance, to be renewed ten days before this festival at Athens by the Argives, Eleians and Mantineans, v. 47, 10 n. Ath. citizens attended the procession at it in arms, vi. 56, 2 n. outbreak of Harmodius and Aristogeiton fixed for that season, ib. Hipparchus slain while marshalling the Panathenæic procession; i. 20, 3; see Meursius' Panathenæa and Dict. Ant.

Pancratium, an Olympiad marked by the name of the conqueror in the P. v. 49, 1 n.

Pandion, k. of Athens, f. of Procne, ii. 29, 3, 4 nn.

Pangæum, a m. of Thrace N. of the Strymon, ii. 99, 3; see Herod. v. 16, 1. vii. 112, 2.

Panormus, Achaïc, adjoining Achaïc Rhium, at the mouth of the Corinthian gulf; land forces of the Pelop. there to support their fleet, ii. 86, 1 n, 4. it retires thither on its defeat, 92, 2; see Straboix. and Polyb. iv.

Panormus, on the N. coast of Sicily, one of the three chief settlements there of the Phœnicians of Tyre, n. vi. 2, 5; see Cluverii Sic. p. 273, &c.

Panormus, in the Milesian territory, landing of the Ath. there, viii. 24, 1.

Pantacyas or Pantacyes, a r. near Hyblæan Megara, E. coast of Sicily, vi. 4, 1.

Paralii, one of the three divisions of the Malians or Maliensians, iii. 92, 2 n.

Paralian region of Attica (ἡ Πάραλος γῆ), ii. 55, 1 n. ἡ παραλία γῆ, 56, 1.

Paralus, (one of the two sacred or state ships, of Athens,) informs Paches of Alcidas being on the coast of Asia, iii. 33, 1 nn, 3. with the Salaminia, in the Ath. squadron at Corcyra, 77, 3 nn. Parali, the crew of the Paralus, viii. 73, 5, 6. their pay, 73, 5 n. steady opponents of oligarchy, ib. shifted by the 400 into a troop ship, and ordered to the coast of Eubœa, viii. 74, 2. deliver up to the Argives the envoys from the 400 on their way to Sparta, and proceed with envoys from Argos to the Ath. armament at Samos, 86, 9.

Παρανομῶν γραφή, this criminal process forbidden by the oligarchical commission of ten (ἐνυγγραφήs), viii. 67, 2. description of it, ib. n.

Parasii, a people of Thessaly, unknown; among the Thess. aid to Athens, ii. 22, 4 n.

Paraueans, a people of Epeirus situate on the r. Auous, join Cnemus' expedition against Acarnania, ii. 80, 8; see Palmerii Græc. Ant. p. 334, &c.

Parent State, duties of towards Colonies; see Colonies.

Parians, Thasos a colony of, iv. 104, 3.

Parnassus, a m. of Phocis, on the right of Demosthenes' intended route into Boeotia, iii. 95, 1.

Parnes, a m. of Attica N. of Athens, ii. 23, 1. Ath. fly thither on defeat at Oropus, iv. 96, 6.

Parrhasians, a people on the S. frontier of Arcadia, subject to Mantinea, invaded by the Lac. and restored by them to independence, v. 33.

Parties, opposite, at Megara, await the turn of events, iv. 71, 1 n; see Seditions.

Parturition, on approach of, re-

moval of women from Delos to Rhe-neia decreed by the Ath. iii. 104, 3.

Pasitелidas, s. of Hegesander, a Laced. commander of Torone, iv. 132, 3. defending it, v. 3, 1. is taken, § 2.

Patmos, an island between Icaria and Leros, iii. 33, 4.

Patræ, on the coast of Achaia, S.W. of Dyme (its history and site, distinguished from Patræ in Thessaly, see n.), the Pelop. fleet endeavours to cross from it to Acarnania, flies thither on defeat, 84, 3. sails thence to Cyllene, § 5. the Patreans or Patrensiens, persuaded by Alcibiades to carry down their walls to the sea, prevented by the Cor. and Sicyonians, v. 52, 2.

Patrocles, f. of Tantalus, a Lac. iv. 57, 3.

Pausanias, a Lac. son of Cleombrotus, leader of the Greek Confederacy against Persia, i. 94, 1. cousin to Pleistarchus and regent for him, 132, 1. f. of Pleistoanax k. of Lac. 1. 107, 2. 114, 4. ii. 21, 1. after victory at Platæa admitted Platæa as a free and independent member of the Greek Confederacy, ii. 71, 4 n. aid given to him by the Platæans, iii. 54, 4. buried his slain in their territory, 58, 6. his covenant with them, 68, 2 n. sent with a Lac. squadron, and the Confederate fleet, reduces Cyprus and Byzantium, i. 94. laid Xerxes under an obligation, after the taking of Byzantium, i. 128, 5. made Gongylus governor of Byzantium, § 6. opens by his means a correspondence with Xerxes, § 7-9. which Xerxes carries on through Artabazus, 129, 1. Xerxes' letter to him, § 2, 3. his consequent elation and arrogance drive the Asiatic Greeks to place themselves under Ath. supremacy, 130. 95, 1 n, 2, 4. is recalled, heavy charges brought against him, § 3. is

acquitted of the most serious; but called to account for private wrongs, § 5. goes to the Hellespont professing to serve as a volunteer, really for correspondence with the k. with a view to the sovereignty of Greece, 128, 4. besieged by the Ath. quits Byzantium for Colonæ in the Troad: on information of his treason recalled by the Ephors, 131, 1, 2 n. imprisoned, set at liberty, presents himself for trial, § 13. no sufficiently direct evidence to warrant his punishment; but strong grounds of suspicion against him, 132, 1 n. his tampering with the Helots, § 2. Helot evidence against him rejected; an Argilian brings forward letters from P. to the k. § 3. the Ephors in concealment overhear P. admitting all the facts, and entreating the man to set out at once on his errand, 133 nn. on their preparing to arrest him, takes sanctuary in the temple of Minerva of the Brazen House, 134, 1-3 nn. starved, on removal he dies, § 5. the Lac. commanded by the Delphic oracle to change his place of burial, and instructed how to expiate their offence, § 6-8. place of his burial, § 7 n.

Pausanias, k. of Lacedæmon, a minor, son of Pleistoanax (who was then in exile, cf. ii. 21, 1. v. 16.) and nephew of Cleomenes, iii. 26, 2 n.

Pausanias, a Maced. (supposed to be either son or brother of Derdas, see Schol.), acts with the Ath. against Perdiccas, i. 61, 2.

Pay (by the treaty of Alliance between Athens and the Argive Confederacy), of cavalry double that of the infantry; of which heavy-armed, light, and archers receive alike, v. 47, 6 n. at siege of Potidæa, Ath. heavy-armed, their servants, and the ships' crews receive equal pay, iii. 17, 4 n. the same amount (a drachma per day,

double of the usual rate) paid to the Ath. crews by the Egeæans, vi. 8, 1 n. and by the Ath. to their crews on the Sicilian expedition; and addition made to this by the trierarchs, vi. 31, 3 nn. the same pay given to their Thracian auxiliaries, vii. 27, 2. rates at which Tissaphernes paid the Pelop. fleet, viii. 29, 1, 2 n. Alcibiades instigates Tissaphernes to reduce their pay and issue it irregularly, viii. 45, 2. pay for civil service abolished at Athens by the oligarchical party, 65, 3 nn. 67, 3. its abolition confirmed on the counter-revolution, 97, 1. the senate or council of 500 received pay, 69, 4 n; see also drachma, obolus, talent.

Peace, its advantages, iv. 62, 1; see Diplomatic Transactions.

Pedaritus, son of Leon, a Lac. appointed governor of Chios, goes from Miletus to Erythræ by land, viii. 28, 5. crosses with his troops over to Chios, 32, 2. refuses to aid in effecting the revolt of Lesbos, § 3. gives unconsciously false intelligence to Astyochus of a plot to betray Erythræ, 33, 3. discovers it to have been feigned in order to the escape of Erythrean prisoners from the Ath. at Samos, § 4. puts to death some Chians for being in the interest of Athens, 38, 3 n. complains to Lac. of Astyochus neglecting to aid Chios, § 4. excites suspicion against him at Lac. 39, 2. again asks aid of Astyochus, 40, 1. sends word to the Pelop. fleet at Rhodes, of the desperate situation of Chios, 55, 2. slain in a sally, § 3.

Pegæ, in the Megarean territory, on the Cor. gulf, held by the Ath. i. 103, 4. gives the command of the passes of Geraneia, 107, 3. Ath. expedition thence, against Sicyon and Eniada, 111, 3, 4. given up by the Ath. at the thirty years' Peace, 115, 1.

Cleon persuades the Ath. to demand it, iv. 21, 3. Megarean exiles there distress and annoy Megara, 66, 1. the M. exiles recalled from Pegæ, 74, 1.

Peiræus (Πειραιὺς, gen. Πειραιῶς), the port of Athens, and maritime town adjoining; contained three natural harbours. Fortification of begun in the archonship of Themistocles, i. 93, 4—8 nn. recommended by him to the Ath. as their final refuge, § 9. Long Wall from Athens to, begun, 107, 1. its length, ii. 13, 9 n. circuit of P. with Munychia, ib. influx of people in the Pelop. invasion partly accommodated there, ii. 17, 1. pestilence broke out there first, ii. 48, 2. tanks then existing there, but no fountains, ib. n. Pelop. design against; its unguarded and insecure state, 93, 1, 2. the Pelop. design relinquished, § 3. the Ath. in the city and in P. alarmed, 94, 1, 2. march thither, launch their fleet, and guard P. § 3. it is henceforth better secured, § 6 n. the Ath. expect the enemy's fleet from Sicily there, viii. 1, 2 n. its freedom from blockade owing to the Ath. armament at Samos, viii. 76, 5 n. the armament at Samos eager to sail against P. 82, 1, 2. 86, 4. Eetionia constructed to command it, 90, 3, 4 n. a Portico adjacent to Eetionia in P. § 5. Alexicles seized in P. 92, 4. Theramenes hastens thither, § 6. great tumult and alarm there, § 7. Theramenes arrives; Eetionia demolished, § 9—11 nn. heavy-armed troops in P. march to the city, 93, 1 n. on appearance of a Pelop. fleet off Salamis, the Ath. all hasten down to P. and man its defences and their fleet, 94. after defeat at Eretria and revolt of Eubœa, an attack upon P. dreaded, 96, 1—3. capture at a later period by the Pelop. v. 26, 1.

Peiræus (Πειραιὺς), a port on the Cor. coast, near the Epidaurian border; the Ath. drive on shore, disable and blockade a Pelop. fleet there, viii. 10, 3, 4 n. 11, 1. this concealed from the Chians, 14, 4. eight ships of the blockading fleet first sent off against Chios, then twelve more, and seven Chian ships withdrawn by the Ath. 15. the twenty Pelop. ships at P. break the blockade, defeat the Ath. and go to Cenchreæ, 20, 1.

Peiraïce, part of the coast opposite to Eubœa occupied by the Oropians, ii. 23, 3 n. — ἡ πέραν γῆ, iii. 85, 1. 91, 3.

Peisander, an Ath. sent with others from Samos to Athens, to effect Alcibiades' recall and an oligarchical revolution, viii. 49. convinces his opposers there of the hopeless condition of Athens, and its need of the king's help, 53, 1, 2, and declares the establishment of oligarchy to be the only means of obtaining it, § 3. it is conceded to him, 54, 1. with colleagues empowered to negotiate with Tissaphernes and recall Alcibiades, § 2. on his false charges Phrynichus is deprived of command, § 3. urges oligarchical clubs to union and promptitude; sails to negotiate with Tissaphernes, § 4 n. foiled by extravagant demands of Alcibiades on Tissaphernes' part, returns to Samos, 56. he and his colleagues strengthen their cause in the army, and urge the Samians to adopt oligarchy, 63, 3. sent to Athens, on their voyage to establish oligarchy in the subject states, 64, 1. arrive with auxiliaries obtained on the voyage (cf. 69, 3), 65, 1. find most of their objects effected by the clubs, § 2, 3. effect appointment of ten commissioners, ἐγγραφεῖς, to frame a constitution, 67, 1 n. he proposes prohibition of the γραφαὶ παρανόμων, § 2 n. suppression of all the

existing magistracies, and salaries paid to civil officers; and organization of an executive council of 400, § 3. 68, 1. by his persuasion an oligarchical conspiracy is organized at Samos, 73, 2. he is among the most determined opponents of popular government, 90, 1. on the overthrow of the oligarchy flies to Deceleia, 98, 1.

Peisistratus, tyrant of Athens, f. of Hippias, Hipparchus, and Thessalus, i. 20, 3. vi. 54, 2 n. 55, 1 n. Delos partially purified by him, iii. 104, 2. died old, vi. 54, 2. levied a tenth upon the Ath. § 5 n. character of his government and that of his sons, 53, 3. 54, 5, 6. overthrown by the Lac. 53, 3. the time of this, 59, 4 n. Peisistratus, grandson of the first by his son Hippias, vi. 54, 6. when Archon dedicated the altar of the twelve gods, and that of the Pythian Apollo, ib. n.

Peithias, a Corcyraean senator, voluntary proxenus to the Ath. and a popular leader, tried as a traitor to the liberties of his country, iii. 70, 4 n. is acquitted, and charges his opponents with sacrilege; they are fined, and assassinate him, § 5-7 nn.

Pelasgians, the name most widely prevailing in the population of Greece in early times, i. 3, 2 nn. Pelasgian quarter at Athens, its site; oracular warning against its being inhabited, ii. 17, 1 n, 2. on its name and history, ib. n. Tyrrheno-Pelasgians former inhabitants of Lemnos and in Athens, and the chief element in the mixed population of Athos, iv. 109, 3 n.

Pele, an island off Clazomenæ, viii. 31, 2.

Pella, a city of Macedonia W. of the r. Axius, ii. 99, 3. 100, 4.

Pellenians, inhabitants of Pellene, easternmost state in Achaia, the only one at first engaged in the War, allies

of the Lac. ii. 9, 2 n. furnish ships, § 3. invade Argolis with the Lac. Confederacy, v. 58, 3. 60, 3. in position above the Argives, 59, 3. together with the Arcadians and Sicyonians required to furnish ten ships to the Lac. Confederacy, viii. 3, 2. lose one ship at Cynossema, 106, 3.

Pellichus, f. of Aristæus, a Cor. i. 29, 1.

Pelops coming from Asia obtained power by riches, and gave name to Peloponnesus; the Pelopid family becomes superior to the Perseid, i. 9, 2 n.

Peloponnesus, tradition of the origin of the name, i. 9, 2. in early times its inhabitants often changed, i. 2, 3. its five divisions, 10, 2 n. conquest of it by the Dorians and Heracleids, 12, 3. division of it among the conquerors; condition of the old inhabitants; its conquest occasions the prevalence of the Hellenic name throughout Greece, ib. n. most of Italy and Sicily colonised from Pelop. since the Trojan War, 12, 4, 5. Ægina near it, ii. 27, 1. alliance of the states around it sought by the Ath. 7, 3 n. the insular states round Pelop. free allies of the Ath. vi. 85, 3. the youth of Pelop. numerous and ready for War, ii. 8, 1. all its states except Argos and Achaia (which were neutral) in the Lac. Confederacy, 9, 2 n. scarcely touched by the plague, 54, 7 n. all its states free by the treaty between Lac. and Argos, v. 77, 5-79, 1. Pelop. independent, vi. 77, 1. troops hired from Peloponnesus, by Mytilenæan exiles, iv. 52, 2, by exiles from Bœot. Orchomenos, 76, 3, by Amorges; on his capture take service in the Pelop. ranks, viii. 28, 4.—The Peloponnesians as opponents, as described by Pericles, i. 141, 142. Dorians, constant enemies of Ionians; outnumbering the Ath.

vi. 82, 2. for their history under the leading of the Lac. see article Laced. For other temporary combinations see articles Argos and Corinth.

Peloris, a N. E. prom. of Sicily in the territory of Messina; naval camp of the Syrac. and Epizephyrian Locrians there, iv. 25, 3; see Cluv. Sic. p. 88.

Pelta, a small shield, *δωρὶς τετραγώνος* Schol. on ii. 29, 6. Thracian Pelastæ, ib. vii. 27, 1. and others, iv. 129, 2. Edonian, Myrcinian, and Chalcidian P. v. 6, 4. P. from Crusis and Olynthus, ii. 79, 6. Bœotian P. iv. 93, 3.

Penalties, why gradually made more severe, iii. 45, 2, 3. still ineffectual, § 4. why, § 5-7.

Penestæ of Thessaly, their origin, n. iv. 78, 6.

Pentacosimedimni, the highest class of Ath. citizens; the money value of their qualification, iii. 16, 1 n.

Pentecontêr, in the Lac. army, a commander of a Pentecostys or body of fifty men, v. 66, 3. 68, 3 n.

Peparethus, an island off the S. part of Magnesia, recession of the sea there occasioned by an earthquake, iii. 89, 4 n. (see Strabo ix.)

Peræbia and Peræbi, a region and people subject to and N. of Thessaly, iv. 78, 5, 6 n; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 325.

Perdiccas, k. of Lower or Maritime Macedonia, son of Alexander, and brother of Philip, i. 57, 1, 2. ii. 29, 8 n, 9. 99, 1, 3 nn. f. of Archelaus, 100, 2 n. his predecessors, ib. n. suspected by the Ath. i. 56, 2. of a friend and ally became hostile to the Ath. through their alliance with Philip and Dercas, 57, 1, 2. endeavours at a confederacy of the Cor. Chalcidians, and Bottiæans, § 3. the maritime Chalcidians at his persua-

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Pericles, s. of Xanthippus, an Ath. general, commands the expedition from Pegæ against Sicyon and Ænidiæ, i. 111, 3. reduces Eubœa after its revolt, 114, nn. in the sea-fight off Tragia defeats the Samians, 116, 1. sails from Samos for Caunus and Caria to meet the Phœnician fleet, § 3. on his return completes the blockade of Samos, 117, 2. is aimed at by the Lac. in their demand that the Ath. should banish the accursed of the goddess, 127, 1 n. his maternal ancestry, ib. n. the Lac. wish to excite odium against him, because their most formidable opponent, § 2, 3 n. his speech to encourage the Ath. firmly to resist the Lac. demands, 140—144 nn. his advice followed by the Ath. 145, 1. his opinion, against receiving either herald or embassy while the Lac. were in the field, followed, ii. 12, 2. is one of the ten generals, 13, 1. gives his lands and houses to the state; for what reasons, ib. nn. advises the Ath. to remove

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Petra, in the Rhegian territory, vii. 35, 2; see Cluverii Sic. p. 367.

Phacium, in Thessaly, near Perrhæbia, iv. 78, 5.

Phæacians, former inhabitants of Corcyra; their naval fame, i. 25, 4 n.

Phæax, s. of Erasistratus, an Ath. his embassy to Sicily to organize a confederacy against Syracuse, v. 4, 1, 5. prevails upon Camarina and Acragas, § 6. other negotiations and return, 5. Phædimus, a Lac. commissioner for receiving from the Bœot. and de-

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Phaenis, an Argive priestess of Here, succeeds Chrysis, iv. 133, 3.

Phænippus, an Ath. scribe or registrar, at the ratification of the one year's Truce, iv. 118, 7 n.

Phagrea, a town of the Pieres in Thrace, E. of the r. Strymon, ii. 99, 3; see Herod. vii. 112, 1.

Phalerum, the eastern harbour of Athens. Connected with the city by a long wall, i. 107, 1. (see Meursius De Pop. Att. p. 136, and De Piræo, c. 102.) Phaleric wall, length of, ii. 13, 8 n.

Phalius, s. of Eratocleides, a descendant of Hercules, a Corinthian, founder of Epidamnus, i. 24, 2.

Phanæ, a promontory of Chios, the Chians defeated there by the Ath. viii. 24, 3; see Livy xiv. and Strabo xiv.

Phanomachus, s. of Callimachus, an Ath. general to whom Potidæa surrenders, ii. 70, 1.

Phanotis, a district in Phocis, on the Bœot. border, iv. 76, 3 n. Nicomachus, of Phanotis, divulges the Ath. design upon Bœotia, 89, 1; see Strabo ix. and Pausan. in Phocis, and Palmerii Græc. Ant. p. 673.

Pharax, f. of Styphon, a Lac. iv. 38, 1, 2.

Pharnabazus, f. of Pharnaces, ii. 67, 1. another, s. of Pharnaces, satrap of the Hellespontine cities (or of Dascylium, n. on viii. 5, 4.) viii. 6, 1. sends to the Lac. for aid to effect the revolt of the Hellespontine cities from Athens, ib. his agents entrusted by him with a subsidy for an expedition, 8, 1 nn. a fleet sent out to aid him, 39, 1, 2. Pharnabazus and his brothers, sons of Pharnaces, n. on viii. 58, 1. Abydus and Lampsacus revolt to him, 62, 1. of forty ships despatched to him from Miletus only ten arrive, 80, 1, 3. induces the Grand

Pelop. fleet to sail from Miletus for the Hellespont, 99, 1. sixteen ships had come to him before, § 2 n. Tissaphernes mortified at this, 109.

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Pharos, in Egypt, i. 104, 1.

Pharsalus, in Thessaly, the Ath. attack it without success, i. 111, 1, 2. Menon of Ph. with Pharsalian cavalry comes to aid Athens, ii. 22, 4, 5. Brasidas sends thither to his Thessalian friends, iv. 78, 1. halts there, § 5. Thucydides of Ph. mitigates the animosity of the contending parties at Athens, vii. 92, 8 n.

Phaselis, a city on the coast of Lycia, near Pamphylia, Ath. trading vessels thence, ii. 69, 1. mentioned in order reverse of the local, viii. 88 n. Hippocrates a Spartan learns at Phaselis the duplicity of Tissaphernes, 99, 1. Alcibiades returns thence, 108, 1.

Pheia, a city of Elis on the coast between the rivers Peneius and Alpheius; its territory wasted and itself taken by the Ath. who then reembark, ii. 25, 4-6. its neighbourhood inhabited by Perioeci, ib. n. Demosthenes destroys there a transport destined for Sicily, vii. 31, 1.

Phæreans, people of Phære in Thessaly, send cavalry to aid Athens, ii. 22, 4 n.

Philemon, f. of Ameiniades, an Ath. ii. 67, 2.

Philippus, a Maced. brother of Perdicas and son of Alexander; in alliance with the Ath. against Perdicas, i. 57, 1 n, 2. with them wars against Perdicas, 59, 2. six hundred of his cavalry aid the Ath. against Potidæa,

i. 61, 2. Philippus' son Amyntas, supported by Sitalkes, ii. 95, 2, 3. 100, 3. part of Macedonia formerly his kingdom, 100, 3.

Philippus, a Laced. appointed governor of Miletus, viii. 28, 5 n. sent to bring up the Phœnician fleet from Aspendus, 87, 6. reports the duplicity of Tissaphernes, 99, 1.

Philocharidas, a Lac. s. of Eryxidaïdas, signs the one year's Truce, iv. 119, 2, and the fifty years' Peace, v. 19, 2. one of the three commissioners for executing it, 21, 1. swears to the Alliance with Athens, 24, 1. on the embassy to Athens; friendly to the Ath. 44, 3.

Philocrates, s. of Demeas, an Ath. reinforces the force besieging Melos, v. 116, 3.

Philoctetes, his ships the smallest on the expedition against Troy, i. 10, 4. his crews at once rowers and archers, § 5.

Phlius, an inland state of Pelop. N. of Argolis; the Phliasians requested to subsidize the Cor. expedition to Epidamnus, i. 27, 4. four hundred among Brasidas' forces at Tripodiscus, iv. 70, 1. Chrysis flies thither from Argos, 133, 3. Lac. confederacy assembles at Phlius to invade Argolis; the whole Phliasian army attends, v. 57, 2. Agis and the Lac. arrive, 58, 2. the Phl. march with the Pellenians and Cor. 58, 4. encounter the Argives with loss, 59, 1. in position above the Argives, § 3. assembled with the Lac. confederacy at Nemea, 60, 3 n. Phliasian territory invaded and wasted by the Argives for harbouring their exiles, 83, 3. on a second invasion the Phl. entrap the Arg. in ambuscade, 115, 1. Phl. a third time invaded by the Arg. vi. 105, 3.

Phocæa, the most northern city of Ionia. Astyochnus takes refuge there

in a storm, viii. 31, 2. Carteria in Phocæis, or the Phocæan territory, viii. 101, 2. naval victory of the Phocæan founders of Massilia over the Carthaginians, i. 13, 8; see Herod. i. 142, 5. 163—197. and Strabo xiv.

Phocææ, or Phocææ, a quarter of the city of the Leontines in Sicily, v. 4, 4.

Phocis, a region on the Cor. gulf W. of Bœotia. The Phocians war upon the Dorians, but the Lac. compel them to restore their conquests, i. 107, 2. Phocis gained by the Ath. 108, 2. with the Bœot. attend the Ath. expedition against Thessaly, 111, 1. the Ath. deliver the temple at Delphi to the Ph. 112, 5. allies of the Lac. confederacy; furnish cavalry, ii. 9, 2, 3 n. Daulia in Ph. 29, 3. Demosthenes hopes for the conquest or alliance of the Ph. iii. 95, 1. enmity and fear of the Locrians of Amphissa towards them, 101, 2. Phanotis in Phocis; some Phocians privy to the Ath. design upon Bœotia, iv. 76, 3. Nicomachus, of Phanotis in Phocis, betrays the Ath. design to the Lac. 89, 1. war between the Ph. and Locrians, v. 32, 2. the Ph. summoned by the Lac. to aid their invasion of Mantinea, 64, 4. requisition from the Lac. to the Ph. and Locrians to furnish fifteen ships, viii. 3, 2. some Phocians, returning from Troy, driven by a storm to Libya, finally settle with Trojans in Sicily, vi. 2, 3.

Phenice, and Phœnicians. The Ph. anciently exercised piracy and occupied the islands, i. 8, 1. occupied the headlands of Sicily and islands adjacent for commerce; more lately concentrated at Motye, Soloeis and Panormus, vi. 2, 5 n. Ph. of Tyre and Ph. of Carthage, ib. n. Ph. fleet gives Dareius the conquest of the is-

lands; triremes of, taken and destroyed at the r. Eurymedon, i. 100, 1. Ph. fleet defeated off Salamis in Cyprus by the Ath. 112, 4 n. Ath. squadron detached from Samos to look out for Ph. fleet, 116, 1. Pericles with sixty vessels follows, § 3. Melesander with a squadron sent to protect the Ath. traders homeward bound from Phœnice, ii. 69, 1. Ph. cities in Sicily near Egesta, vi. 46, 3. Ph. vessels in course of fitting out by Tissaphernes, viii. 46, 1. the Pelop. fleet induced by him to wait for them, § 5 n. mentioned as ships of the k. in the Treaty, 58, 5, 6 n, 7. Tissaphernes makes a show of getting the Ph. fleet ready, 59. indignation of the Pelop. fleet at waiting for the Ph. fleet, 78, 1. Alcibiades represents Tissaphernes as willing to bring the Ph. fleet from Aspendus to aid the Ath. if he could trust them, 81, 3. Tissaphernes goes to Aspendus but does not bring the Ph. fleet, 87, 1, 2. conjectures why Tissaphernes brought it to Aspendus, § 3 nn. Tissaphernes visits the Ph. fleet; the Pelop. send to it, § 6. Alcibiades professes to prevent their joining the Pelop. 88. 108, 1. they do not come to Miletus, 99, 1 n. Tissaphernes' wish to excuse their non-appearance, 109.

Phœnicus, a port in the territory of Erythræ, viii. 34, n.

Phœtia, Dindorf's reading in place of Phytia, see *Phytia*.

Phormio, s. of Asopius, an Ath. general sent to complete the blockade of Potidæa, i. 64, 3 n. lays waste Chalcidice and Bottice, 65, 3 n. brings a reinforcement against Samos, 117, 3. marches with Perdiccas against the Chalcidians, ii. 29, 3. had left Chalcidice, 58, 3. recovers Amphilocheian Argos for the Amphilocheians and Acarnanians, 68, 7. stationed at Naupactus to blockade the

Crissæan Gulf, 69, 1. is eluded by Cnemus, 80, 5. the Acarnanians ask aid; he cannot leave Naupactus, ii. 81, 1. he attacks the Pelop. fleet on its way to join Cnemus and completely defeats it, 83. 84, 4. sends to Athens for reinforcements, 85, 5. sails to Molycrie Rhium, 86, 2. prepares for action, § 5. perceives his men dismayed by the enemy's numbers, 88, 2-4. his speech to them, 89. alarmed for Naupactus by a feint of the Pelop. fleet, is at first worsted, 90, 2—91, 3 nn. but recovers and defeats them, 91, 4—92, 5. lands at Astacus in Acarnania; marches inland and expels suspected persons from Astacus and Coronta, 102, 1, 2. returns to Naupactus, and thence to Athens, with prizes and prisoners, 103, 1. Asopius his son, iii. 7, 1. see *Asopius*.

Photys, an annual chief of the Chaonians, among the barbarian allies of the Ambraciots, ii. 80, 6 n.

Phrygia, a place in Attica, between Acharnæ and Athens, ii. 22, 2.

Phrynichus, an Ath. general, lands, defeats the Milesians and prepares to besiege them, viii. 25. learning the approach of the Pelop. and Sicilian fleet persuades his colleagues to avoid an action, and concentrate their forces at Samos, 27 nn. expresses distrust of the principles and representations of Alcibiades, 48, 3-6 nn. in fear of Alcibiades' recall, betrays to Astyochus Alcibiades' design of reconciling Tissaphernes with the Ath. 50, 1, 2 nn. his communications divulged by Astyochus to Tissaph. and Alcib. § 3 n. Alcib. sends information against him to Samos and demands his execution, § 4. Phryn. offers to Astyochus to facilitate the destruction of the Ath. armament at Samos, § 5. finding Astyochus false to him, anticipates the letter of Alcibiades

detailing his treason, and warns the Ath. against an attack of which he professes to have information, 51, 1 n. Alcibiades' letter against him disbelieved, § 2. is deprived by the Ath. of his command at the instigation of Peisander, because unfriendly to negotiation with Alcibiades, 54, 3. at Athens joins the oligarchical conspiracy in dread of the recall of Alcibiades, 68, 3 nn. joins in the measures of the most violent aristocrats, 90, 1 n: on an embassy for peace to Lac. § 2. on return to Athens assassinated by one of the peripoli, 92, 2 nn.

Phrynias, a Lac. Pericæus, sent to ascertain the condition of Chios, viii. 6, 4.

Phthiotis, its inhabitants first called Hellenes, i. 3, 3. simply called Achaia, iv. 78, 1 n. subject to Thessaly, ib. n. Achaians of Phth. compelled by Agis to give hostages and money, viii. 3, 1 n; see Strabo ix.

Phyleides, f. of Pythangelus, a Theb. ii. 2, 1.

Phycrus, a fortress of the Eleians, menaced by the Lac. v. 49, 1 n.

Physca, a city of Eordia in Upper Macedonia, inhabited by the remains of the Eordians, ii. 99, 4.

Phytia, or, according to Dindorf, Phœtia, a city of Acarnania between Stratus and Medeon, iii. 106, 2; see Palmerii Græc. Ant. p. 391, &c.

Pieria, a region of Macedonia on the W. coast of the Thermaic gulf. The Pierians driven thence settle beyond the r. Strymon, in the country called the Pierian Gulf, ii. 99, 3. Pieria not reached by Sitalces' invasion of Macedonia, 100, 5; see Strabo ix. and Herod. vii.

Pierium, in Thessaly, not far from Metropolis, the farthest point reached by Rhamphias, v. 13, n.

Pillar, inscribed, in the Acropolis of Athens, recording the usurpation

of the tyrants, vi. 55, 1, 2 n. treaties inscribed on pillars, v. 56, 3 n.

Pindus, a m. range of Thessaly, the Achelous rises in it, ii. 102, 3; see Herod. vii. 129, 2. and Strabo ix. and Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 337. 341.

Piracy, practised anciently by both Greeks and Barbarians, i. 5 n. 7. 8. the seas cleared of pirates by Minos, i. 4. 8, 3, and the Corinthians, 13, 5.

Piræus, see Peir.

Piraice, see Peir.

Pisander, see Peis.

Pisistratus, see Peis.

Pissuthnes, a Persian, s. of Hystaspes, commander of the sea coast of Asia, under k. Artaxerxes, viii. 5, 1 n. the Samians deliver up to him their Ath. garrison and its commanders, i. 115, 5. hopes of his aid to Ionian exiles and the Pelop. iii. 31, 1.

Pitanates, no lochus so named among the Lacedæmonians, i. 20, 4 n.

Pithias, see Peithias.

Pittacus, k. of the Edonian Thracians, his violent death, iv. 107, 3.

Plateæ, or Plateæ, a city of Bœotia, a settlement from Thebes; origin of enmity between them, iii. 61, 3 n. government popular, ii. 72, 5. 73, 1. Plateans served at sea-fight at Artemisium, and at battle of Plateæ under Pausanias, i. 130, 1. iii. 54, 4 n. paid public honours to the tombs of the Greeks slain there, iii. 58, 4-6 nn. Pausanias guaranteed their independence, ii. 71, 4-6. aided the Lac. against Ithome, iii. 54, 5. allies of the Ath. ii. 9, 5. origin of that alliance, iii. 55, 2 n. aided Ath. at Coroneia, iii. 62, 6. 67, 2. Thebans' attempt on Pl. begins the Pelop. War, ii. 1. 2, 1. 7, 1. details of attempt, 2, 2-5 nn. Pl. recover from their surprise, and attacking defeat, destroy or capture all the invaders, ii. 3. 4 nn. distance of Pl. from Thebes, 5, 2. Thebans' design to seize people and property of the

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Thebans to their Platean partizans and Megarean exiles, afterwards razed to the ground; use made of its materials, § 4 nn. its territory confiscated and let to Thebans, § 5. motives of the Lac. in their treatment of the Pl. § 6. Plateæ destroyed ninety-three years after its alliance with Athens, § 7. light-armed Pl. on Ath. expedition against Megara, iv. 67, 1. win the entrance to the Long Walls, § 4. Bœot. forces assembled at Plateæ, iv. 72, 1. restoration of it, demanded by the Ath. refused; as it had not been taken (cf. iii. 52, 3) but ceded by the Pl. v. 17, 2. Ath. give territory of Scione to surviving Pl. v. 32, 1 nn. the Lac. consider the Thebans' attempt, in time of peace, on Plateæ, as having injured their cause, vii. 18, 2. Pl. as allies of Ath. although Bœot. opposed to Bœot. at siege of Syracuse, 57, 5.

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Pleistoanax, k. of Sparta, s. of Pausanias, a minor; Nicomedes his uncle regent, i. 107, 2. invades and ravages Attica, as far as Eleusis and the Thriasian plain; then retires, i. 114, 4 nn. suspected of having been bribed is banished, ii. 21, 1 n. v. 16, 3 nn. spoken of by his enemies as the cause of the reverses of Sparta, through the illegal means adopted for his recall, v. 16. why desirous of peace, 16, 1. 17, 1. his place of abode in exile, 16, 3 n. signs [the fifty years' Peace, 19, 2 v.l. and] the fifty years' Alliance with Athens, 24, 1 n. his expedition against Cypsela in the Parrhasian territory, 33, nn. on his march to reinforce Agis, at news of the victory at Mantinea returns home, 75, 1. is father of k. Pausanias and brother of Cleomenes, iii. 26, 2.

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Sigeium, a city of the Troad, just outside the Hellespont, viii. 101, 3 n.

Sign and counter-sign, see Watchword.

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Simonides, the poet, author of the inscription on Archedice's tomb, vi. 59, 3 n.

Simus, one of the founders of Himera, vi. 5, 1.

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Singæans, inhabitants of Singus (Herod. vii. 122, 1), a city of Sithonia, secured in possession of it by the fifty years' Peace, v. 18, 5.

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Solstice, brumal; about that season Eurymedon sent to Sicily, vii. 16, 2. a Pelop. fleet sails for Asia, vii. 39, 1.

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Solygius, v. l. Solygeius, the hill on which the village Solygeia stood; a post occupied by the old Dorians in their operations against the Æolians in Corinth. iv. 42, 2 n.

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Square, *τετράγωνος τάξις*, or *πλαισιον*, of heavy-armed troops, formed hollow for protection of light-armed troops and non-combatants;—by Brasidas on retreat from Lyncus, iv. 125, 2, 3. by Ath. reserve in first battle at Syracuse, vi. 67, 1 n. by Nicias on retreat from Syracuse, vii. 78, 2.

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Stater, of silver or gold, the value of severally, iii. 70, 5 n. Phocæic st. (*Φωκαϊστής*) of gold, iv. 52, 2 n. Daric st. also of gold; its value; inhabitants of Iasus each ransomed at, viii. 28, 4 n.

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Stockade, used as an outwork, v. 10, 6. vi. 99, 1 n. to cover postern gates, ib. n. to defend the ship-sheds at Syracuse, vii. 25, 5-7. to serve as a barred harbour, vii. 38, 2. 53, 1.

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Stoning, death by, narrowly escaped, by Thrasyllus an Argive general, v. 60, 6 n, by the oligarchical leaders

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Stratonice, sister of Perdiccas, k. of Macedon, given in marriage to Seuthes, ii. 101, 7.

Stratus, a considerable inland city of Acarnania, eighty stades from the r. Anapus (ii. 82, 1), near the r. Achelous, first object of attack in Cnemus' expedition, ii. 80, 12. 81, 2. the Stratians defeat the Chaonians and other barbarian allies of the Pelop. and Ambraciots, § 5, 6. and harass their whole force with slings, § 8, 9 n. erect a trophy, 82, 3. the Ath. expel from it disaffected persons, 102, 2. the Stratian territory traversed by a Pelop. force, iii. 106, 1 n, 2; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 385, &c.

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Strombichides, s. of Diotimus, an Ath. commands the first detachment of ships sent against Chios, viii. 15, 1.

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Strongyle, one of the isles of Ætolus, iii. 88, 3; see Cluverii Sic. p. 396, &c.

Strophacus, a Thessalian, aids Brasidas in his march through Thessaly, iv. 78, 1.

Strymon, a r. of Thrace, rising in m. Scomius, ii. 96, 3 n. is a boundary of the Odryse, ib. and ii. 97, 2 n. the Pieræ E. of the Str.: the Str. a boundary of Macedonia, ii. 99, 3. colony sent from Athens to the Str. i. 100, 3. Eion on the Str. i. 98, 1. Ath. intercept there a Persian ambassador to the Lac. iv. 50, 1. Amphipolis on the Str. so named as nearly surrounded by it, iv. 102, 1, 4 n. the marshes of the Str. v. 7, 4. Ath. triremes on the Str. blockade Amphipolis, vii. 9.

Styphon, s. of Pharax a Lac. commander at Sphacteria, parleys with the Ath. iv. 38, 1, 2.

Styreans, inhabitants of Styra, in Eubœa, tributary subjects of the Ath. vii. 57, 4; see Strabo x.

Subterraneous outlets for water from the Mantinice, v. 65, 4 n.

Suburb, does not exactly express the meaning of the Greek *προαστεῖον*, which rather answers to our word *park*, iv. 69, 2 n. the finest at Athens was the Cerameicus without the walls, the place appropriated to public funerals, ii. 34, 6 n.

Success, by what conduct generally secured, v. 111, 5 nn.

Succession to commands provided for by the Spartan government, n. on

iii. 100, 3. compare 109, 1. iv. 38, 1 n.

Suffrages, see Vote.

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Sun, eclipses of, see Eclipse.

Sunium (see Strabo ix. x.), southernmost promontory of Attica; supplies brought to Athens by sea round Sunium, vii. 28, 1. S. fortified for the protection of the corn-ships, viii. 4. the Pelop. fleet pass it on their way to Eubœa, viii. 95, 1.

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Superstition, effects of. The Lac. relinquish an expedition in consequence of unpropitious sacrifices, v. 54, 2 n. 55, 3. 116, 1;—of earthquakes, iii. 89, 1. vi. 95, 1; lose Pylus from delay during a festival, iv. 5, 1. during month Carneius abstain from all military operations; and thus lose part of the advantage gained by victory at Mantinea, v. 75, 2, 5.—The Cor. succour to Chios delayed by the Isthmian festival, viii. 9. in consequence of earthquake assemblies of the people at Athens adjourned, v. 45, 4 n; a congress at Corinth broken up, 50, 5; the Lac. change the commander and send out fewer ships, viii. 6, 5 n. eclipse of the moon prevents the timely retreat of Nicias, vii. 50, 4 nn. the Argives profit by the superstition of the Lac. vi. 95, 2.

Supplicants, not the custom of the Greeks to kill, iii. 58, 3 n. 66, 3. 67, 5.

Supplication, most solemn and powerful mode of, among the Molossians, 1. 136, 7 n.

Suspension of hostilities for burial of the slain, i. 63, 3.

Sworded (*μαχαροφόροι*), or Dian Thracians, dwelling in Rhodope, called out by Sitalkes, ii. 96, 2 n. the best foot-soldiers in his army, 98, 7. hired by the Ath.: too late for the Sicilian expedition, vii. 27, 1, n. 2. on their way home land in Bœotia,

surprise and sack Mycalessus, and massacre its population, 29. pursued by the Thebans retreat with loss, 30.

Sybaris, r. in the territory of Thurii, S. Italy, E. coast; the Ath. reinforcement to the Syrac. expedition reviewed there, vii. 35, 1.

Sybota, I. islands off the coast of Thesprotia, opposite to the S. extremity of Corcyra; the Corcyraeans' naval encampment on one of them, i. 47, 1. they raise a trophy there, 54, 1. II. a port in Thesprotia; the Corinthians' wrecks and slain brought in there, i. 50, 3. the Corcyraeans and Ath. offer battle there to the Cor. 52, 1. the Cor. erect a trophy there, 54, 1. the Pelop. fleet puts in there on the way to Corcyra, iii. 76, 2.

Syca, or Tycha, (*Συκή*, or *Τύχη*.) designates a place at or near Syracuse; its meaning controverted, vi. 98, 2 n.

Symæthus, a r. of Sicily in the Leontine territory; the Syracusans encamp there when marching against Catana, vi. 65, 1; see Cluverii Sic. p. 124.

Syme, an island N. of Rhodes: Charminus looks out near it for the Pelop. reinforcements, viii. 41, 4. he hardly escapes there with loss from the Pelop. fleet, 42, 1-4. Astyocheus raises a trophy there, § 5. Ath. fleet sails thither from Samos to recover Charminus' sails and masts, 43, 1 n; see Strabo xiv.

Synœcia, a state festival at Athens, commemorating the concentration there of the executive and administrative authority, and incorporation of the townships of Attica, ii. 15, 3 nn; see Meursii Græc. feriat.

Syracuse (for the orthography see iii. 86, 2 v. 1.), a city on E. coast of Sicily, founded by Archias, a Cor. its site previously occupied by Sicels, vi. 3, 2. as large as Athens, vii. 28, 3. its position peninsular, vi. 99, 1. the Syrac. under Gelo (Herod. vii. 156, 3)

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Harbour, 22 nn. by land they surprise the Ath. forts on Plemyrion, 23, 1. by sea, at first have the advantage, are finally defeated, § 2-4. demolish one, and garrison the two other forts on Plemyrion, 24, 1. station ships there to obstruct the entrance of provisions for the Ath. by sea, § 3 n. send an embassy to the Pelop. and a squadron of ships to the coast of Italy to intercept the Ath. supplies, 25, 1. its proceedings, § 2, 3. returning met by an Ath. squadron which takes one ship, § 4. stockade in front of their covered docks attacked by the Ath. § 5-7. by embassies urge the Sicilian states to further exertions against the Ath. § 9 n. news of their taking Plemyrion conveyed by Eurymedon to Demosthenes at Anactorium, 31, 3. of the aids marching to Syracuse 800 men cut off by the Sicel. allies of the Ath. 32 nn. succours from Camarina, and Gela, and all the Greek states of Sicily except Acragas, 33, 1, 2. they defer attacking the Ath. § 3 n. improvements in the construction of their ships, 36, 1, 2 n; advantages arising from them, § 3-6 nn. advance against the Ath. by land and sea, 37 n. first day's action without any important result, 38, 1 n. pass the earlier part of the day after the following in manœuvring without results, 39. by advice of Ariston dining expeditiously, and returning, hurry the Ath. into action unrefreshed and in disorder, 39, 40, 1, 2 nn. havoc made of the Ath. fleet by the Syrac. § 3, 4 nn. gain the victory, 41, 1. lose two ships in following the Ath. too far, § 2, 3 nn. extent of the victory and assured hope of final success, § 4. their consternation at the arrival of the forces under Demosthenes and Eurymedon, 42, 2 nn. all their advantages resulted from the

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fleet, § 2 nn. in the action by land are defeated; their fire-ship sent against the Ath. fleet extinguished and kept off, § 3, 4 nn. effect of the S. naval victory on the Ath. 55 nn. in complete command of the harbour, purpose to close up its mouth, 56, 1. ulterior expectations from the contemplated capture or destruction of the whole Ath. force, § 2, 3 nn. list of the states engaged against Syr. 57 nn. list of its allies, 58 nn. means used in closing the harbour; prepare against any effort of the Ath. 59, 2, 3 nn. perceive the Ath. preparing for a naval conflict, take precautions against their grappling-irons, 65, 2, 3 n. purport of the speeches made by their commanders, 66—68. they embark, 69, 1 n. make their dispositions afloat and on shore, 70, 1 nn. assail the Ath. fleet on all sides, § 2 n. incitements used by the S. commanders, § 7, 8. after an obstinate conflict totally defeat the Ath. fleet, 71, 5. possess themselves of wrecks and dead, return to the city and erect a trophy, 72, 1. S. authorities urged by Hermocrates to take measures for obstructing the Ath. retreat by land, 73, 1 nn. the S. engaged in festivities, unlikely to make the requisite exertion, § 2. false intelligence that the Syrac. had occupied all the roads, prevents the immediate retreat of the Ath. § 3, 74, 1. obstruct the roads, guard the fords, and carry off the remaining ships of the Ath. 74, 2. fear of the Syr. secures the fidelity of the Sicel allies of the Ath. 77, 6. a body of Syr. oppose the Ath. at the ford of the r. Anapus, and afterwards harass them on their march, 78, 3. fortify the pass of Acraëum Lepas, and maintain it against the Ath. § 5 n—79, 2. send a detachment to wall up the pass in the rear of the Ath. 79, 4. continue to

harass the Ath. retreat, § 5, 6. the Ath. elude them by a night-march, 80, 1. a guard of Syrac. fortifying the ford of the r. Cacyparis is forced by the Ath. § 5. the S. pursue, overtake and surround Demosthenes' division, 81, 1, 2. drive them into an enclosure and assail them with missiles, § 3. avoid close combat; why, § 4 n. invite the insular allies of the Ath. to join them, 82, 1. compel the whole division to surrender, and march it back to the city, § 2-4. overtake Nicias, refuse the terms of surrender proposed by him, and attack and harass him all day, 83, 1-3. prevent the Ath. from decamping by night, § 4, 5 n. continue their attacks next day, 84, 1, 2. after great slaughter at the ford of the r. Assinarus, capture the mass of the survivors, 84, 3—85. decree the execution of Nicias and Demosthenes, and confine the rest in the Quarries of Syr. 86. confine all there for seventy days, then sell all except Ath. Siceliot and Italiot prisoners, 87, 1, 2. aid the Pelop. with a naval force for the relief of Miletus, viii. 26, 1. distinguish themselves at the taking of Iasus, 28, 2. one Syr. ship with Hippocrates a Lac. at Cnidus, 35, 1. the Syrac. officers not corruptible by Tissaphernes, 45, 3. four Syrac. ships in the squadron which goes to the aid of Chios, 61, 2. urge Astyochus to fight the Ath. fleet, without delay, 78. the seamen in their ships mostly free-men; demand of Astyochus their pay; threatened by him break out into a tumult, 84, 2 n, 3. banish Hermocrates; supersede the commanders of their fleet, 85, 3. as most similar to the Ath. in character, contended against them with the best success, 96, 5 n. occupied the right wing in sea-fight off Cynossema, 104, 3. keep the Ath.

left in check, 105, 2. give way and take flight, § 3. lose one ship, 106, 3. for the topography of Syracuse, see the memoir and maps appended to vol. II.; see also Anapus, Dascon, Epipolæ, Euryelus, Labdalum, Leon, Lysimeleia, Olympieium, Plemyrion, Syca, Tyca or Tycha, Tamenites, Thapsus, Trotilus.

T.

Tænarus or Tænarum, the S.W. promontory of Laconia: violation of sanctuary there committed, i. 128, 1, 2 n. sanctuary taken there by the emissary of Pausanias, who furnishes evidence against himself in his interview with him, i. 133. Lac. and Bœot. succours sail thence for Syracuse, vii. 19, 4.

Tages, see Stages.

Tagi, or kings, of Thessaly, n. i. 111, 1.

Talents, amount in t. of the annual tribute from the subject allies of Athens, ii. 13, 3 n. of the treasure at Athens, ib. of the Ath. reserved fund, ii. 24 nn. when this was used, viii. 15, 1. annual tribute in t. received by Seuthes, ii. 97, 3 n. expense in talents of siege of Potidæa, ii. 70, 2, and n. to 58, 1. one t. the monthly pay of each ship's crew to Potidæa, as afterwards to Sicily; this double the common rate, vi. 8, 1 n. amount in t. of the first contribution by Ath. citizens, on occasion of the siege of Mytilene, iii. 19, 1. ransom in t. of the Corcyrean prisoners at Corinth, iii. 70, 1 n. payment, of one t. yearly, to Olympian Jupiter, imposed on the Lepreatæ by the Eleians, v. 31, 2 n. expenses in t. of the Syrac. defence, vii. 48, 5. burthen of ships estimated by, iv. 118, 4 n. vii. 25, 6 n.

Tamos (an Egyptian, Xen. Anab. i. 4, 2), a lieutenant to Tissaphernes

in Ionia; with Astyochus ineffectually endeavours to compel the Clazomenians to migrate to Daphnus, viii. 31, 1. appointed by Tissaphernes to pay the Pelop. fleet, 87, 1, 3.

Tanagra, a city in the S.E. of Bœotia; victory there over the Ath. by the Lac. and allies, i. 108, 1. its walls razed by the Ath. § 2. its territory doubly invaded and ravaged by the Ath. iii. 91, 3-6. Delium in its territory, iv. 76, 4. the Bœotian forces assembled at Tanagra, iv. 91, 1. Tanagræans on the left at the battle of Oropus, 93, 4. the Bœot. return to T. after their victory, 97, 1. Diitrephes, an Ath. with Thracian troops, lands and plunders their territory, vii. 29, 1.

Tanks, or Reservoirs, at Athens, ii. 48, 2 n. 49, 5 n.

Tantalus, a Lac. son of Patrocles, commands the Æginetan refugees at Thyrea; wounded, made prisoner, and taken to Athens, iv. 57, 3, 4.

Taras = Tarentum, a city of Italy on the W. coast of Iapygia, Hermocrates advises the Syrac. to meet the Ath. armament there, vi. 34, 4, 5 n. refuses to receive the Ath. armament, 44, 2 n. the part of the coast of Italy first reached by the Ath. vi. 44, 2, and by the Lac. expeditions, 104, 1, 2. Gylippus refits his ships there, vii. 1, 1. ships from T. preparing at Las for an expedition against Eubœa, viii. 91, 2.

Taulantii, an Illyrian tribe, annoy Epidamnus, i. 24, 1; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 110, &c.

Taurus, son of Echetimidas, a Lac. swears to the year's Truce, iv. 119, 2.

Taxiarchs in the Ath. army (of rank equivalent to the lochagi of the Lac.) distinguished from the taxiarchs-general, iv. 4, 1 n. attend a council of war, vii. 60, 2 n.

Tegea and Tegeatæ. The T. fight

a battle against the Mantineans, at Laodicium, iv. 134 n. the T. refuse to abandon the Lac. alliance, v. 32, 3, 4. effect of this on the Argives, 40, 3. with the Lac. invade Argolis, 57, 2. design upon T. by the Argive alliance favoured by a party in T. 62 n. the Lac. march to its succour, and secure it, 64, 1-3. water turned by Agis from the Tegeatis into the Mantinice; this water a frequent cause of war between the two states, 65, 4 nn. the Tegeatæ on the right wing in the battle of Mantinea, 67, 1 n. they outflank the Ath. 71, 2, and surround them, 73, 1. the Lac. bury their slain at Tegea, 74, 2. Pleistoanax and the Lac. reserve (see 64, 3) march as far as Tegea and return thence, 75, 1. the Lac. march to Tegea and offer peace to the Argives, 76, 1. return home from T. 78. the Lac. on their march to aid their friends in Argos, turn back at T. on learning their defeat, 82, 3.

Teichium, a town or village of Ætolia taken by Demosthenes, iii. 96, 2.

Teichiussa, a city in the territory of Miletus, on the N. coast of the bay of Iasus. Alcibiades there urges the Pelop. fleet to relieve Miletus, viii. 26, 3. the Pelop. arrive at Miletus from T. and return to T. 28, 1 n.

Τέλη οἱ τὰ τ. ἔχοντες, at Elis, according to Arnold not the magistrates, v. 47, 9 n.

Tellias, one of the second set of three Syracusan generals, vi. 103, 4.

Tellis, a Lac. father of Brasidas, ii. 25, 2. iii. 69, 1. iv. 70, 1. swears to the fifty years' Peace, v. 19, 2. and the fifty years' Alliance, 24, 1.

Temenidæ, an Argive family; the kings of Maritime Macedonia descended from them, ii. 99, 3 n. the formation and extent of their kingdom, ii. 99, 3-6 nn.

Temenites, a quarter of Syracuse (so named from an epithet of Apollo), taken in newly by the Syrac. vi. 75, 1. 99, 3 n. the Ath. penetrate into it, but are again expelled, 100, 1 n, 2. the height in it called Temenitis, vii. 3, 3; see also maps and memoir on Syracuse annexed to vol. iii, part 1.

Temenos, at Syracuse, probably the sacred ground of Apollo Temenites (cf. vi. 75, 1), vi. 99, 3 n.

Temple;—of Aphrodite, at Eryx, vi. 46, 3. of Apollo, at Actium, i. 29, 2, at Naupactus, ii. 95, 2, at Leucas, iii. 94, 2, on the Lac. coast opp. to Cythera, vii. 26, 1: of Amyclæan Ap. at Lacedæmon, v. 18, 9 n. 23, 5: of Ap. Pythæus, at Argos, v. 53, n: of Pythian Ap. at Athens, ii. 15, 5 n. vi. 54, 6 n, 7, at Delphi, iv. 118, 1 n. of Ares, see Enyalios below. of Artemis, at Rhegium; Ath. camp and market in its sacred enclosure, vi. 44, 2, 3. of Athene, in Lecythus at Torone, iv. 116, 2, in Amphipolis, v. 10, 2; of Athene of the Brazen House, at Lac. i. 134, 2 n. of Bacchus, see below Dionysus. Of Castor and Polydeuces, at Athens, called Anaceium; its situation, § viii. 93, 1 n. of Demeter and Persephone, Eleusinium, at Athens, ii. 17, 1; its sanctity secured it from intrusion, ib. of Dionysus, in the marshes, at Athens, 15, 5, at Corcyra; persons died walled up in it, iii. 81, 5. of the Dioscuri, at Corcyra, iii. 75, 4 n, near Torone, iv. 110, 2. of Earth, at Athens, ii. 15, 5. of Enyalios (Ares), near Megara; temple or statue (cf. iii. 3, 3, 6), iv. 67, 1 n. of Heracles, in the Mantinic territory, v. 64, 5. 66, 1. of Here, in Corcyra, i. 24, 6 n, at Platea, iii. 68, 4 nn. 75, 7. 79, 1. 81, 2, at Corinth, burnt, iv. 133, 2 n, at Epidaurus, v. 75, 6 n. of Hermes, near Mycalessus, vii. 29, 3. Leocorium

(of the daughters of Leos), at Athens, i. 20, 3 n. vi. 57, 3 nn. of Pallas, see above of *Athene*. Of Poseidon, at Tænarus, i. 128, 2, near Nisæa, iv. 118, 3, near Mende, iv. 129, 3 n, at Colonus, viii. 67, 2. of Protesilaus, near Elæus (cf. Herod. ix. 116), viii. 102, 3. of Theseus, at Athens, vi. 61, 3 n. of Olympian Zeus, at Athens, ii. 15, 5 nn, at Elia, v. 49, i. 50, 1, 2; of Lycæan Z. in Arcadia, sanctuary of, v. 16, 3 n; of Nemeian Z. in Ozolian Locris, iii. 96, 1 n; of Z. in Mantinea, v. 47, 11.—Profanation of temples, i. 126, 9–13 nn. ii. 52, 3 n. iv. 97, 2, 3 nn. possession of temples by right of conquest, iv. 98, 1–4 nn. temples on promontories, iv. 116, 2. (cf. 113, 2.) v. 75, 6 n. viii. 35, 2. spoils dedicated in temples, iii. 114, 3. treasures in temples borrowed, i. 121, 3. ii. 13, 3–5 nn. a dwelling partly within the precinct of, v. 16, 3 n. parts. or adjuncts of temples, *τέμενος*, *ἱερόν*, *ναός*, n. i. 134, 2. iv. 90, 2 n. v. 18, 2. *πυρρεμένιον*, i. 134, 7 n. portico or cloister, *στέγ*, iv. 90, 2 n. *νέως*, probably an additional chapel, iii. 69, 4 n. *καταδύμιον*, an inn, ib. n. garlands in a temple, iv. 133, 2.

Ten commissioners appointed at Athens for framing a constitution, viii. 67, 1 n. their organic propositions carried, § 2, 3 nn.

Tenedos and the Tenedians. The T. inform the Ath. of the Lesbians' disaffection, iii. 2, 3. the Mytilenæans most implicated in their revolt from Athens deposited there, 28, 2, are removed thence, 35, 1. the T. tributary allies of Athens, vii. 57, 5.

Tenians (from Tenos one of the Cyclades), tributary allies of the Ath. vii. 57, 4. Tenians brought to aid in the subversion of democracy at Athens, viii. 69, 3.

Teos and Teians, a city of Ionia S. of the isthmus of Erythræ; Myon-

neus in their territory, iii. 32. revolts from Athens; demolition of its landward wall begun, viii. 16. Chian ships take refuge there, 19, 3. its landward wall completely razed; it receives an Ath. squadron, 20, 2.

Teres, f. of Sitalkes, ii. 29, 1, 5, 9, 67, 1. 95, 1, founder of the Odrysian empire, § 2, 5 n. not to be confounded with Tereus, § 3, 4.

Tereus, king of a Thracian tribe, at Daulia in Phocis, ii. 29, 3 n, married Procne d. of Pandion, § 3, 4 n.

Terias, a r. on E. coast of Sicily, between Catana and Hyblæan Megara, vi. 50, 3 n. 94, 2 n; see Cluverii Sic. p. 125, &c.

Terinaean Gulf, on W. coast of S. Italy, perplexing mention of, vi. 104, 2 n; see Cluverii Italia.

Terror, advantages of skill lost by, ii. 87, 4.

Tessaracoste, a Chian coin, a fortieth part (of the stater?); viii. 101, 1 n.

Teutiaplus, an Eleian, urges Alcidas and the Pelop. by a sudden attack to recover Miletus, iii. 29, 3. 30.

Teutlussa, v.l. Teuglussa, a small island off the N.W. coast of Rhodes, Charminus' squadron flies thither, viii. 42, 4 n.

Thalamii, the lowest rank of rowers; remain on board at the landing on Sphacteria, iv. 32, 2 n; see also Thranitæ and Zugitæ.

Thapsus, a peninsula, the site of a city on the E. coast of Sicily N. of Syracuse, founded by Lamis a Megarean, vi. 4, 1. the Ath. army lands and their naval camp is formed there, vi. 97, 1. n. 2. provisions brought thence to the Ath. army before Syracuse, 99, 4. Ath. fleet ordered round thence into the Great Harbour of Syracuse, 101, 3. they leave Thapsus, 102, 3. Demosthenes urges removal to Thapsus, vii. 49, 2; see Cluverii Sic. pp. 137, 138.

Tharypas, k. of the Molossians, a minor, his regent is Sabylinthus, ii. 80, 8. for this name, cf. Xen. Anab. ii. 6, 28.

Thasos, an island off the coast of Thrace, S.W. of Abdera, a colony from Paros, half a day's sail from Amphipolis, iv. 104, 3. it revolts from Athens in consequence of a dispute about the mines and trading towns on the opposite coast, i. 100, 2 n. the Thasians defeated by sea, § 3, and by land, and besieged; seek aid from Lac. in vain, 101, 1, 2. they capitulate, § 4. Thucydides (the historian), son of Olorus, summoned from Thasos with his squadron to Amphipolis, iv. 104, 3. Brasidas' fear of the arrival of the squadron and Thucydides from Thasos, 105, 1. Galepsus and Cseume, colonies from Thasos, come over to Brasidas, 107, 3 n. Galepsus, a Thasian colony, taken by Cleon, v. 6, 1. Diotrephe, an Ath. emissary of Peisander's party, puts down democracy in Thasos, viii. 64, 2. the Th. rebuild their city wall and negotiate through their exiles with the Lac. § 3-5 nn.

Theænetus, s. of Tolmidas, a Platæan, a diviner, proposes a plan of escape to the besieged Platæans, iii. 20, 1.

Theagenes, a Megarean, tyrant of Megara, and father-in-law to Cylon, i. 126, 3 n. furnishes Cylon with troops, § 4.

Theagenes, an Ath. see Theogenes.

Theatre, Dionysiac, or of Bacchus or Dionysus, in Peiræus, adjacent to Munychia at Athens, viii. 93, 1 n. Dionysium, or theatre of Dionysus or Bacchus, adjacent to the Acropolis at Athens, 93, 3 n.

Thebes and Thebans, the presiding state of Bœotia; elected two Bœotarchs, iv. 76, 3. 91, 1 n. its *ἐύμοροι*, the people of its dependent

states, 76, 3 n. 93, 4 n. its distance from Platæa, ii. 5, 2. occupied as a military station by the barbarians in their invasion of Greece (cf. Herod. ix. 13, 4), i. 90, 2. the Th. aid with money the Cor. expedition to relieve Epidamnus, i. 27, 4. Th. introduced into Platæa by night by the aristocratical party; endeavour to seize it, ii. 2, 1-4 nn. invite the Platæans to join their alliance, § 5 nn. discovered to be few are attacked, 3 nn. defeated, 4, 1, 2 nn. some throw themselves from the walls, § 3. a few cut open a gate and escape, § 4. the rest surrender at discretion, § 5-7. reinforcements arrive too late, 5. 1-3, deterred from seizing persons or property by the threats and promises of the Platæans, § 4-7 nn. they retreat and the Platæans kill their prisoners, § 8, 9. the Th. the worst enemies of the Platæans, ii. 71, 5. iii. 59, 6. the Platæans' fears, if neutral, from the cupidity of the Th. 72, 5 n. fire signals made to Thebes from the camp before Platæa, iii. 22, 9 nn. road towards Thebes taken for some distance by the fugitive Platæans, 24, 1. the Platæans' defence against their accusations, 54, 1 n. 55. 56. 57, 2 n. 3. 58, 1 n. the Thebans' former treason against Greece, 58, 6. 59, 2. their answer to the Platæans, 60-67 nn. leave Platæa standing for a year; and build near Here's temple another and a hostelry, 68, 4 nn. lease out the land for ten years to Thebans, § 5. subservience of the Lac. to them, § 6 n. Th. aiding Tanagra defeated by the Ath. 91, 6. a Th. exile, Ptæodorus, projects a democratic revolution in Bœotia, iv. 76, 2. Pagondas a Th. Bœotarch persuades the Bœotians to pursue and fight the Ath. iv. 91. 92. leads and marshals the Bœot. 93, 1-3 n. the Th. on the right wing twenty-five

deep, § 4 n. make the Ath. give ground, 96, 4. and break their line, § 5 n. raze the walls of Thespiæ as favouring Athens, 133, 1. suppress a democratic insurrection in Thespiæ, vi. 95, 3 n. ill success of the foregoing part of the Pelop. War ascribed to the Th. infraction of treaty by attempt on Plataea, vii. 18, 2. their succours sail with the earliest for Syracuse, 19, 3, 4 nn. pursue and attack the Thracians after the massacre at Mycalessus, 30 nn. the adj. *Θηβαίς*, iii. 58, 6.

Themistocles persuaded the Ath. at war with the Æginetans, and expecting the Persian invasion, to build their fleet, i. 14, 4 nn. a most able and energetic commander; brought on the naval action against the barbarians in the straits of Salamis; honoured for this by the Lac. 74, 1 nn. by his advice the Ath. evade answering the Lac. request that their walls might not be rebuilt, and send him ambassador to Lac. to gain time, 90, 3, 4. his artifices to quiet the Lac. § 5—91, 2. persuades them to send trusty persons to Athens; directs the Ath. to detain them as hostages for the safety of himself and colleagues, § 3. announces and justifies to the Lac. the fortification of Athens, § 4—7. persuades the Ath. to complete Peiræus, begun in his archonship, with a view to naval power, 93, 4—8 nn. his reasons for this, § 9 n. under a sentence of ostracism, resided at Argos, i. 135, 3 n. charged by the Lac. as an accomplice in Pausanias' treason; the Ath. send persons to pursue him, i. 135. flies to Corcyra, 136, 1, 2; thence to Admetus, k. of the Molossians, § 3, 4 n; presents himself before him as a suppliant, § 5—7 nn. protected from his pursuers and sent to Pydna, 137, 1. embarking is driven by a storm close to the Ath. fleet be-

sieging Naxos, § 2. threatens to involve the master of the ship in his own danger if discovered, § 3. arrives at Ephesus, § 4. rewards the ship-master, travels into the interior; sends a letter to Artaxerxes, § 5—8 nn. the k. assents to his requests, 138, 1. gains some acquaintance with the Persian language and customs, and is in favour with the k. § 2 nn. his character, § 3—6 nn. his death, § 7. his tomb in the agora in Magnesia (cf. v. 11, 1 n), § 8. cities allotted to furnish him with provisions, ib. nn. report of the secret burial of his bones in Attica, § 9 nn. he and Pausanias, the most illustrious of the Greeks of their time, § 10.

Theocles, see Theucles.

Theodorus, f. of Procles, an Ath. iii. 91, 1.

Theogenes, an Ath. elected with Cleon to examine and report on the blockade of Sphacteria, iv. 27, 3 n. swore to the fifty years' Peace, v. 19, 2. and the fifty years' Alliance, 24, 1.

Theolytus, f. of Cynes despot of Coronta in Acarnania, ii. 102, 2.

Theori, a deputation from the state to consult oracles, and attend the public games of Greece, vi. 3, 2 n. iii. 104, 6. v. 47, 9 n. viii. 10, 1 n. their duties discharged at Sparta by the Pythii, n. v. 16, 2. Th. at Mantinea, v. 47, 9 n. Alcibiades' magnificent display in the discharge of this office at the Olympic games, vi. 16, 2 nn.

Thera, one of the Cyclades, not in alliance with Athens, ii. 9, 5. a Lac. colony, ib. n.

Theramenes or Therimenes, a Lac. brings out to Astyochnus the Pelop. and Siceliot fleet, viii. 26, 1. remiss in exacting the fleet's pay from Tissaphernes, 29, 2. Astyochnus hears of his arrival, 31, 1. in his presence a second treaty concluded with the k.

of Persia, 36, 2. disappears on his voyage home, 38, 1 n. the treaty concluded by him objected to by Lichas, 43, 3. this excites the fears of Tissaphernes, 52, 1.

Theramenēs, an Ath. son of Hagnon, conspires against the Ath. democracy, viii. 68, 4. is a leader of the moderate aristocrats, 89, 2. imputes treasonable designs to the oligarchy in their fortifying Eetionia, 90, 2. 91, 1. asserts the Pelop. fleet to have been invited by them, 91, 2. 92, 2, 3. threatened by the oligarchy goes professedly to rescue Alexicles, § 6, 9. his opinion asked; encourages the people in destroying Eetionia, § 10. the near approach of the Pelop. fleet countenances his assertions, 94, 1.

Therma, or Therme (later Thessalonica), a city of Macedonia at the head of the Thermaic gulf; taken by the Ath. i. 61, 1 n. restored to Perdiccas, ii. 29, 8 n.

Thermon, a Spartan sent by Agis to the Cor. Peiræus, viii. 11, 2.

Thermopylæ, all the Greeks N. of, alarmed by Sitalkes' invasion of Macedonia, ii. 101, 2. Heracleia in Trachis forty stades distant from it, iii. 92, 9. change in the coast near it, ib. n. termination of the conflicts at Thermop. and Sphacteria compared, iv. 36, 3; see Herod. vii. and Strabo ix.

Theseus, founder of the Ath. commonwealth, ii. 15, 3 nn. his temple, an Ath. force sleep there with arms piled, vi. 61, 2 n.

Θεσμοφύλακες, magistrates in Elis, administer the oaths sworn at the ratification of a treaty, v. 47, 9.

Thespiæ, W. by S. of Thebes, a sovereign state of Bœotia; its subject states, its territory ἡ Θεσπικὴ γῆ, iv. 76, 3 n. Thespians on the left at the battle of Oropus, 93, 4. surrounded and cut down, 96, 3 n. walls of Thespiæ, 50, 3. razed by the The-

bans, 133, 1. democratic insurrection there suppressed by the Thebans, vi. 95, 3 n. Thespian heavy-armed sent to Sicily, vii. 19, 3. arrive there, 25, 2, 3.

Thesprotis or Thesprotia, coast of Epeirus S. of Chaonia, ii. 80, 7 n. cape Cheimerium in Th. i. 30, 3. 46, 3. Elæatis, and Ephyre in Th. 46, 4 n. r. Acheron and the Acherrusian Lake in Th. § 5. r. Thyamis, its N. boundary, § 6 n. Sybota a haven in Th. 50, 3. Thesprotians not under a king, ii. 80, 7 n. (see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 259, &c.)

Thessaly (S. of Macedonia, E. of Epeirus), its soil among the best in Greece; thence often changed its occupants, i. 2, 3 n. the Thessalians drove the Bœotians out of Arne in Th. 12, 3 n. allied with the Ath. and Argives, 102, 5. their cavalry desert to the Lac. at the battle of Tanagra, 107, 9. Ath. ineffectually endeavour to restore Orestes k. or Tagus of Th.: that dignity ceases with him, 111, 1 n, 2 n. the Th. send aid to the Ath. in cavalry, ii. 22, 2, 4. with the Ath. defeated by the Bœot. § 2. states of Thessaly, § 4 n. generals, § 5 n. the Th. alarmed at Sitalkes' invasion of Macedonia, ii. 101, 2. jealousy and enmity of the Th. against Heracleia in Trachis, iii. 93, 3 n. some Th. chiefs facilitate the passage of Brasidas through Thessaly, iv. 78, 2. the mass of the Th. favoured the Ath. but ruled by an oligarchy, § 3. Brasidas' route through Th. ib. n. some Th. remonstrate against his passage, § 3, 4 nn. the Peræbians subject to them, § 6 n. the Penestæ of Thessaly, ib. n. if the Th. allowed a passage to the Lac. the Ath. allies would be exposed, 108, 1. Th. oppose the passage of Rhamphias, v. 13, 1 n. with other nations attack and defeat the Heracleots in Trachis, v. 51, 1, 2.

Phthiot Achæans and others, subjects of the Thess. compelled by Agis to ransom their cattle and give hostages, viii. 3, 1 nn. the Thess. complain, ib. Thessaly among the regions once in the possession of the k. of Persia, viii. 43, 3.

Thessalonica, see Therme.

Thessalus, son of Peisistratus, and brother of Hippias and Hipparchus, i. 20, 3. without issue, vi. 55, 1.

Thetes, fourth and lowest class of Ath. citizens, served as Epibatai or naval soldiery, n. iii. 16, 1. vi. 43, 1 n.

Theucles, see Thucles.

Thoricus, a demus and port of Attica on the E. coast N. of Sunium, viii. 95, 1.

Thousand chosen Argives, a standing force, v. 67, 2. overthrow the Argive constitution, ib. n.

Thrace, bounded on the N. by the r. Ister (or Danube), ii. 96, 1. on the W. by the r. Strymon and Macedonia, ii. 96, 3. 97, 1. on the E. and S. by the Euxine, Bosphorus, Propontis, Hellespont, and Ægæan, ii. 97, 1, 2 nn. rivers of Thr., see Ister, Strymon, Oscius, Nestus, Hebrus, ii. 96. mountain-ranges of Thr. Hæmus, Rhodope, Scamius, or Scambrus, 96, 1-5, 3 n. Cercine, 98, 2 n. tribes of N. Thr. Getæ, Triballi, Treres, Tilatæi, ii. 96, 4. Odryæ, Dii, Agrianes, Lææan Pæonians, Graæans, independent Pæonians, ii. 96, 1-4 nn. of S. Thrace, Pæonians, Sinti, Mædi, ii. 98, 3. Thracians of the plains N. of the Strymon; Panæi, Odomanti, Droï, Dersæi, ii. 101, 3 nn. Thracian usage concerning presents opposite to the Persian, ii. 97, 4 nn. Thracian or Thraceward gates of Amphipolis, v. 10. trading towns in Thr. belonging to Thasos, i. 100, 2. Ath. colonists of Nine Ways (afterwards Amphipolis), cut off by the Thracians at Drabescus, i.

100, 3 nn. iv. 102, 2. Pausanias travels through Thr. i. 130, 1. Sitalkes k. of the Odrysian Thr. ii. 29, 1. a large proportion of the Thr. independent, § 2. Phocis formerly inhabited by Thr. § 3 n. the Ath. seek aid from Sitalkes for the War against the Thraceward cities, § 7. seizure in Thrace and delivery to the Ath. of Aristeus the Cor. and other ambassadors on their way to Persia, ii. 67, 1-3 nn. Sitalkes, k. of the Odrysian Thr. marches against Perdiccas and Chalcidice, ii. 95. enumeration of the Thr. tribes who followed him, and their geographical position, 96, nn. extent and revenue of his kingdom, 97 nn. his route through Thrace to Doberus, 98, 1-4 nn. independent Pæonians join him; amount of force, proportion of cavalry, § 5. cavalry mostly Odrysæ and Getæ, § 6. most effective of his infantry the sword-bearing, independent Thr. § 7. course and extent of the invasion in Macedonia, 100, 3 n-5. the Thr. baffle the Maced. horse, § 6, 7. part of the Thr. overrun and lay waste Chalcidice and Bottiæa, 101, 1. independent Thracians N. of the r. Strymon alarmed by Sitalkes' march, § 3 nn. Sitalkes slain in battle against the Triballi; Seuthes succeeds to the kingdom of the Odrysian Thr. iv. 101, 5. Thrace near Thasos, its gold mines, 105, 1. mercenary Thr. serving under the Ath. 129, 2. Cleon sends into Thrace to Polles k. of the Odomanti for aid, v. 6, 2. Brasidas organizes a body of mercenary Thr.; summons all the Edonians, and has a Myrcinian force, § 4. Thracians join the Ath. expedition against Amphipolis, vii. 9. Thr. mercenaries of the Diac or Dian tribe too late at Athens for the expedition to Sicily, vii. 27, 1; see Dian. Bithynian Thracians on E. coast of the Bosphorus; Lamachus,

having lost his ships, marches through their territory to Chalcedon, iv. 75, 2, 3.

Thraceward allies of the Ath. i. 56, 2, included Potidæa, Chalcidice, and Bottiæa, 57, 3 n. an Ath. fleet arrives too late to prevent their revolt, 59, 1. Corinthian succours under Adeimantus sent to them, 60, 3. tributary allies of Athens, ii. 9, 5. passage thither by land desirable to the Lac. iii. 92, 6. Eion Thraceward betrayed to the Ath. iv. 7, n. recovered, ib. Brasidas at Corinth prepares to march Thraceward, 70, 1. 74, 1. is on his march thither, 78, 1. the Thr. cities having revolted from the Ath. invited aid from the Pelop. 79, 2. Brasidas and the Thr. allies go against Amphipolis, 102, 1. Eucles and Thucydides the Ath. commanders of the parts Thraceward, 104, 3 n. all the Thr. allies accept the Truce concluded by the Lac. with the Ath. 122, 2. Ath. expedition sails thither under Cleon, v. 2, 1. Lac. reinforcements marching thither turn back at Pierium, 12, 13, 1. allies there hostile to Athens notwithstanding the fifty years' Peace, 26, 2. their interests the Corinthians' pretext for declining alliance with Lac. and Athens, 30, 2. the Lac. troops sent thither with Brasidas return home, v. 34, 1. 35, 67, 1. the allies there will not accept the treaty of Peace, 35, 3. resolutions of their envoys with the Boeotarchs, Cor. and Megareans, 38, 1, frustrated, § 4. the Lac. and Argives send envoys thither, 80, 2. Perdiccas does not cooperate with the Ath. against the Thr. allies, 83, 4. Diotrephe, an Ath. appointed by the oligarchy, commander there, viii. 64, 2.

Thranitæ, the uppermost rank of rowers in a trireme, vi. 31, 3 n; see Thalamii and Zugitæ.

Thrasylus (s. of Lycus, viii. 75, 2), an Ath. trierarch, at Samos, warned

of the oligarchical conspiracy, viii. 73, 4. binds by oaths the whole armament to serve under a democracy, 75, 2. is among the new generals chosen by the armament at Samos, 76, 2. persuades the armament to invite Alcibiades, 81, 1. sails to secure Eresus; being too late blockades it, 100, 5. commands right wing of the Ath. fleet at battle of Cynossema, viii. 104, 3. outflanked by the Pelop. left, outsails them, § 4. turns upon and defeats them and their centre, 105, 3 n.

Thrasycles, an Ath. swears to the fifty years' Peace, v. 19, 2. and the fifty years' Alliance, 24, 1. commands the second squadron sent against Chios, viii. 15, 1. with Strombichides pursues Chalcideus and Alcibiades; too late to secure Miletus, 17, 3. followed by another squadron from Athens, 19, 2.

Thrasylus, or Thrasylus, one of the five generals of Argos, unauthorized concludes a truce with Agis, v. 59, 5 n. 60, 1. just escapes stoning; his property confiscated, 60, 6 n.

Thrasylus, or Thrasylus, an Ath. serves in the heavy-armed troops at Samos; opposed to oligarchy, viii. 73, 4. with Thrasylus binds the armament by oaths to the cause of democracy, 75, 2. chosen one of the new generals, 76, 2. sails with the Ath. fleet from Samos, 100, 1. stops at Lesbos for provisions, § 2. endeavours to recover Eresus, § 3-5. at Cynossema commands the Ath. left, 104, 3. prevented from aiding the centre, 105, 2. the Syracusan ships opposed to him fly, § 3.

Thrasymelidas, a Spartan, son of Cratesicles, high-admiral, commands the attack by sea on Pylus, iv. 11, 2.

Thriasian plain, named from the demus of Thria in Attica, adjacent to Eleusis; devastated by the Pelop. under Pleistoanax, i. 114, 4 nn. by the Pelop. under Archidamus, ii.

19, 2. without opposition, 20, 3. the Ath. hoped that the Pelop. would not advance further, 21, 1; see Strabo ix. and Herod. viii.

Thronium, in Opuntian Locris; taken by the Ath. ii. 26, 2; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 172. 563, &c.

Throwers of stones (*λιθοβολοι*), vi. 69, 2.

Thucles, f. of Eurymedon, an Ath. iii. 80, 3. 91, 4. vii. 16, 1.

Thucles, of Chalcis in Eubœa, founds Naxos, Leontini, and Catana, in Sicily, v. 3. 1, 3. 4.

Thucydides, an Ath., the historian, son of Olorus; the time, occasion, object, and manner of his writing his History of the Pelop. War, i. 1, 1 n. 20—23 nn. v. 20, 2, 3 nn. 26. lived through the war; length of his banishment; facilities for ascertaining the truth, v. 26, 5 n. seized with the plague, ii. 48, 4. in command Thraceward; is summoned from Thasos to secure Amphipolis, iv. 104, 3, 4. Brasidas dreads his influence; he worked the gold-mines in that vicinity, 105, 1 n. is too late to save Amphipolis, secures Eion, 106, 3 n. 107, 1; see also the Life by Marcellinus prefixed to vol. i.

Thucydides, another (probably son of Melesias), with Hagnon and Phormio reinforces the fleet under Pericles against Samos, i. 117, 3 n.

Thucydides, a third, a Thess. of Pharsalus, proxenus of Athens; strives to pacify the tumult in the Peiræus, viii. 92, 8. of the four different persons who bore this name, see n. ib. and p. xvi. of the Life by Marcellinus prefixed to vol. i.

Thunder and lightning during a battle; effect on the minds of the combatants, vi. 70, 1 n. vii. 79, 3.

Thuria, a city of Italy on the W. of the Tarentine gulf, on the r. Sybaris; its people Thuriî, its territory Thurias, vi. 61, 6, 7 n. vii. 35,

1. Alcibiades and others there conceal themselves, vi. 61, 6. leaves Thuria, § 7. 88, 9. Gylippus ineffectually seeks their alliance, 104, 2. his father a citizen of Th. ib. n. the party adverse to the Ath. expelled; Demosthenes and Eurymedon negotiate an alliance with Th. vii. 33, 4, 5 n. the Thurians join the Ath. expedition, 35, 1. compelled to this by the state of factions among them, vii. 57, 11 n. a Th. squadron sails from Pelop. to Cnidus, viii. 35, 1. five Th. ships go under Leon to relieve Chios, 61, 2. most of their seamen free, 84, 2 n. demand their pay of Astyochus, ib.

Thuriatæ, Lac. Pericæci, in Messenia, inhabiting the territory of Thuria, join the Helots in revolt at Ithome, i. 101, 2.

Thyamis, r., the boundary between Thesprotis and Cestrine, i. 46, 6 n; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 273.

Thyamus, a m. in the S. border of the Agræan Ætolians, traversed by the Pelop. on their march to Olpæ, iii. 106, 3; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 422.

Thymochares, an Ath. commands the Ath. naval force following the enemy to Eubœa, viii. 95, 2.

Thyrea, and the Thyreatis, on the confines of Argolis and Laconia in the Cynurian territory; the Lac. give it to the Æginetans expelled from Ægina by the Ath. ii. 27, 3—5 n. iv. 56, 2 n. an Ath. expedition arrives, iv. 56, 2. the Æginetans retreat into Th. 57, 1. it is taken and burnt, § 3. its possession disputed by the Lac. and Argives, v. 41, 2. to be determined by combat, § 2, 3. incursion of the Argives into the Thyreatis, vi. 95, 2.

Thyssus, a city on the W. coast of the Acte or peninsula of Athos, iv. 109, 3. in alliance with the Ath. is taken by the Dians (?), v. 35, 1 n; see Herod. vii. 22, 6.

Tichium, see Teichium.

Tichiussa, see Teichiussa.

Tilatæi, a tribe of the Northern Thracians, ii. 96, 4.

Timagoras, s. of Athenagoras, a Cyzæne exile, envoy from Pharnabazus to Lac. viii. 6, 1. will not join in the expedition to Chios, but requires separate aid, 8, 1. gets at last a Lac. fleet to sail ultimately to aid Pharnabazus, 39, 1 n.

Timagoras, of Tegea, with others going on an embassy to Persia is seized in Thrace, delivered to the Ath. and slain, ii. 67, 1-4.

Timanor, s. of Timanthes, a Cor. commander jointly of the Cor. fleet for relief of Epidamnus, i. 29, 1.

Timber, for ship-building; possession of Amphipolis affords facilities for obtaining it, iv. 108, 1. abundant in Italy, vi. 90, 3 n. in the territory of Caulonia, vii. 25, 2.

Time, reckoned from the Trojan War, i. 12, 3. from the battle of Marathon, 18, 2. back from the end of the Pelop. War, 13, 3, 4. 18, 1. back from the birth of Christ, n. i. 18, 1. time between Xerxes' flight and the Pelop. War, 118, 2. time, marked at Argos by the years of the priestess of Here, at Sparta by the Ephor, at Athens by the Archon, ii. 2, 1 n; see also Year.

Timocrates, a Laced. one of three commissioners to advise Cnemus, ii. 85, 1. kills himself off Naupactus, is thrown on shore there, 92, 4.

Timocrates, an Ath. f. of Aristoteles, iii. 105, 4. swears to the fifty years' Peace, v. 19, 2, and the fifty years' Alliance with Lac. 24, 1.

Timocrates, a Cor. f. of Timoxenus, ii. 33, 1.

Timoxenus, s. of Timocrates, a Cor. in joint command of the expedition which restores Euarchus tyrant of Astacus, ii. 33, 1, 2.

Tisamenus, a Trachinian, ambassador to Lac. for aid, iii. 92, 2.

Tisander, an Apodotian Ætolian, ambassador with others to Corinth and Lac. for aid to reduce Naupactus, iii. 100, 1.

Tisias, s. of Tisimachus, an Ath. in command on the expedition against Melos, v. 84, 3.

Tisimachus, f. of Tisias, ib.

Tissaphernes, a Persian, under Darius s. of Artaxerxes, commander of the forces in Lower Asia, or the sea-coast, sends an envoy to Lac. viii. 5, 4 n. his motives for seeking their alliance against the Ath. § 5. the tribute due from the Greek cities, and the destruction or capture of Amorges required of him by the k. ib. n. emulation in effecting their object between his envoys and those of Pharnabazus, 6, 2. Alcibiades aids them by his influence, § 3. the troops of his lieutenant Stages aid in razing the landward wall of Teos, 16, 3. his first treaty with the Lac. 17, 4. 18. in person completes the destruction of the wall at Teos, 20, 2. with some foreign mercenaries aids the Milesians in battle against the Ath. 25, 2 n. 26, 2. with Pelop. fleet surprises Iasus, 28, 2. obtains possession of Amorges, and of Iasus, and ransoms the captives, § 3, 4. puts Iasus into a state of defence, 29, 1. pays the Pelop. fleet; amount of monthly payment for the future proposed by him, ib. disputes, and subsequent arrangement, § 2 n. effects the revolt of Cnidus from the Ath. 35, 1 n. his second Treaty with the Pelop. 36, 2. 37. dispute at Cnidus with the eleven Lac. commissioners regarding the Treaties: he leaves them in anger, 43, 2-4. the Pelop. commanders seek maintenance for the fleet without his subsidies, 44, 1. Alcibiades takes refuge with him, 45, 1. by his suggestions reduces the pay, bribing the officers of the fleet, § 2, 3 nn. Alcibiades acts as his spokesman, § 4, 5 n. advised

by Alcibiades to aid neither of the two contending parties effectually, but to let them wear each other out, 46, 1-4. takes Alcibiades into confidence, issues the pay irregularly, and prevents the Pelop. from fighting by promising the cooperation of the Phœnician fleet, § 5. effect of Alcibiades' apparently strong influence with him on the Ath. armament at Samos, 47. his friendship promised by Alcibiades to the Ath. if under an oligarchy, 48, 1. the conspirators for oligarchy desire his friendship, 49. Phrynichus informs Astyochus of Alcibiades' intrigues with Tissaphernes, 50, 2. Astyochus informs Alcibiades and Tissaphernes, and attaches himself to the interests of Tissaph. § 3 n. Alcibiades strives to win over Tissaphernes to the interests of Athens, 52. Peisander holds out to the Ath. expectation of subsidies from Tissaph. 53, 2. the Ath. decree to send ambassadors to Tissaph. 54, 2. they sail, § 4. they come to Tissaph. he demands extravagant concessions; they leave him, 56 nn. he goes to Caunus seeking to renew his connection with the Pelop. his motives; gives them pay and concludes a fresh Treaty, 57. terms of the Treaty, 58, nn. professes his intention to bring up the Phœnician fleet to their aid, 59. the Ath. ambassadors return from him to Samos, 63, 3. assassinations at Athens to gratify Alcibiades with a view to his conciliating Tissaph. 65, 2. clamour in the Pelop. fleet against Tissaph. 78. he pays them ill, 80, 1. in the hope of detaching Tissaphernes from the Pelop. the Ath. at Samos. recall Alcibiades, 81, 1. Alcibiades exaggerates his influence with Tissaph. and Tissaphernes' promises to him, § 2, 3. Alcibiades goes to Tissaphernes professedly to concert measures, 82, 2, 3. discontent of the Pelop. fleet against Tissaph. and its causes, 83, nn. the

Milesians take his fort in Miletus, 84, 4. Lichas advocates the authority of Tissaph. § 5. Tissaph. sends an ambassador to Lac. to accuse the Milesians, and to defend himself from accusation, 85, 1, 2. his enmity against Hermocrates, its cause, § 3, 4. he goes to Aspendus professedly to bring up the Phœnician fleet, 87, 1, 6. his motives for not bringing the fleet variously conjectured, § 2, 3. Thucydides' judgment of his conduct, § 4-6. is followed by Alcibiades, who probably knew his intentions, 88. his officers issue no pay to the Pelop. fleet; his duplicity reported to them; they leave him, 99, 1 n. Alcibiades on return to Samos boasts of having made Tissaph. still more a friend to the Ath. 108, 1. Tissaph. leaves Aspendus for Ionia, § 3. his lieutenant's oppressive conduct causes the expulsion of his garrison from Antandrus, § 4, 5. discovers the Peloponnesians to have been concerned in it; determines to follow them and complain of this, and excuse his own conduct; sacrifices to Artemis at Ephesus, 109.

Tlepolemus, an Ath. commander, reinforces the fleet against Samos, i. 117, 3.

Tolmæus, an Ath. f. of Tolmides, i. 108, 4. 113, 1.

Tolmæus, f. of Autocles an Ath. iv. 53, 1. 119, 2.

Tolmidas, (v.l. Timid.) f. of Thænetus a Platean, iii. 20, 1.

Tolmides, s. of Tolmæus, an Ath. naval commander, burns the naval arsenal (Gythium) of the Lac. i. 108, 4. his expedition against Orchomenus and Chæroneia, 113, 1. takes Chæroneia and garrisons it, § 2. returning is attacked and defeated in battle of Coroneia, § 3.

Tolophonii, a tribe of Ozolian Locrians, iii. 101, 2; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 543.

Tolophus, an Ophionean Ætolian, ambassador to Corinth for aid against Naupactus, iii. 100, 1.

Tomeus mount, with Buphras, fixes the line of demarcation for the Ath. garrison of Pylus, iv. 118, 3 n.

Torone, a city of Chalcidice, on the E. of the Toronæan gulf, held by the Ath. iv. 110, 1. it is betrayed to Brasidas, § 2—112. its Ath. garrison with some Toronæans escape to the fort Lecythus, 113, 2, 3. Brasidas' conciliatory address to the Toron. 114. leaves Torone for Scione, 120, 2. returns to Torone, 122, 2. after his expedition against Arrhibæus returns thither, 129, 1. Pasitolidas appointed governor of Torone by Brasidas, 132, 3 nn. Cleon lands at Colophonian's Harbour near Torone, v. 2, 2 n. learns its defenceless state, § 3. attacks it, § 4. and takes it, 3, 1, 2. Brasidas hears of its capture, § 3. women and children of T. enslaved; men sent to Athens, afterwards returned home by exchange of prisoners, § 4 n. Cleon garrisons and leaves it, § 6. 6, 1. by the fifty years' Peace is completely at the discretion of the Ath. v. 18, 8.

Torylaus, a Thessalian, facilitates Brasidas' passage through Thessaly, iv. 78, 1.

Towers, *πύργοι*, in the besiegers' lines round Platæa, iii. 21, 4. two occupied by the Platæans while effecting their escape, 23, 1. a tower of wood at Lecythus breaks down, iv. 115, 2, 3. wooden towers on a ship of the Ath. at Syrac. vii. 25, 6. towers commanding the entrance of a harbour, viii. 90, 4 n.

Trachis, or Trachinia, a division of the country of the Malians, on the Malian gulf, its inhabitants Trachinians, 92, 1, 2 n. hostility of the Cætæans against, § 2. the Tr. seek aid from Lac. who are willing to give it, § 2-4. Heracleia, in Trachis, a colony of the Lac. 100, 3. iv. 78, 1. v. 12, 1. 51, 2.

Traffic, none in the earliest times of Greece, i. 2, 2. first carried on by land; later by sea, i. 13, 5 n. of the Phœnicians (of Tyre, n.) with Sicily, vi. 2, 5 n. traffic by barter, 31, 5 n.

Tragia, a small island off the S. coast of Samos; victory of the Ath. over the Samian fleet there, i. 116, 1.

Transports, for heavy-armed men (*ὀπλιταγωγοὶ νῆες*), vi. 25, 2. for troops in general (*στρατιώτιδες*), 43, n. both of these distinct from the cavalry transports (*ἵππαγωγοὶ νῆες*), ib. n. cavalry transports first made at Athens, ii. 56, 2. iv. 42, 1; see Ship.

Treasury, common tr. of the Ath. confederacy against Persia, i. 96, 4. treasurers of Greece (*ἑλληνοταμίαι*), 96, 2 n. their treasury at Delos, § 4 n. treasury of the Ath. the Parthenon, ii. 13, 4 n. treasure of the Ath. 13, 3-5 n. first contribution of the Ath. to, iii. 19, 1 n.

Treaties, see Diplomat. Transact.

Treres, a people of Northern Thrace, ii. 96, 4.

Triballi, an independent nation of Northern Thrace, ii. 96, 4. their earlier migration, n. to 96, 1. they at a later time expel the Getæ, ii. 96, 4. defeat and kill Sitalces, iv. 101, 5.

Tribes of the Ath. A cypress chest for the bones of the slain of each tribe furnished for the public funeral, ii. 34, 3 n. the men of each tribe ranked together in the Ath. army, vi. 98, 4 n. one tribe of the Ath. heavy-armed, 98, 4 n. the first tribe on the Ath. right wing, 101, 4 n. each trierarch's tribe mentioned by Nicias in his exhortation, vii. 69, 2 n. Aristocrates, a taxiarch, with his tribe, viii. 92, 4 n. of the Messanians, two in garrison at Mylæ, iii. 90, 3. of the Syrac. one tribe, vi. 100, 1. their total number unknown: Arnold's conjecture, ib. n. Corinthian tribes, number of, ib. n.

Tribute. first imposition of tri-

bute on their allies by the Ath. i. 96, 1, 2. its amount, § 3, as settled by Aristides, v. 18, 5 n. its increase by Pericles and again by Alcibiades, ib. n. as stated by Pericles, ii. 13, 3 n. five per cent. (*ἡ ἐκκοπή*) imposed instead of it, vii. 28, 4 n. tribute paid to Sitalkes, ii. 97, 3 n.

Trierarche, Ath. property qualification of; number appointed annually; expences of the office, vi. 31, 3 nn, 5. before battle severally exhorted, vii. 69, 2. in battle admonished, 70, 8.

Trinacria, an ancient name of Sicily, vi. 2, 2; see Cluverii Sic. i. 2.

Triobolus, a silver coin = three obols, half of the full pay promised by Tissaphernes, which was a drachma, viii. 29, 1. 45, 2.

Triopium, prom. of, the western extremity of the territory of Cnidus sacred to Apollo. A Pelop. squadron cruises off it, viii. 34, 2 n. the ships are taken by the Ath. the crews escape, and reinforce the garrison of Cnidus, § 3, 4. the Pelop. fleet off Triopium spies the Ath. fleet out at sea, 60, 3; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 265.

Tripod, dedicated at Delphi by the Greeks for the victory at Plataea over the Persians, i. 132, 1 n. the inscription on it, ib. n. iii. 57, 2.

Tripodiscus, a village in the Megarid; Brasidas' rendezvous for relief of Megara, iv. 70; see Pausanias, i. 43, 7.

Tirremes, first built at Corinth, 1. 13, 2 nn. large fleets of, belonging to the Sicilian tyrants and the Corcyraeans, 14, 3. see Ship.

Tritæans, a tribe of the Ozolian Locrians, give hostages, and serve on the Pelop. expedition against Naupectus, iii. 101, 2.

Troezen, S. of Epidaurus, the most easterly part of Peloponnesus; the Troezenians furnish two ships to the Cor. expedition to relieve Epidamnus,

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Zopyrus, f. of Megabysus, a Persian, i. 109, 3 n.

Zūgitæ, the rank of rowers between the Thranitæ and the Thalamii.

NEW RECENSION OF THUCYDIDES,

BY L. DINDORF,

COLLATED WITH BEKKER'S AND ARNOLD'S TEXTS.

A. Arnold. B. Bekker. D. Dindorf.

BOOK I.

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ΚΥΔΙΔΟΥ ΕΠΙΤΡΑΦΗΣ A. B.A.

- 1,3 παλαιτέρα D. παλαιότερα B.A.
2,4 ἐφθείροντο καὶ D. ἐφθείροντο, καὶ B.A.
2,6 [ἐς] τὰ ἄλλα D. ἐς τὰ ἄλλα B.A.
3,1,3,5 Τρωικῶν D. Τρωϊκῶν B.A.
3,2,4 ἐδύνατο D. ἡδύνατο B.A.
4. ἐκράτησε, καὶ D.A. ἐκράτησεν, καὶ B.
5,3 ἐλθόντο D. ἐληίζοντο B.A.
5,4 ἐμμεμένηκε· π. D.A. ἐμμεμένηκεν· π. B.
6,2 τῶν ποτε D. τῶν ποτέ B.A.
6,3 κατέσχε. μ. D.A. κατέσχευ. μ. B.
6,6 διεξωμένοι D. διεξωσμένοι B.A.
— δρῶσι. π. D.A. δρῶσιν. π. B.
7 fin. εἰσί. καὶ D.A. εἰσίν. καὶ B.
8,2 θάπτουσι. κ. D.A. θάπτουσιν. καὶ B.
8,3 ὅτεπερ D. ὅτε περ B.A.
— κατῴκει. καὶ D.A. κατῴκειν. καὶ B.
9,3 ναυτικῶ ἅμα D. ναυτικῶ τε ἅμα B.A.
9,5 πολλῆσιν ν. D. πολλῆσι ν. B.A.
10,5 δεδήλωκε· τ. D.A. δεδήλωκεν· τ. B.
10,7 οὖν D.A. ὅ οὖν B.
12,1 Τρωικὰ D. Τρωϊκὰ B.A.
12,3 Καδμηΐδα D. Καδμηΐδα B.A.
12,4 πλέον D.A. πλείστον B.
12,5. 14,2 Τρωικῶν D. Τρωϊκῶν B.A.
13,3 ἦλθε. ν. D.A. ἦλθεν. ν. B.
13,5 ἐπλώϊον D. ἐπλώϊον B.A.
13,7 ἐποίησατο καὶ D. ἐποίησατο, καὶ B.A.
15,1 γινόμενα. D. γυγνόμενα B.A.
15,2 προσχόντες D. προσσχόντες B.A.
15,4 ξυνειστήκεσαν D. ξυνεστ. B.A.
16. ἐδούλωσε, Δ. D.A. ἐδούλωσεν, Δ. B.
18,2 ἦλθε. καὶ D.A. ἦλθεν. καὶ B.

- 18,3 ἐσβάντες D. ἐμβάντες B.A.
18,5 ναυσί. καὶ D.A. ναυσίν. καὶ B.
18,6 καὶ 'Αθ. D. καὶ οἱ 'Αθ. B.A.
23,1 δυοῖν D. δυεῖν B.A.
24,4 ἐλθόντο D. ἐληίζοντο B.A.
24,6 'Ηραίων D. 'Ηραίων B.A.
25,4 προύχειν D. προέχειν B.A.
27,3 τέσσαρσι. καὶ D.A. τέσσαρσιν. καὶ B.
28,5 ἀπαγάγῃσι D. ἀπάγῃσι, B. τὰπάγῃσι,† A.
28,5 πολιορκεῖσθαι, αὐτοὺς D. πολιορκεῖσθαι αὐ-
τοὺς B.A.
28,6 χέραν σπονδὰς ποιήσασθαι, ἕως D. χέραν,
σπονδὰς [δὲ] ποιήσασθαι ἕως B. †δὲ† A.
29,2 προύπεμψαν D. προέπεμψαν B.A.
30,1 Λευκίμμην D.B. Λευκίμμη A.
30,4 Λευκίμμην D.A. Λευκίμμη B.
31,2 καὶ ἦσαν—, ἔδοξεν D. καὶ (ἦσαν—) ἔδοξεν B.
καὶ (ἦσαν—) ἔδοξεν A.
32,1 Δίκαιον, δ' 'Αθηναῖοι, τοὺς D.A. Δίκαιον
δ' 'Αθηναῖοι τοὺς B.
32,1,2 ἀτυχῶσι. K. D.A. ἀτυχῶσαν. K. B.
34,2 ἡδίκουν σαφές ἐστι· D. ἡδίκουν, σαφές
ἐστιν· B. ἡδίκουν, σαφές ἐστι· A.
36,2 τᾶλλα D. τᾶλλα B.A.
36,3 ἡμετέροις D. ὑμετέροις B.A.
37,4-5 ἀναισχυρτώσι. κ. D.A. ἀναισχυρτώσιν. κ. B.
38 fin. } ἔχουσι. καὶ φασὶ D. ἔχουσιν. καὶ φασὶ B.
39,1 } ἔχουσι. καὶ φασὶ A.
40,1 εἰσι δὲδ. D. εἰσί, δὲδ. B.A.
40,1 δέχοισθε μ. D. δέχοισθε, μ. B.A.
40,4 ἀνοκωχῆς D. ἀνοκωχῆς B.A.
45,2 ἀποβαίνειν ἢ D. ἀποβαίνειν, ἢ B.A.
46,5 ἐξήησι D. ἐξεῖσι B.A.
47,1 Μικιδῆς D. Μεικιδῆς B.A.
47,2 Λευκίμμην D.A. Λευκίμμη B.

*A

50. fin. δ

- 50, fin. ὅσι. ταύτας D.A. ὅσιν. ταύτας B.
 51,2 ἐπιπλέουσι. τότε D.A. ἐπιπλέουσιν. τότε B.
 51,4 Λευκίμην D.A. Λευκίμην B.
 53,4 [Κερκυραίων] D. Κερκυραίων B.A.
 — ἐπήκουσεν ἀνεβ. D. ἐπήκουσεν, ἀνεβ. B.A.
 54,4 οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, οὐκ D. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι οὐκ B.A.
 59,1 τάλλα D. τάλλα B.A.
 61,1 ἀφεστᾶσι· καὶ D.A. ἀφεστᾶσιν· καὶ B.
 62,3 ἐπίωσι, X. D.A. ἐπίωσιν, X. B.
 — χωρῶσι, κ. D.A. χωρῶσιν, κ. B.
 65,1 παρὰ λόγον D.A. παράλογον B.
 — ἀντισχρ D. ἀντισχρ B.A.
 — ἐπειθε, β. D.A. ἐπειθεν, β. B.
 65,2 Σερμυλίων D.A. Ἐρμυλίων B.
 65,3 fin. εἶλε. T. D.A. εἶλεν. T. B.
 66,1 προυγεγόνητο D. προσγ. B. προσγ. A.
 66,2 ἀνοκωχῇ D. ἀνακωχῇ B.A.
 67,3 καὶ εἰ D.A. τε καὶ εἰ B.
 68,1 καθίστησι· καὶ D.A. καθίστησιν· καὶ B.
 68,2 ἔνεκα τ. D.B. ἔνεκεν τ. A.
 68,2 λέγουσι· καὶ D.A. λέγουσιν· καὶ B.
 69,3 καθ' ὅ, τι D. καθ' ὅ τι B. καθ' ὅτι A.
 69,6 θαρσούσι, γν. D.A. θαρσούσιν, γν. B.
 70,8 του καὶ D. καὶ του A.B.
 70,9 μοχθοῦσι, καὶ D.A. μοχθοῦσιν, καὶ B.
 71,1 πόλεως, ὃ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, D.A. πόλεως ὃ
 Λακεδαιμόνιοι B.
 71,6 ξυνομόσασσι. β. D.A. ξυνομόσασιν β. B.
 72,4 ἀποκωλύει D. ἀποκωλύει B.A.
 73,1 ἐστὶ. καὶ D.A. ἐστίν. καὶ B.
 73,2 ὅψις D.A. ὅψεις B.
 73,5 ἐποίησε· νικ. D.A. ἐποίησεν· νικ. B.
 — ἀνεχώρησε. τ. D. ἀνεχώρησεν. τ. B.A.
 74,1 τριακοσίας D. τετρακ. B.A.
 — αὐτοὶ διὰ τοῦτο δὴ D.A. αὐτὸν διὰ τοῦτο
 ὁμείς δὴ B.
 74,2 πρoutιμωρήσατε D. προετιμ. B.A.
 74,4 σφ D. σῶσι B.A.
 74,5 προυχάρησε D. προεχ. B.A.
 76,1 γοῦν, ὃ Λακ., D.A. γοῦν ὃ Λακ. B.
 80,3 Ἑλληνικῶ ἐστίν, D. Ἑλληνικῶ ἐστίν, B.A.
 81,2 ἄρχουσι, καὶ D.A. ἄρχουσιν, καὶ B.
 81,4 προσ-όδους D. προσ-όδους as in 75, B.
 οὐκ-ἐτι D.A. οὐ-κέτι B.
 81,6 πόλεμος, ἦν D. πόλεμος ἦν B.A.
 82,2 ἐσακούσι τι D. ἐσακούσασσι τι B.A.
 82,6 καθ' ὅ, τι D. καθ' ὅ τι B. καθ' ὅτι A.
 84,6 παρασκευαζόμεθα D. παρασκευαζόμεθα B.A.
 85,6 εἴπε· π. D.A. εἶπεν. π. B.
 87,2 ὁμῶν, ὃ Λακ., D.A. ὁμῶν ὃ Λακ. B.
 87,6 καὶ δεκάτῳ ἔτει D. ἔτει καὶ δεκάτῳ B.A.
 89,3 ἐπεπτάκεσαν, D. πεπτάκεσαν B.A.
 90,1 ὑπῆρχε, καὶ D.A. ὑπῆρχεν, καὶ B.
 90,2 ἀπ' ἐχυροῦ ποθεν, D. ἀπ' ἐχυροῦ ποθέν, B.
 ἀπὸ ἐχυροῦ ποθεν, A.
 90,4 τάλλα D. τάλλα B.A.

- 93,4 ἤρξε) ν. D. ἤρξεν) ν. B. ἤρξε), ν. A.
 93,4 ζυγκατεσκεύαζε. καὶ D.A. ζυγκατεσκεύα-
 ζεν, καὶ B.
 93,10 τάλλα D.A. τάλλα B.
 94,2 ἐξεπολιόρκησαν. ἐν τῇδε τῇ ἡγεμονίᾳ D.
 ἐξεπολιόρκησαν ἐν τῇδε τῇ ἡγεμονίᾳ B.A.
 95,1 ἦδη [δὲ] D. ἦδη δὲ B.A.
 95,1 ἐπιτρέψει, ἦν D. ἐπιτρέψει ἦν B.A.
 95,2 τάλλα τε D. τάλλὰ τε B.A.
 95,3 ἡ στρατηγία D. ἡ στρατηγία B.A.
 99,1 λιποστράτιον D. λειποστράτιον B.A.
 99,2 and elsewhere οὐκ-ἐτι D.A. οὐ-κέτι B.
 cf. 81, 2, 4.
 99,3 ὅσι, χρ. D.A. ὅσιν, χρ. B.
 100,1 ἐς διακ. D. ἐς τὰς διακ. B.A.
 101,2 Αἰθαίης D.A. Αἰθαίης B.
 102,2 τῆς δὲ π. D. τοῖς δὲ π. B.A.
 103,1 ἐφ' ᾧ τε D. ἐφ' ᾧ τε B.A.
 104,2 οἱ δὲ ἔτυχον —, ἦλθον D. οἱ δὲ (ἔτυχον
 —) ἦλθον B.A. but δὲ A.
 105,2 ναυσί, καὶ D. ναυσίν, καὶ B. ναυσί, καὶ B.
 105,4 Γερανείας D.A. Γερανίας B.
 107,1 Φάληρόνδε (sic) D. Φαληρόνδε B.A.
 107,3 Γερανείας D.A. Γερανίας B.
 107,4 Γεράνεια D.A. Γερανία B.
 108,1 Γερανείας D.A. Γερανίας B.
 109,3 ἐκράτησε, καὶ D.A. ἐκράτησεν, καὶ B.
 — κατέκλρσε, καὶ D.A. κατέκλρσεν, καὶ B.
 112, f. Φωκεῦσι. καὶ D.A. Φωκεῦσιν. καὶ B.
 114,4. Θριώζε D. Θριώζε B.A.
 115,5 ὑπέμενον, ἀλλ' D. ὑπέμενον ἀλλ' B.A.
 120,3 διδωσι, καὶ D.A. δίδωσιν, καὶ B.
 121,4 χρήμασι. μὲν D.A. χρήμασιν. μὲν B.
 121,5 δῆπου D. δῆπον B.A.
 121,6 καθαυρετὸν D. καθαυρετόον B.A.
 — ἡμῖν ἐστι D. ἡμῖν ἐστὶ B.A.
 121,7 ἀπεροῦσι, ἡμ. D. ἀπεροῦσιν, ἡμ. B.A.
 122,1 ἰσχύουσι, καὶ D.A. ἰσχύουσιν, καὶ B.
 123,1 ὁμῖν D. ἡμῖν B.A.
 124,1 ταῦτὰ ξ. D. ταῦτα ξ. B.A.
 — ἐς ἀνάγκην D.A. ἐς ἀνάγκην B.
 125,1 ἐξῆς καὶ D. ἐξῆς, καὶ B.A.
 126,1 ἑσακούωσι. καὶ D.A. ἑσακούουσιν. καὶ B.
 126,8 διαγεγνώσκωσι· τότε D.A. διαγεγνώσκω-
 σιν· τότε B.
 126,11 θεῶν [ἐν] D. θεῶν ἐν B.A.
 127,1 ἐκέλευον ἐλαύνειν D. ἐλαύνειν ἐκέ-
 λευον B.A.
 128,4 ἐνεχείρησεν, ἐ. D. ἐνεχείρησεν, ἐ. B.A.
 128,7 Γογγύλον D. Γόγγυλον B.A.
 129,1 ἤρξε, καὶ D.A. ἤρξεν, καὶ B.
 129,2 ἐς αἰ D. ἐσαῖ B.A.
 129,3 ὕψωχνεῖ D. ὕψωχνῇ B.A.
 130,1 ἐς ἔπειτα D. ἐσέπειτα B.A.
 130,2 παρείχε, καὶ D.A. παρείχεν, καὶ B.
 131,1 ἀνεκαλέσαντο D. ἀνεκάλεσαν B.A.

- 131,1 νῆι D. νηὶ B.A.
 132,1 παροῦσι, τὰ D.A. παρούσιν, τὰ B.
 132,2 ἀρχηγός, ἐπεὶ D. ἀρχηγὸς ἐπεὶ B.A.
 132,3 τι τοιοῦτον D. τι τοιοῦτο B.A.
 133, τῶν [τε] ἐφ. D. τῶν τε ἐφ. B.A.
 — τὰλλ' D. τὰλλ' B.A.
 134,4 ἔσω D. εἴσω B.A.
 134,7 ἀπέθανε (καὶ D.A. ἀπέθανεν (καὶ B.
 134,7 δηλοῦσι) καὶ D. δηλοῦσιν) καὶ B. δη-
 λούσι), καὶ A.
 136,5 ἐστι, καὶ D.A. ἐστιν, καὶ B.
 — ἀσθενέστερος D.A. ἀσθενεστέρου B.
 136,6 αὐτόν, εἰπ.—διώκεται, D. αὐτόν, (εἰπ.—
 διώκεται) B αὐτόν (εἰπ.—διώκεται), A.
 137,3 καὶ ἦν—νῆι, D. καὶ (ἦν—νηὶ) B. καὶ
 (ἦν—νηὶ) A.
 137,5 Περσῶν τιος D. Περσῶν τινὸς B.A.
 — Ἀρτοξέρην D.B. Ἀρταξέρην A.
 138,9 δὸτᾱ φασι D. δὸτᾱ φασι B.A.
 138,10 ἐτελεύτησε. Λακ. D. ἐτελεύτησεν.
 Λακ. B.A.
 139,2 τᾶλλα D. τᾶλλα B.A.
 140,1 , ᾧ Ἀθηναῖοι, D.A. ᾧ Ἀθηναῖοι B.
 140,5 πάρεσι. Π. D.A. πάρεσιν. Π. B.
 141,4 ἀνέχουσι. σ. D.A. ἀνέχουσιν. σ. B.
 141,6 ἐπιτελῶσι, π. D.A. ἐπιτελῶσιν, π. B.
 — τὸ ἐφ' αὐτῶν D. τὸ ἐφ' αὐτὸν B.A.
 141,8 πρᾶσσοι. καὶ D.A. πρᾶσσοσιν. καὶ B.
 142,1 διαμέλλωσι τοῦ D.A. διαμέλλωσιν
 τοῦ B.
 142,3 ἦπου D.A. ἦ που B.
 145,1 ἐκέλευε, καὶ D.A. ἐκέλευεν, καὶ B.
 — ἔφρασε, καὶ D.A. ἔφρασεν, καὶ B.

BOOK II.

- 3,3 τᾶλλα D. τᾶλλα B.A.
 4,7 δ, τι D. δ τι B.A.
 5,1 ἐσεληλυθός, τῆς D.A. ἐσεληλυθόσιν, τῆς B.
 5,7 ξυμβαίνωσι, καὶ D.A. ξυμβαίνουσιν, καὶ B.
 7,2 νῆι D. νηὶ B.A.
 7,3 εἴη βεβαίως, D.A. εἴη, βεβαίως B.
 8,7 οὕτως ἐν ὁργῇ D. οὕτως ὁργῇ B.A.
 13,3 τᾶλλα D. τᾶλλα B.A.
 13,9 ὃν ἡμῖν D. ἦν ἡμῖν B.A.
 15,3 χάραν καὶ D. χάραν, καὶ B.A.
 15,3 ἦν. ποιῶσι. τὸ D.A. ποιῶσιν. τὸ B.
 15,5 θεῶν ἐστι D. θεῶν ἐστὶ B.A.
 17,2 ἀγαθὸς ποτε D. ἀγαθὸς ποτὲ B.A.
 19,1 Ζευξιδάμου Λακ. D. Ζευξιδάμου, Λακ. B.A.
 21,1 Θριῶζε D. Θριῶζε B.A.
 — ἐοράκεσαν D. ἐοράκεσαν B.A.
 22,4 [Παράσιοι,] D.A. Παράσιοι, B.
 — Κρανώνιοι D. Κρανώνιοι B.A.
 — Πυράσιοι D.A. Πυράσιοι B.
 23,1 Βριλήσσοι D. Βριλήσσουν B.A.

- 23,3 Γραῖκην D. Πειραϊκὴν B.A.
 24,1 νῆτηρ D. νηήτηρ B.A.
 25,5 Ἰχθὺν D. Ἰχθὺν B.A.
 — αἰρούσι. καὶ D.A. αἰρούσιν. καὶ B.
 27,4 Λακωνικὴς ἐστίν, D. Λακωνικῆς ἐστίν, B.
 Λακωνικῆς ἐστίν, A.
 29,1 Τήρεω Θρ. βασ. ξύμμ. D. Τήρεω, Θρ. βασ.,
 ξύμμ. B.A.
 29,2 ἐποίησε· π. D.A. ἐποίησεν· π. B.
 29,6 ξυνεξελεῖν B.A. ξυνελεῖν B.
 30,1 Σόλλιόν τε D.A. Σόλιόν τε B.
 31,2 γὰρ ἐν D. γὰρ ἦδη ἐν B.A.
 34,8 θάπτουσι· καὶ D.A. θάπτουσιν· καὶ B.
 34,10 καιρὸς ἐλάμβανε, πρ. D.A. καιρὸν ἐλάμ-
 βανεν, πρ. B.
 35,5 ἤκουσε· τῷ D.A. ἤκουσεν· τῷ B.
 36,3 ἐδέξαντο ὅσῃν D. ἐδέξαντο, ὅσῃν B.A.
 36,5 ἦλθον D. ἦλθομεν B.A.
 37, ἦν. φέρουσι. καὶ D.A. φέρουσιν· καὶ B.
 38,2 ἐπεισέρχεται D.A. ἐπεσέρχεται B.
 39,3 ἐκδύτους, μ. D.A. ἐκδύτους μ. B.
 — στρατεύουσι, τὴν D.A. στρατεύουσιν,
 τὴν B.
 39,4 προσμῖξωσι, κρ. D.A. προσμῖξωσιν, κρ. B.
 39,5 ἀνδρίας D. ἀνδρίας B.A.
 40,2 ὁμολογεῖν τινι D. ὁμολογεῖν τινὶ B.A.
 40,8 ἀδεῶς τινα D. ἀδεῶς τινὰ B.A.
 42,4 τᾶλλα D. τᾶλλα B.A.
 43,6 ἡ [ἐν τῷ] D. ἡ ἐν τῷ B. ἡ [ἐν τῷ] A
 44,3 αἷς ποτε D. αἷς ποτὲ B.A.
 — πειρασμένοι D. πειρασμένοι B.A.
 46,1 πολιτεύουσι. νῦν D.A. πολιτεύουσιν. νῦν B.
 47,5 μαυτελοῖσι D. μαυτελοῖσιν B.A.
 48,2 ἐνέπεσε, καὶ D.A. ἐνέπεσεν, καὶ B.
 49,1 προέκαμνέ τι D. προέκαμνέ τι B.A.
 49,2 ἐλάμβανε, καὶ D.A. ἐλάμβανεν, καὶ B.
 49,8 ἐπεσθῆμαι· κατ. D.A. ἐπεσθῆμαι· κατ. B.
 51,4 δ, τι D. δ τι B.A.
 — ἔβλαπτε. σ. D.A. ἔβλαπτεν. σ. B.
 51,8 ἐπελάμβανε. καὶ D.A. ἐπελάμβανεν. καὶ B.
 52,3 δ, τι D. δ τι B.A.
 52,4 ξυνεταρᾶχθησαν D. συνεταρᾶχθησαν B.A.
 53,1 τᾶλλα D. τᾶλλα B.A.
 53,5 ἀπείργε, τὸ D.A. ἀπείργεν, τὸ B.
 54,7 δ, τι D. δ τι B.A.
 55,1 Λαυρείου D. Λαυρίου B.A.
 56,4 προεχώρησέ γε. D. προεχώρησέ γε. B.A.
 57,1 οἱ Πελ. D. οἱ τε Πελ. B.A.
 57,2 ἐνέμειναν D. ἐμείναν B.A.
 58,2 τᾶλλα D. τᾶλλα B.A.
 59,4 ἤλπιζε, ξύλ. D.A. ἤλπιζεν, ξύλ. B.
 60,1 γεγέννηται, αἰσθ.—αἰτίας, D. γεγέννηται
 (αἰσθ.—αἰτίας), B.A.
 — μέμψομαι D.A. μέμψομαι B.
 61,1 τᾶλλα D. τᾶλλα B.A.
 61,2 ἀπασι, καὶ D.A. ἀπασιν, καὶ B.

- 64, fin. εἰσι τοιαῦτα D. εἰσιν. τοιαῦτα B.A.
 65,6. ἔξ μηνas D. μηνas ἔξ B.A.
 65, 8 ἦγε, διὰ D.A. ἦγεν, διὰ B.
 65,12 ἐπιγινώσκοντες, ἀλλὰ D. ἐπιγινώσκον-
 τες ἀλλὰ B.A.
 68,3 Τρωικά D. Τρωικά B.A.
 68,5 ἡλληνίσθησαν D. ἡλληνίσθησαν B.A.
 71,3 ὦν ἐστε, D. ὦν ἐστέ, B. ὦν ἐστέ, A.
 73,3 ἡμᾶs D. ἡμᾶs B.A.
 74,1 ποιεῖν ἐστίν D. ποιεῖν ἐστίν B.A.
 75,7 ἐπινοοῦσι δι. D.A. ἐπινοοῦσιν δι. B.
 75,7 χῶμα ἐs. D. χῶμα, ἐs. B.A.
 76,4 προῦχον D. προέχον B.A.
 77,5 τᾶλλα D. τᾶλλα B.A.
 78,1 στρατοπέδου περιτείχισιν D. στρατοπέ-
 δου, [τὸ δὲ πλέον ἀφέντες] περιτείχι-
 ζον B.A.
 80,2 πέμπουσιν, τῷ D.A. πέμπουσιν, τῷ B.
 80,3 οἷσι. καὶ D.A. οἷσιν, καὶ B.
 80,4 περιέμενε. Κν. D.A. περιέμενον. Κν. B.
 80,8 Θάρπτον D.A. Θάρπος B.
 80,12 τᾶλλα D. τᾶλλα B.A.
 81,5 προσπίπτουσι, καὶ D.A. προσπίπτουσιν,
 καὶ B.
 83,3 Εὐήνου D. Εὐήνου B.A.
 83,5 πῶρας D. πῶρας B.A.
 — ἔσω D. εἰσω B.A.
 84,3 νῆ! D. νῆ! B.A.
 84,5 ζυμῖζαι D.A. ζυμῖζαι B.
 86,1 κατείχοντο παρεσκ. D. κατείχοντο, πα-
 ρεσκ. B.A.
 — προσεβεβόθηκει. D. προσεβεβόθηκει. B.A.
 87,4 ἀνδρείαν D. ἀνδρίαν B.A.
 88,3 δ, τι D. δ τι B.A.
 — αὐτοῖς ἐστὶ καὶ D.A. αὐτοῖς ἐστὶν καὶ B.
 89,3 προφέρουσι, τῷ D.A. προφέρουσιν, τῷ B.
 89,6 ἡμᾶs D.A. ἡμᾶs B.
 90,2 εἰκοσιν ἔτ. D. εἰκοσι ἔτ. B.A.
 90,6 νεῶν τινας D. νεῶν τινὰs B.A.
 91,2 ἀντίπρωροι D. ἀντίπρωροι B.A.
 — κατὰ τὸ 'Απ. D.A. κατὰ 'Απ. B.
 91,5 βραχέα D. βράχεια B.A.
 92,1 ἔλαβε, καὶ D.A. ἔλαβεν, καὶ B.
 — κελεύματος D.A. κελεύματος B.
 96,3 ἤρχε καὶ D.A. ἤρχεν καὶ B.
 — Σκόμβρου D. Σκομιου B.A.
 96,4 Σκόμβρου D. Σκομιου B.A.
 96,5 ὅθεν περ D.A. ὅθεν περ B.
 97,1 νῆ! D. νῆ! B.A.
 97,3 πόλεων ὅσων περ ἤρξαν D. πόλεων, ὅσων
 προσῆξαν B.A.
 97,3 ἐποίησε, τετρ. D.A. ἐποίησεν, τετρ. B.
 97,5 ἰσχύος D. ἰσχύος. B.A.
 97,7 δ, τι D. δ τι B.A.
 98,2 Σιντῶν D. Σίντων B.A.
 98,3 Σιντοῦs D. Σίντους B.A.

- 99,1 ἤρχε. τῶν D.A. ἤρχεν. τῶν B.
 99,2 'Ελεμῶται. D. 'Ελεμῶται. B. 'Ελεμῶ-
 ται. A.
 99,3 οἰκοῦσι: τῆs D.A. οἰκοῦσιν τῆs B.
 99,4 'Εορδούς, D. 'Εόρδους, B. 'Εορδούς, A.
 — 'Αλμωπας D. 'Αλμῶπας. B.A.
 100,2 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 100,3 Γορδυνίαν. D. Γορτυνίαν. B.A.
 101,1 ἐστράτευσεν, καὶ D.A. ἐστράτευσεν, καὶ B.
 — δῶρα δὲ D.A. δῶρά τε B.
 101,5 ἐφθειρε καὶ D.A. ἐφθειρεν καὶ B.
 — Σπαρδόκου D. Σπαρδόκου B.A.
 102,1 'Ασδάκου D. 'Αστακοῦ B.A.
 102,3 'Αγραίων D.A. 'Αγραῖων B.
 102,4 πολλὰ τινι D. πολλὰ τινὶ B.A.
 102,5 ἐνδεσμοὶ D. σύνδεσμοὶ B.A.
 102,7 'Αλκμῶνι D. 'Αλκμῶνιν B.A.
 102,8 ὥs φασι, D.A. ὥs φασί, B.
 102,9 ἐγκατέλιπε. τὰ D.A. ἐγκατέλειπεν. τὰ B.
 102,10 'Αλκμῶνα D. 'Αλκμῶνα B.A.

BOOK III.

- 3,3 ἑορτάζουσι, καὶ D.A. ἑορτάζουσιν, καὶ B.
 4,4 ἀνακωχὴν D. ἀνακωχὴν B.A.
 7,5 φρουρῶν τινων D. φρουρῶν τινῶν B.A.
 10,1 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 10,3 'Ελλῆσι. καὶ D.A. 'Ελλῆσιν. καὶ B.
 10,5 ἀμύνεσθαι D.A. ἀμύνασθαι B.
 11,2 προέχων D. προέχων B.A.
 11,5 αὐτῶν. D. αὐτῶν B.A.
 — δ, τι. D. δ τι B.A.
 12,1 παρείχε, δέει D.A. παρείχεν, δέει B.
 16,1 ἐγνώκασιν, ἀλλ' D. ἐγνώκασιν ἀλλ' B.A.
 17,1 ἔλλα βλλη D. κάλλι B.A.
 18,1 'Ερέσου, D.A. 'Ερέσου, B.
 18,4 οἱ D. ἦ B.A.
 21,4 καὶ τὸ ἔξω D. καὶ ἐs τὸ ἔξω B.A.
 22,5 ψόφον ἐποίησε. καὶ D.A. δοῦπον ἐποίη-
 σεν. καὶ B.
 23,1 ἀνεβεβήκεσαν D. ἀναβεβήκεσαν B.A.
 26,1 ἐπιβοηθήσωσιν. ἦγ. D.A. ἐπιβοηθήσου-
 σιν. ἦγ. B.
 26,3 τετμημένα, εἴ τι D. τετμημένα [καὶ] εἴ
 τι B.A.
 28,2 καθίζουσι. Π. D. καθίζουσιν. Π. B. καθί-
 ζουσι Π. A.
 28,3 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 29,1 ἐδάκε. β. D.A. ἐδάκων. β. B.
 31,1 καταλαβεῖν τινα D. καταλαβεῖν τινὰ B.A.
 — ἀφέλωσι D.A. ἀφέλωσι B.
 31,2 προσμῖζαι D.A. προσμῖζαι B.
 32,1 προσχῶν D. προσσχῶν B.A.
 — Τῆλιν D. Τῆλιν B.A.
 32,3 ἀφῆκε, καὶ D.A. ἀφῆκεν, καὶ B.
 — μήποτε D. μή ποτε B.A.

33,1 Κλάρον D.A. Ἰκαρον B.
 33,3 Κλάρω D.A. Ἰκάρω B.
 34,3 τῶν ἐν τῷ D. τὸν ἐν τῷ B.A.
 35,1 Ἐρesson D.A. Ερессон B.
 36,1 ἡβῶσι, π. D.A. ἡβῶσιν, π. B.
 36,1 προσϋνεβάλοντο D. προσϋνεβάλετο B.A.
 39,5 διαφέροντας D. διαφέροντας B.A.
 39,7 τραπομένους D. τρεπομένους B.A.
 41,1 εἶπε· μ. D. εἶπεν μ. B. εἶπε. μ. A.
 42,1 νομίζω τε D. νομίζω δὲ B.A.
 43,4 ἀξιοῦν τι D. ἀξιοῦντι B.A.
 44,3 ἔχοντάς τι ξυγγνώμης, ἀφείναι, εἰ D.
 ἔχοντές τι ξυγγνώμης εἶεν, εἰ B.A.
 45,1 κινδυνεύουσι. καὶ D.A. κινδυνεύουσιν, καὶ B.
 45,2 ἐπεχείρησε; πεφ. D. A. ἐπεχείρησεν;
 πεφ. B.
 45,5 βλάπτουσι, καὶ D.A. βλάπτουσιν, καὶ B.
 47,3 τὸν δῆμον τῶν Μυτιλ. D.A. τὸν δῆμον
 τὸν Μυτιλ. B.
 48,2 ἐναντίους κρείσσων D.A. ἐναντίους, κρείσ-
 σων B.
 49,1 εἶπε. ῥ. D.A. εἶπεν. ῥ. B.
 49,4 νῆλ D. νῆτ B.A.
 51,1 Μινῶαν D. Μίνωαν B.A.
 51,3 προῦχοντε D. προέχοντε B.A.
 52,4 οἱ δὲ ἦσαν γὰρ ἦδη ἐν τῷ ἀσθενεστάτῳ, D.
 οἱ δὲ (ἦσαν γὰρ ἦδη ἐν τῷ ἀσθενεστάτῳ)
 B.A. but δὲ A.
 52,6 προυτέθη D. προετέθη B.A.
 53,1 πόλεως, ὃ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, D.A. πόλεως ὃ
 Λακεδαιμόνιοι B.
 53,1 ὁμῖν ἡγούμενοι D. ὁμῖν, ἡγούμενοι B.A.
 53,5 ἐπεισενεγκάμενοι D.A. ἐπεισενεγκάμενοι B.
 54,5 ὁμῖν, ὃ Λακ., D.A. ὁμῖν ὃ Λακ. B.
 — ὅτεπερ D. ὅτε περ B.A.
 57,4 ὁμείς τε, ὃ Λακ., D.A. ὁμείς τε ὃ Λακ., B.
 58,1 ξυμμαχικῶν ποτε D. ξυμμαχικῶν ποτὲ B.A.
 58,6 εἰσαμένων D. ἐσσαμένων B. ἐσαμένων A.
 59,2 κεκημηκός D. κεκημηῶτας B.A.
 59,2 ἐνδῶσι, π. D.A. ἐνδῶσιν, π. B.
 62,5 σχήσει, εἰ D. σχήσειν εἰ B.A.
 — κρατήσεις, κ. D.A. κρατήσεις, κ. B.
 63,6 ἔλαβε, σκ. D.A. ἔλαβεν, σκ. B.
 63,2,7. 64,6 ὥς φατε D. ὥς φατέ B. ὥς φατέ A.
 66,2 ὑπόσχεσιν D.A. ὑπόθεσιν B.
 66,3 γιγνώσκωσι· π. D.A. γιγνώσκωσιν·
 π. B.
 67,1 καὶ ταῦτα, ὃ Λακ., D.A. καὶ ταῦτα ὃ
 Λακ. B.
 — ἀμαρτάνουσι. μ. D.A. ἀμαρτάνουσιν. μ. B.
 67,4 ἔχουσι· τοὺς D.A. ἔχουσιν· τοὺς B.
 67,5 παρενόμησάν τε D. παρηνόμησάν τε B.A.
 69,1 τρισκαίδεκα D. τρεῖςκαίδεκα B.A.
 69,2 προφθάσῃ· καὶ D.A. προφθάσωσιν· καὶ B.
 70,5 Δίδς τοῦ τεμένου D. Δίδς τεμένου B.
 Δίδς [τοῦ] τεμένου A.

70,7 βουλῆς ἐστι, D. βουλῆς ἐστὶ, B. βουλῆς
 ἐστὶ A.
 71,1 νῆλ D. νῆτ B.A.
 71,3 ξυνέφερε, καὶ D.A. ξυνέφερον, καὶ B.
 72,3 Ἰλλαικὸν D. Ἰλλαϊκὸν B.A.
 74,1 προῦχων D. προέχων B.A.
 75,6 ἔλαβε, καὶ D.A. ἔλαβεν, καὶ B.
 — αὐτῶν τινὰς D. αὐτῶν τινὰς B.A.
 75,7 Ἡραίων D. Ἡραῖον B.A.
 78,3 ἐπιβοηθοῦσι. καὶ D.A. ἐπιβοηθοῦσιν· καὶ B.
 79,1 νεωτερίσωσι, τ. D.A. νεωτερίσωσιν, τ. B.
 — Ἡραίων D. Ἡραῖον B.A.
 79,2 τρισκαίδεκα δὲ ναῦς D. τρεῖς δὲ καὶ δέκα
 ναῦς B.A.
 — ὅθενπερ D.A. ὅθεν περ B.
 79,3 Λευκίμην D.A. Λευκίμην B.
 81,2 Ἰλλαικὸν D. Ἰλλαϊκὸν B.A.
 — ἀπεχρῶντο D. ἀπεχώρησαν B. τᾶνεχρή-
 σαντο A.
 — Ἡραῖον τε D. Ἡραῖον τε B.A.
 81,4 παρέμεινεν, Κερκ. D.A. παρέμεινεν, Κερκ. B.
 — ὃ, τι D. ὃ τι B.A.
 81,5 ἀπέκτεινε, καὶ D.A. ἀπέκτεινεν, καὶ B.
 81,6 προυχώρησε, καὶ D.A. προυχώρησεν, καὶ B.
 82,6 ἀνδρεία D. ἀνδρία B.A.
 — ἐπίταν ἀργόν· D. ἐπὶ πᾶν ἀργόν. B.A.
 82,7 ἀσφαλεία D. ἀσφάλεια B. τᾶσφαλεία A.
 — ἐπιβουλεύσασθαι ἀποτ. D. ἐπιβουλεύ-
 σασθαι, ἀποτ. B.A.
 82,14 προσελάμβανε. ῥ. D.A. προσελάμβανεν.
 ῥ. B.
 82,17 προτιθέντες, D. προτιθέντες, B. τπρο-
 τιθέντες A.
 83,1 προυσκόπου D. προσεσκόπου B.A.
 85,1 ἐλήζοντο D. ἐληζόντο B.A.
 87,1 διοκωχὴ D. διακωχὴ B.A.
 87,2 ὃ, τι D. ὃ τι B.A.
 89,2 ἐπανελοῦσα D. ἐπελοῦσα B. τἐπελ-
 οῦσα A.
 — νῦν ἐστι D. νῦν ἐστὶ B.A.
 89,5 τὸ τοιοῦτον ξ. D. τὸ τοιοῦτο ξ. B.A.
 90,5 τᾶλλα D. τᾶλλα B.A.
 92,1 Τραχίνοι D. Τραχινίαις B. Τραχινίᾳ A.
 92,7 πλήν D.A. πλήν γ· B.
 94,1 ναυσί. καὶ D.A. ναυσίν. καὶ B.
 94,5 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 96,2 ἀπέπεμψε· τὴν D.A. ἀπέπεμψεν· τὴν B.
 — τᾶλλα D. τᾶλλα B.A.
 98,1 δδῶν — Μεσσήνιος D. δδῶν, — Μεσση-
 νιος B.A.
 98,2 δδῶν Χρ. ὁ Μ. ἐτύγχ. D. δδῶν, Χρ. ὁ Μ.
 ἐτύγχ. B.A.
 — ὅθενπερ D. ὅθεν περ B.A.
 102,2 ἀποικίαν, — ὑπήκοον, αἰροῦσι. Δ. D. ἀποι-
 κίαν — ὑπήκοον αἰροῦσιν. Δ. B. ἀποικίαν
 — ὑπήκοον αἰροῦσι. Δ. D.

- 103,3 Κακῖνον D.A. Καῖκῖνον B.
 104,7 ἄγνιαν D. ἀγνιδαν B.A.
 104,8 ἐνὶ D. ἐνὶ B.A.
 106,2 Φοιτίας D. Φυτίας B.A.
 106,3 Ἀγραικόν D. ἀγροίκον B.A.
 108,4 ἐς D. ἔως B.A.
 109,2 ξυστρατήγων D. ξυστρατηγῶν B.A.
 109,3 ὑπῆρχε, καὶ D.A. ὑπῆρχεν, καὶ B.
 110,1 ξυμμίξει D.A. ξυμμίξει B.
 113,3 ὅ, τι D. ὅ τι B.
 113,3 ἴπ. ὄσι. μ. D.A. ὄσιν. μ. B.
 114,2 κατέπλευσε· καὶ D.A. κατέπλευσεν· καὶ B.
 115,1 Σικελῶν D.A. Σικελιωτῶν B.
 115,3 ναυσί. τῆς D.A. ναυσίν· τῆς B.
 115,7 εἶλε· καὶ D. εἶλε· καὶ B.A.
 116,1 γῆν τινα D. γῆν τιὰ B.A.

BOOK IV.

- 1,3 ἐστασίαζε, καὶ D.A. ἐστασίαζεν, καὶ B.
 3,2 τοῦτο D. τοῦτω B.A.
 4,1 ἐπέκεσε D. ἐτέκεσε B. †ἐτέκεσε† A.
 5,1 ἐπέσχε. τ. D.A. ἐπέσχεν. τ. B.
 5,2 καταλείπουσι, τ. D.A. καταλείπουσιν. τ. B.
 7,1 κατέλαβε. καὶ D.A. κατέλαβεν. καὶ B.
 8,5 ἀπὸ τῆς Ζακύνθου D.A. ἀπὸ Ζακύνθου B.
 8,7 ἀντιπρόφροις D. ἀντιπρώροις B.A.
 9,1 προस्ताύρωσε D. προσεσταύρωσεν B.
 10,1 μᾶλλον δὲ D. μᾶλλον ἢ B. μᾶλλον †δ† A.
 10,3 ῥαδίως D. ῥαδίας B. *ῥαδίως* A.
 11,2 τρισί· ν. D.A. τρισίν· ν. B.
 11,3 προσχεῖν D. προσσχέιν B.A.
 11,4 ἐκέλευε, καὶ D.A. ἐκέλευεν, καὶ B.
 12,1 ἐπέσπερχε, καὶ D.A. ἐπέσπερχεν, καὶ B.
 — ἐλειποφύχησε D. ἐλειποφύχησε B.A.
 12,2 μὲν, ἀδύνατοι D. μὲν ἀδύνατοι B.A.
 12,3 προύχειν D. προέχειν B.A.
 13,2 πεντήκοντα D.A. τεσσαράκοντα B.
 13,3 Πρωτὴν D.A. Πρώτην B.
 14,1 ἀντιπρόφρους D. ἀντιπάρους B.A.
 14,2 ὅτιπερ D. ὅτι περ B.A.
 15,1 πρὸς τὸ χρῆμα D. παραχρήμα B.A.
 — ὅ, τι D. ὅ τι B.A.
 16,2 ὅ, τι D. ὅ τι B.A.
 17,1 , ὃ Ἀθηναῖοι, D.A. ὃ Ἀθηναῖοι B.
 — ὅ, τι D. ὅ τι B.A.
 17,5 ξυμβεβήκασιν, δ. D.A. ξυμβεβήκασιν, δ. B.
 18,5 ὧν, ὃ Ἀθηναῖοι, D.A. ὧν ὃ Ἀθηναῖοι B.
 20,2 αἰσχροῦ τινος D. αἰσχροῦ τινὸς B.A.
 21,1 οἱ υἱὲν [οὖν] D. οἱ μὲν οὖν B.A.
 — ἀσμένους D.A. ἀσμένους B.
 21,3 ἔλαβον, ἀλλ' D. ἔλαβον ἀλλ' B.A.
 24,2 ἐσεβεβλήκεσαν D.A. ἐσβεβλήκεσαν B.
 25,1 ἀντεπαγόμενοι D. ἀντεπαπαγόμενοι B.A.

- 25,3 συλλεγεῖσιν D. συλλεγεῖσιν B.A.
 25,4 αὐτοὶ D.A. αὐτοῖς B.
 25,5 ἀπολλούουσι. καὶ D.A. ἀπολλούουσιν· καὶ B.
 26,5 ἀληθεσμένον D. ἀληθεμένον B.A.
 26,7 καθεστήκει D. καθεστήκει B.A.
 27,5 ἦρχε, π. D.A. ἦρχεν, π. B.
 28,1 ἦντινα D. ἦν τινα B.A.
 28,2 αὐτός, ἀλλ' D. αὐτὸς ἀλλ' B.A.
 28,5 χειρώσεσθαι D. χειρώσασθαι B.A.
 29,3 παρέσχε. πρ. D.A. παρέσχεν. πρ. B.
 29,5 κρείσσους D. κρείττους D. †κρείττους† A.
 30,3 τότε δὲ ὥς D. τότε ὥς B. †τότε† ὥς A.
 31,2 εἶχε, μ. D.A. εἶχεν, μ. B.
 — τοῦσχατον D.B. τὸ ὄσχατον A.
 32,2 θαλαμῶν D. θαλαμίων B.A.
 — ὅσοιπερ D. ὅσοι περὶ B.A.
 — κατείχον π. D. κατείχον, π. B.A.
 32,3 ὅ, τι D. ὅ τι B.A.
 33,1 καθεστήκεσαν D. καθεστήκεσαν B.A.
 33,2 προσμίξει D. προσμίξει B.A.
 — καὶ οἱ ὑποστρ. D.A. καὶ οἱ ὑποστρ. B.
 34,1 οὖν τινα D. οὖν τιὰ B.A.
 — εἶχε. γ. D.A. εἶχεν. γ. B.
 34,3 ἐναποκέκλαστο D. ἐναποκέκλαστο B.A.
 — ὅ, τι D. ὅ τι B.A.
 36,2 ἐξέπληξε, τ. D.A. ἐξέπληξεν. τ. B.
 — ἐπέρωσε. καὶ D.A. ἐπέρωσεν. καὶ B.
 36,3 οὗτοί τε, D. , οὗτοί τε B.A.
 37,2 ὅ, τι D. ὅ τι B.A.
 38,1 ἀνοκωχῆς D. ἀνακωχῆς B.
 38,2 ὅ, τι D. ὅ τι B.A.
 38,4 τᾶλλα D. τᾶλλα B. τὰ ἄλλα A.
 40,2 διεγίγνωσκε, δ. D.A. διεγίγνωσκεν, δ. B.
 41,2 ἐλγίζον τό τε D. ἐλγίζόν τε B.A.
 42,2 Σολύγειος D. Σολύγιος B. †Σολύγιος† A.
 42,4 Κρομμυῶνα D.A. Κρομμύωνα B.
 43,1 ξυνέβαλλε. καὶ D. ξυνέβαλλεν. καὶ B.
 ξυνέβαλε. καὶ A.
 44,4 and 45,1 Κρομμυῶνα D.A. Κρομμύωνα B.
 46,1 χρόνον δὲ ταῦτα D.A. χρόνον ταῦτα B.
 — ἐγίγνετο καὶ D. ἐγίγνετο, καὶ B.A.
 46,3 ἐάν D. ἂν B.A.
 48,1 μεταστήσαντας D. μεταστήσαντας B.
 — †μεταστήσαντας† A.
 — ἐδήλωσε, τ. D.A. ἐδήλωσεν, τ. B.
 48,5 ὅ, τι D. ὅ τι B.A.
 48,6 ἵναπερ D.A. ἵνα περ B.
 50,2 ὅ, τι D. ὅ τι B.A.
 50,3 ἐτελεύτησε) ἐπ' D.A. ἐτελεύτησεν) ἐπ' B.A.
 52,1 ἔσειε. καὶ D.A. ἔσειεν. καὶ B.
 52,3 χειρώσεσθαι. D. χειρώσασθαι. B.A.
 53,2 Κυθηροδίκης D. κυθηροδίκης B.A.
 55,2 παρείχε, καὶ D.A. παρείχεν, καὶ B.
 — ἐδίδεσαν D. ἐδίδεσαν B. †ἐδεδίεσαν† A.
 — μήποτε D. μή ποτε B.A.
 56,2 Κυνοῦρίας D.A. Κυνοσουρίας B.

59,1 δ Σικελιώται, D.A. δ Σικελιώται B.
 59,3 ἐν καιρῷ D. καιρῷ B.A.
 60,2 ἐπιστρατεύουσιν, κ. D.A. ἐπιστρατεύουσιν, κ. B.
 61,3 ἔθνεσιν ὅτι D. ἔθνεσιν, ὅτι B.A.
 61,5 οὐσί· π. E.A. οὐσιν· π. B.
 62,3 προμηθεῖα D.A. προμηθία B.
 64,1 προϊδόμενος D. προειδόμενος B.A.
 65,1 ἔχουσι, τ. D.A. ἔχουσιν, τ. B.
 67,1 Μινῶαν D.A. Μίνωαν B.
 — τὸ Ἐνυάλιον D. τὸν Ἐνυάλιον B. τὸν Ἐνυάλιον† A.
 67,3 ξυγκληρῶσαι D. ξυγκληρῶσαι B.A.
 — κατὰ τὰς πόλεις D. κατὰ πόλεις B.A.
 — κτείνουσι. καὶ D.A. κτείνουσιν. καὶ B.
 68,3 κηρύξαι τὸν D. κηρύξει τὸν B. κηρύξει, τὸν A.
 68,5 ἐξακόσιοι τὴν D. ἐξακόσιοι οἱ τὴν B. ἐξακόσιοι [οἱ] τὴν A.
 68,6 καὶ οἱ ξυστ. D.A. καὶ οἱ ξυστ. B.
 69,1 προσχωρήσαι. παρ. D. προσχωρήσαι (παρ. B. προσχωρήσαι, (παρ. A.
 69,2 τέλλα D. τάλλα B.A.
 — ἐπιτήδεια. D. ἐπιτήδεια), B.A.
 — Μεγαρέας, D.A. Μεγαρέας B.
 — Νισάας D. Νισάας, B.A.
 69,3 ἀποτετέλεστο, D.A. ἀποτετέλεστο, B.
 — δ, τι D. δ τι B.A.
 69,4 τέλλα D. τάλλα B.A.
 70,1 στρατεῖαν D. στρατιάν B.A.
 — Γερανεία D. Γερανία B.A.
 70,2 εἰσελθὼν D. εἰσελθὼν B.A.
 73,4 προυκεχωρήκει, D. προεκεχωρήκει, B.A.
 — ὄθενπερ D. ὅθεν περ B.A.
 74,1 Ἰναπερ D. Ἰνα περ B.A.
 75,2 Κάλητα D. Κάληκα B.A.
 75,3 Καλχηδόνα D. Χαλκηδόνα B.A.
 76,3 φανοτίδι D. φανότιδι B.A.
 76,5 νεωτερίζοιτό τι D. νεωτερίζοι τι B. τῆνεω-
 — τερίζοι τι A.
 77,2 τέλλα D. τάλλα B.A.
 78,1 Μελιτιάων D. Μελιτίαν B.A.
 78,2 Νικωνίδας D. Νικονίδας B.A.
 — καθεισθήκει D. καθεστήκει B.A.
 78,5 Μελιτιάς D. Μελιτίας B.A.
 — Περραιβίαν. D. Περραιβίαν. B.A.
 78,6 Περραιβοὶ D. Περαιβοὶ B.A.
 79,2 νήτύχει, D. εὐτύχει, B.A.
 — Ἀρρίβαιον D. Ἀρριβαῖον B.A.
 80,2 καθεισθήκει. D. καθεστήκει. B. καθεστή-
 — κει· A.
 81,3 εἰσί. T. D. εἰσιν. T. B.A.
 83,1 Ἀρρίβαιον D. Ἀρριβαῖον B.A.
 83,3 Ἀρρίβαος D. Ἀρριβαῖος B.A.
 85,3 κίνδυνόν [τε] D. κίνδυνόν τε B.A.
 85,5 προσμῖξαι, D.A. προσμῖξαι, B.

85,5 νήγητ D. νηήτη B.A.
 — τῷ ἐν Νισαίᾳ D.B. τῷ ἐν Νισαίᾳ† A.
 85,7 προσχωρεῖν τε D.A. προσχωρεῖν δὲ B.
 86,2 ξυστασίδων D. συστασίδων B.A.
 90,1 τρέφω το D. τρέφω, το B.A.
 90,2 κατεπεπτάκει D. καταπεπτάκει. B.A.
 92,1 μέν,—Βοιωτοί, D. μέν—Βοιωτοί B. μέν,
 —Βοιωτοί, B.A.
 92,4 ἔξουσι. τ. D.A. ἔξουσιν. τ. B.
 92,7 ἀπίασι. T. D.A. ἀπίασιν. T. B.
 93,1 ὀψέ ἦν· καὶ ἐπειδὴ D.A. ὀψέ ἦν. ἐπεὶ
 — δὲ B.
 95,2 μήποτε D. μή ποτε B.A.
 96,2 ἔπαθεν· β. D.A. ἔπαθεν· β. A.
 — ξυνεστήκει. D. ξυνεστήκει. B.A.
 96,4 κατέφυγε· τὸ D.A. κατέφυγεν· τὸ B.
 97,2 δρώσι, π. D.A. δρώσιν, π. B.
 98,6 δευφῶ τινι D. δευφῶ τινι B.A.
 — τολμήσασιν. τ. D.A. τολμήσασιν. τ. B.
 101,5 Ξαραδόκου D. Ξαραδόκου B.A.
 103,2 Χαλκιδεύσι. μ. D.A. Χαλκιδεύσιν. μ. B.
 103,4 βίη. εἰχε· τ. D.A. εἶχεν. τ. B.
 104,1 ἀλικομένων, τῶν D. ἀλικομένων τῶν B.A.
 104,3 ἐπέδραμε, καὶ D.A. ἐπέδραμεν, καὶ B.
 — ἡμίσεος D.A. ἡμισείας B.
 106,2 ἐκθύζει. καὶ D.A. ἐκθύζεν. καὶ B.
 106,3 εἶχε, τὴν D.A. εἶχεν τὴν B.
 108,2 παρείχε, καὶ D.A. παρείχεν, καὶ B.
 108,3 πρῶτῳ, D. πρῶτῳ, B.A.
 109,3 Θυσσὸν D. Θύσσον B.A.
 — οἰκοῦσι. καὶ D.A. οἰκοῦσιν. καὶ B.
 110,2 Διοσκορείων, D. Διοσκορούειων, B.A.
 110,3 προσελθόντες τινὲς D.A. προσελθόντες
 — τινὲς B.
 114,5 δ, τι D. δ τι B.A.
 116,1 διέφθειρε. καὶ D.A. διέφθειρεν. καὶ B.
 116,2 προσβάλλειν, D. βάλλειν, B. τῶν
 — λειν,† A.
 116,3 ἐπεβούλευε, καὶ D.A. ἐπεβούλευεν, καὶ B.
 117,1 ἀνοκωχῆς D. ἀνακωχῆς B.A.
 117,2 νήτύχει· D. εὐτύχει· B.A.
 118,1 παροῦσι· Βοι. D.A. παροῦσιν· Βοι. B.
 118,2,3 [κατὰ ταῦτα· τάδε δὲ ἔδοξε Λακεδαιμο-
 — νίοις καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις συμμαχοῖς.] D.
 — Omitted by B. Incorporated by A.
 118,3 Μινῶαν (D. Μίνωαν (B. Μινῶαν, (A.
 — μὴδὲ ἐπιμογ. D.A. μήτε ἐπιμογ. B.
 — πρὸς Ἀθηναίους. D.A. πρὸς Ἀθηναίους· B.
 118,4 ζυμμάχων, D.A. ζυμμάχων. B.
 — νηὶ D. νηὶ B.A.
 118,5 ὑμᾶς μήτε ἡμᾶς. D.A. ἡμᾶς μήτε υἱᾶς B.
 118,7 ἐπρυτάνευε, φ. D.A. ἐπρυτανευεν, φ. B.
 — ἐγραμμάτευε, Νικ. D. ἐγραμμάτευεν, Νικ.
 — B.A.
 — δ, τι D. δ τι B. ὅτι A.
 — Idem D. Idem B. Idem A.

- 119,1 Ταῦτα ξυνέθεντο καὶ ὄμωσαν Λακεδαιμόνιοι
καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, 'Αθ. D. Ταῦτα ξυνέ-
θεντο Λακεδαιμόνιοι, καὶ ὁμολόγησαν καὶ
οἱ ξύμμαχοι, 'Αθ. B. Ταῦτα ξυνέθεντο
Λακεδαιμόνιοι, καὶ ὄμωσαν καὶ οἱ ξύμμα-
χοι, 'Αθ. A.
- 120,1 Παλλήνῃ D.A. Πελλήνῃ B.
- 120,2 ἄμυνῃ D. ἄμυνοι B.A.
- 120,3 Παλλήνης D.A. Πελλήνης B.
— τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
- 121,2 ἐπεραίωσε, β. D.A. ἐπεραίωσεν, β. B.
- 122,6 τᾶλλα D. τᾶλλα B.A.
- 124,1 'Αρριβαῖον D. 'Αρριβαῖον B.A.
- 125,1 ὅτι καὶ οἱ 'Ιλλ. D.A. ὅτι οἱ 'Ιλλ. B.
- 126,5 προσμῖξαι D.A. προσμῖξαι B.
— λιπεῖν τινα D. λιπεῖν τινα B.A.
— πορίσει. τοῦ D.A. πορίσειεν. τοῦ B.
- 127,2 ἡμύνοντο, ἡς. D. ἡμύνοντο ἡς. B.A.
- 128,1 ἐπόντας D.A. ἐπόντας B.
— προσμῖξαι D.A. προσμῖξαι B.
- 128,5 εἶχε, τ. D.A. εἶχεν, τ. B.
- 129,4 ἐδυνήθη D. ἡδυνήθη B.A.
- 130,5 τρέπουσιν ἅμα D. τρέπουσιν, ἅμα B.A.
- 132,3 Πασιτελίδαν D. 'Επιτελίδαν B. †Πα-
σιτελίδαν† A.
- 133,1 ὅ, τι—ἀπολώλει D. ὅ τι—ἀπολώλει B.A.
- 133,3 ὁκτῶ καὶ D. ὁκτῶ, καὶ B. ὁκτῶ, καὶ A.
- 135, ἔλαθε· τοῦ D.A. ἔλαθεν τοῦ B.

BOOK V.

- 1 'Ατραμύτειον D. 'Ατραμύττιον B.A.
- 3,1 περιέπλεον αἱ ἐς D. περιέπλεον ἐς B.A.
- 3,2 Τωράνην καὶ D. Τωράνην, καὶ B.A.
— χερσί, τ. D. χερσίν, τ. B. χερσί, τ. A.
- 3,4 ἀπῆλθε, τὸ D.A. ἀπῆλθεν, τὸ B.
- 4,1 ἐξέπλευσε. Λεοντ. D. A. ἐξέπλευσεν.
Λεοντ. B.
- 4,4 αὐτῶν τινες D. αὐτῶν τινες B.A.
- 5,1 τὴν Σικελιωτῶν D. τὴν τῶν Σικελιωτῶν B.A.
- Λοκρῶν τινα D. Λοκρῶν τινα B.A.
- 5,2 [τοῖς] κομῖς D. τοῖς κομῖς B. †τοῖς†
κομῖς. A.
- 6,1 εἶλε, γ. D.A. εἶλεν, γ. B.
- 6,3 [αὐτόθεν] ὄρυ. D. αὐτόθεν ὄρυ. D.A.
- 7,2 ἦγε. καὶ D.A. ἦγεν. καὶ B.
- 8,3 δείξειεν τοῖς D.A. δείξειεν τοῖς B.
- 9,4 δέ, Κλεαρίδα, D. δὲ Κλεαρίδα, B. δέ,
Κλεαρίδα, A.
— ξυμμίξαι. D.A. ξυμμίξαι. B.
- 10,3 ἐπῆλθε καὶ D.A. ἐπῆλθεν· καὶ B.
- 10,4 σχολῇ D. σχολή B.A.
- 10,5 μένουσι. δ. D. μένουσι. δ. B. μένουσι·
δ. A.
- 10,6 ἔστηκε, καὶ D. ἔστηκεν καὶ B. ἔστηκε·
καὶ A.

- 10,8 προκεχωρήκει, D. προκεχωρήκει B.A.
— ἔφυγε· καὶ D. ἔφυγεν· καὶ B. ἔφυγε
καὶ A.
- 10,9 ὑστραφέντες D. συστραφέντες B.A.
- 10,11 ἐτελεύτησε. καὶ D.A. ἐτελεύτησεν. καὶ B.
- 10,12 ἔστησε. μ. D.A. ἔστησεν. μ. B.
- 11,1 ἦρψ τε D. ἦρῶ τε B.A.
- 12,1 ὅ, τι D. ὅ τι B.A.
- 14,1 ἐδέδισαν D. ἐδεδίσαν B. †ἐδεδίσαν† A.
- 14,2 ἐγεγένητο D. γεγένητο B.A.
— νεωτερίσωσι. ξ. D.A. νεωτερίσωσιν. ξ. B.
- 14,3 Κυνοῦριαν D.A. Κυνοσουρίαν B.
- 15,2 ἐνδεξάμενους D. ἐνδεξομένους, B. †ἐνδε-
ξομένους,† A.
- 16,1 προῦθυμούντο, D. προεθυμούντο, B.A.
- 16,3 'Αττικῆς ποτε D. 'Αττικῆς ποτὲ B.A.
— τῶν Λακ. D.A. τῶ Λακ. B.
- 17,2 ξυνόδων D.A. συνόδων B.
- 18,4 καθ' ὅ, τι D. καθ' ὅ τι B. καθ' ὅτι A.
- 18,5 εἰσι δὲ 'Αργυλος, D.A. εἰσι δὲ αἶδε, 'Αργ-
λος B.
- 18,6 ἐσέπεμψε, καὶ D.A. ἐσέπεμψεν, καὶ B.
- 18,9 and 19,1 Λακεδαιμονίοις. ἔρχει D. Λακε-
δαίμονιοις. 'Αρχει B.A.
- 19,2 Λάφιλος, D. Λάφιλος, B. †Λάφιλος† A.
— 'Αριστοκράτης, D.A. 'Αριστοκοίτης, B.
— Δημοσθένης. D.A. Δημοσθένης. B.
- 20,2 τιμῆς τινας D. τιμῆς τινὲς B.A.
- ἔτυχέ τῃ, D.A. ἔτυχεν τῇ, B.
- 21,1 δὲ ἔλαχον D. δέ (ἔλαχον B. δὲ (ἐλα-
χον A.
— εἶχον, D. εἶχον) B.A.
- 21,2 Χαλκιδεῦσι, λ. D.A. Χαλκιδεῦσιν, λ. B.
- 23,5 and 24 εἶναι. τὸν δὲ (without a break) D
εἶναι. τὸν δὲ (new paragraph) B.A.
- 24, Θεογένης, D.A. Θεαγένης, B.
— Δημοσθένης. D. Δημοσθένης B.A.
- 25,3 ἀνοκωχῆς D. ἀνακωχῆς B.A.
- 26,1 ξύμμαχοι καὶ D. ξύμμαχοι, καὶ B.A.
- 26,3 ἀνοκωχῇ D. ἀνακωχῇ B.A.
- 26,4 ἐτελεύτησε, πρ. D.A. ἐτελεύτησεν, πρ. B.
- 30,1 ὅ, τι ἂν D. ὅ τι ἂν B.A.
- 30,2 Σόλλιον D.A. Σόλλειον B.
- 30,4 ὅ, τι D. ὅ τι B.A.
- 32,3 Τέγεαν D. Τέγεαν B.A.
- 32,5 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
— [τούτων] τῶν πεντ. D.A. τούτων τῶν
πεντ. B.
- 32,7 ἀνοκωχῇ D. ἀνακωχῇ B.A.
- 33,1 κείμενον ἐπὶ D. κείμενον, ἐπὶ B.A.
- 34,1 Νεοδαμωδῶν D.A. νεοδαμωδῶν B.
- 35,1 Θυσσὸν D. Θύσσον B.A.
— [δικτῇ] Διῆς D. Δικτιδῆς B. †Διῆς† A.
- 35,3 τᾶλλα D. τᾶλλα B. τὰ ἄλλα A.
— ἀπεδεδάκεσαν, D. ἀποδεδάκεσαν, B.A.
— δεχομένους D. δεχομένους, B.A.

- 35,3 Βοιωτοὺς D. Βοιωτούς, B. Βοιωτοὺς, A.
 — ἐθέλωσι, D. θέλωσι, B.A.
 — ἀναγκάσουσι· χρ. D.A. ἀναγκάσουσιν· χρ. B.
 36,1 Ξενόφης, D.A. Ξενόφης, B.
 — ταῦτά τε D.A. ταῦτά τε B.
 37,3 ἤρεσκε· κ. D.A. ἤρεσκεν· κ. B.
 40,3 πολεμῶσι, πρ. D.A. πολεμῶσιν, πρ. B.
 41,2 Κυνουρίας D.A. Κυνοσουρίας B.
 41,3 ἤζιον καὶ D. ἤζιον, καὶ B.A.
 42,1 Ἀνδρομένης D. Ἀνδρομέδης B.A.
 — Ἀνδρομένην D. Ἀνδρομέτην B.A.
 — ἦδρον, D. εἶρον, B.A.
 43,3 ἴωσι, τ. D.A. ἴωσιν, τ. B.
 45,2 τάλλα D. τάλλα B.A.
 45,3 ἔπρασσεν, κ. D. ἔπραττεν, κ. B. ἔπρατ-
 τε, κ. A.
 46,4 Ξενάρην D. Ξενάρη B.A.
 46,5 ἀδικεῖσθαι, ἔτυχ. — Ἀλκιβιάδου, D. ἀδι-
 κεῖσθαι (ἔτυχ. — Ἀλκιβιάδου) B.A.
 47,4 δ, τι D. δ τι B. ὅτι A.
 47,12 δ, τι D. δ τι B.A.
 49,3 ἐπαγγέλλουσι), καὶ D.A. ἐπαγγέλλουσιν),
 καὶ B.
 51,2 ἀπέθανε, δ. D.A. ἀπέθανεν, δ. B.
 52,1 Ἀγρησιππίδαν D. Ἡγρησιππίδαν B.A.
 — λάβωσι· A. D. λάβωσιν· A. B.A.
 53. Πυθαίως, D.A. Πυθῶς, B.
 54,4 ὦν τινες D. ὦν τινες B.A.
 56,3 λήξεσθαι, D. ληΐξεσθαι, B.A.
 57,1 τάλλα D. τάλλα B.A.
 — ἀφειστήκει D. ἀφειστήκει B.A.
 — εἶχε, ν. D.A. εἶχεν, ν. B.
 — προκαταλήψονται D.A. καταλήψονται B.
 58,1 προσμίξει D.A. προσμίξει B.
 58,3 τοὺς Λακ. μετὰ τῶν ξ. D.A. μετὰ τῶν ξ.
 τοὺς Λακ. B.
 58,4 Ἀργείων D. Ἀργείων B.A.
 59,3 καθύπερθε δὲ D. καθύπερθε δὲ B.A.
 60,6 στρατείας D.A. στρατιάς B.
 61,1 [ῥ] Μαντινῆς D. ῥ Μαντινῆς B.A.
 61,5 Μαντινεῦσι, καὶ D.A. Μαντινεύσιν, καὶ B.
 62,1 δ, τι D. δ τι B.A.
 62,1,2 Τεγέαν D. Τέγεαν B.A.
 62,1 Μαντινεῦσι. καὶ D.A. Μαντινεύσιν, καὶ B.
 63,3 δ, τι D. δ τι B.A.
 64,1 Τεγέα D. Τέγεα B.A.
 64,3 bis. Τεγέαν D. Τέγεαν B.A.
 65,3 ξυμμίξει D.A. ξυμμίξει B.
 65,5 δ, τι D. δ τι B.A.
 67,1 Νεοδαμῶδεις D.A. νεοδαμῶδεις B.
 67,2 παρείχε, καὶ D.A. παρείχεν, καὶ B.
 68,3 ἐπὶ πάν D. ἐπὶ πάν B.A.
 69,1 ξζουσι καὶ D. ξζουσιν, καὶ B. ξζουσι,
 καὶ A.
 — μήποτε τις D. μή ποτέ τις B.A.
 70, ἐγκαθεστῶτων D. ἐγκαθεστῶτων, B.A.
 71,1 ἐξαλλάσσειν D. ἐξαλλαττεῖν B.A.
 72,1 ἐθελῆσαι D. θελήσαι B.A.
 — προσμίξει D.A. προσμίξει B.
 72,2 ἀνδρεία D. ἀνδρία B.A.
 74,1 δὴ D.A. [δὴ] B.
 74,2 Τεγέαν, D. Τέγεαν, B.A.
 75,1 ἐβοήθησε, κατ· D.A. ἐβοήθησεν, καὶ B.
 — ἀπεχώρησε. καὶ D. ἀπεχώρησεν. καὶ B.
 75,2 ἐτύγχανεν D. ἐτύγχανον B.A.
 76,1 Τεγέαν D. Τέγεαν B.A.
 76,2 καταλῦσαι, D. καταλῦσαι· B.A.
 76,3 καθ' ὅ, τι D.A. καθ' ὅ τι B.
 77,3 ἔχοντι, D.A. ἔχωντι, B.
 — πολλοὶ D.A. πολλοὶ B.A.
 77,4 αἱ μὲν λῆν τοῖς Ἐπιδαυριοῖς ὄρκον δόμεν,
 [αἱ] δὲ αὐτοὺς D. ἐμενλῆν τοῖς Ἐπιδαι-
 ριοῖς ὄρκον, δόμεν δὲ αὐτοὺς B. ἴεμεν
 λῆν· τοῖς Ἐπιδαυριοῖς ὄρκον, δόμεν δὲ
 ταῦτοισι· A.
 77,6 Πελοποννήσων D.A. Πελοποννήσων B.
 — Πελοποννησίων D. Πελοπόννησον B.A.
 — βουλευσαμένους D. βουλευσαμένους, B.A.
 77,7 ὅσοι D. ὅσοι B.A.
 — ἐσσοῦνται D.A. ἐσσοῦνται B.
 79,1 τὰν ξυμμαχιᾶν D.A. τὰς ξυμμαχίας B.
 79,2 ὅσοι D. ὅσοι B.A.
 — ἐσσοῦνται D.A. ἐσσοῦνται B.
 — ἐσσοῦνται D. ἐσσοῦνται B.A.
 79,3 στρατείας D. στρατιάς B.A.
 79,4 Πελοποννήσων, D.A. Πελοποννήσων, B.
 79,5 ἀντιὰ καὶ D. ἀντιὰ ἴσαν B.A.
 — πολλοὶ δοκῇ. D. πολλοὶ δοκεῖοι. B.A.
 80,3 φρουρικόν, D. φρουρίον, B. φρουρικόν, A.
 82,1 Διῆς D.A. Δικτιδῆς B.
 82, ter Γυμνοπαϊδίας D. γυμνοπαϊδίας B.A.
 83,4 κατέδραμον D. κατέκλυσαν B.A.
 — Μακεδονίαν Ἀθηναῖοι, Περδικκὰ D. Μα-
 κεδονίας Ἀθηναῖοι Περδικκάν, B.A. but
 †Μακεδονίας† A.
 — οὗτος, D. οὗτος, B.A.
 88, πάρεστι, καὶ D.A. πάρεστιν, καὶ B.
 90, ἦ μὲν D. ἦμεῖς B.A.
 — χρήσιμον, (D. χρήσιμον (B.A.
 — πείσωντὰ τ. D. πείσοντα τ. B. †πείσον-
 τὰ† τ. A.
 91,1 κρατήσωσι. καὶ D.A. κρατήσωσιν. καὶ B.
 96 τιθάσι; D. τιθάσιν; B.A.
 97 ἄρξαι καὶ D. ἄρξαι, καὶ B.A.
 98 ξυμμαχοῦσι, π. D.A. ξυμμαχοῦσιν, π. B.
 100 ἦ πον D. ἦ πον B.A.
 101 Οὐκ, ἦν D. Οὐκ ἦν B. Οὐκ, ἦν A.
 — ὀφλεῖν, D.A. ὀφλεῖν, B.
 103,1 καθεῖλε· τοῖς D.A. καθεῖλεν τοῖς B.
 — δαπανῶν D. δάπανον B.A.
 104 ἡμεῖς, εἰ ἴστε, D. ἡμεῖς (εἰ ἴστε) B.A.
 109 σκοποῦσι. τῆς D.A. σκοποῦσιν. τῆς B.

- 110 ἐπῆλθε· και D.A. ἐπῆλθεν· και B.
 111,5 εἰσι, πλ. D.A. εἰσιν, πλ. B.
 114,1 ἐτρέποντο D.A. ἐτράποντο B.
 115,2 λήξουσιν. B.A.
 116,4 ἔκτισαν, D. ἔκκησαν, B. ἔκκησαν, † A.

BOOK VI.

- 1,1,2 πολλῶ τινι D. πολλῶ τινι B.A.
 1,2 ἥκειρος εἶναι· D. ἥκειρος οὐσα· B.A.
 2,1 παλαιάτοι D. παλαιάτοι B.A.
 2,4 τάχα [ἀν] D. τάχα ἀν B.A.
 2,5 ἐπεισέπειον, D. ἐπεισέπειον, B.A.
 3,1 θύουσι. Σ. D.A. θύουσιν. Σ. B.
 3,2 ἔκτισε, Σ. D.A. ἔκτισεν, Σ. B.
 3,3 οἰκίζουσι, και D.A. οἰκίζουσιν, και B.
 4,2 κτίζουσι, και D.A. κτίζουσιν, και B.
 — ζυγκατῆκισε. Γ. D.A. ζυγκατῆκισεν. Γ. B.
 4,5 ἀντωνόμασε. και D.A. ἀντωνόμασεν. και B.
 5,3 Γελῶν. D. Γέλωνος. B. †Γελῶν†. A.
 6,2 γαμικῶν τινων D. γαμικῶν τινῶν B.A.
 — στήσουσι, κινδ. εἶναι μήποτε D.A. στή-
 σουσιν, κινδ. εἶναι μή ποτε B.
 — ζυγκαθέλωσι· σ. D.A. ζυγκαθέλωσιν σ. B.
 8,2 και τᾶλλα D.A. και τᾶλλα B.
 8,3 καθ' ὃ, τι D. καθ' ὃ τι B. καθ' ὅτι A.
 10,2 αὐτὰ D.A. αὐτὰ B.
 10,5 σκοπεῖν τινα D. σκοπεῖν τινὰ B.A.
 11,2 ἐκφοβοῦσι. νῦν D.A. ἐκφοβοῦσιν. νῦν B.
 11,4 εἰεν, εἰ μὴ D.A. εἰεν εἰ μὴ B.
 — θανμαζόμενα D. θαυμαζόμενα, B.A.
 11,5 ὑμεῖς, ὃ Ἀθηναῖοι, D.A. ὑμεῖς ὃ Ἀθη-
 ναῖοι B.
 11,6 θαρσεῖν· D. θαρρεῖν· B.A.
 13 ἐὰν μὴ ψηφ. D. ἐὰν μὴ ψηφ. B.A.
 14 σύ, ὃ πρύτανι, D. σύ ὃ πρύτανι B. σὺ,
 ὃ πρύτανι, A.
 15,1 εἶπε, τ. D.A. εἶπεν, τ. B.
 15,2 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 16,1, ὃ Ἀθηναῖοι, D.A. ὃ Ἀθηναῖοι B.
 16,2 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 16,3 αὐτῇ D.A. αὐτῇ B.
 — ἥδ' ἡ ἄνοια, D.A. ἡ διάνοια, B.
 16,6 θαρσοῦσι. και D.A. θαρσοῦσιν. και B.
 17,1 ἔπεισε. και D.A. ἔπεισεν. και B.
 17,3 ὃ, τι D. ὃ τι B.A.
 17,5 ὅσοι περ D. ὅσοι περ B.A.
 — ὅσους ἔκ. D. ὅσοι ἔκ. B. †ὅσοι† ἔκ. A.
 17,7 νῦν φασι D. νῦν φασι B.A.
 — ὑπολιπόντας D. ὑπολείποντας B.A.
 17,8 εἰσι, τῷ D.A. εἰσιν, τῷ B.
 18,3 ἐπειδὴ περ D.A. ἐπειδὴ περ B.
 18,4 πλεῖσαι, D.A. πλεῖσαι· B.
 18,5 παρέξουσιν· ν. D.A. παρέξουσιν· ν. B.
 18,6 ἀποτρέψῃ, D. ἀποστρέψῃ B.A.
 — ἐὰν μὲν ἦσ. D. ἐὰν μὲν ἦσ. B.A.

- 19,1 σφίσι, π. D.A. σφίσιν, π. B.
 19,2 ἀποτρέψειε, π. D.A. ἀποτρέψειεν, π. B.
 — ἐπιτάξειε, τ. D.A. ἐπιτάξειεν, τ. B.
 20,4 ἀπ' ἀρχῆς φέρεται. D. ἀπαρχῇ ἐσφέρει-
 ται. B.A.
 — προέχουσιν, D. προέχουσιν, B.A.
 21,1 ἄλλοι ἢ Ἐγισταῖοι D. , ἄλλοι ἢ Ἐγ-
 σταῖοι, B.A.
 21,2 ἀπαρτήσαντες, D. ἀπαρτήσαντες, B.A.
 22, ἀντέχωσι, ν. D.A. ἀντέχουσιν, ν. B.
 23,1 πᾶσι, μ. D.A. πᾶσιν, μ. B.
 24,4 ἥρεσκε, δ. D.A. ἥρεσκεν, δ. B.
 — ἦγε. και D.A. ἦγεν. και B.
 25,2 δοκῶσι, και D.A. δοκῶσιν, και B.
 — πλείοσι· τ. D.A. πλείοσιν τ. B.
 28,2 ὃ, τι D. ὃ τι B.A.
 29,2 ἀποκτείνειν, D.A. ἀποκτείνειν B.
 30,2 πόλει D. πόλει, B.A.
 — ἀπεστέλλοντο· D. ἀπεστέλλοντο. B. ἀ-
 πεστέλλοντο· (A.
 — ἀπολείπειν, D. ἀπολείπειν, B.A.
 31,3 κρατίστας, τῶν δὲ τριπράρχων D. κρατί-
 στας τῶν τριπράρχων, B.A.
 — τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 31,5 προὔτετελέκει D. προσετέτελεκε B.
 †προ[σ]ετέτελεκει† A.
 — ἀπέστειλλε, τ. D.A. ἀπέστειλλεν, τ. B.
 32,2 σφίσι. π. D.A. σφίσιν. π. B.
 32,3 ἐνθα περ D. ἐνθα περ B.A.
 33,2 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 33,3 αὐτοὺς D. αὐτοὺς, B. αὐτοὺς, A.
 33,4 ἔργον D. ἔργων B.A.
 33,5 σφαλῶσι, τ. D.A. σφαλῶσιν, τ. B.
 33,6 τὸ τοιοῦτον ξ. D. τὸ τοιοῦτο ξ. B.A.
 34,2 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 34,4 ἐθέλομεν D. θέλομεν B.A.
 34,7 ἂν εὖ οἶδ' ὅτι D. ἂν (εὖ οἶδ' ὅτι) B. ἂν,
 εὖ οἶδ' ὅτι, A.
 34,9 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 35,1 εἶπε, τ. D. εἶπεν, τ. B. εἶπε. τ. A.
 — ὃ, τι D. ὃ τι B.A.
 37,1 ὥς φασιν, D.A. ὥς φασιν B.
 — ἀκολουθήσοντας D. ἀκολουθήσοντας, B.A.
 — ἰσοκληθεῖς D. ἰσοκλήθει B.A.
 37,2 ἰδρυνέντι D. ἰδρυνέντι, B.A.
 38,1 εὖ οἶδ' ὅτι D. (εὖ οἶδ' ὅτι) B. , εὖ οἶδ'
 ὅτι, A.
 — σώζουσι, και D.A. σώζουσιν, και B.
 38,2,4 μήποτε D.A. μή ποτε B.
 39,2 μεταδίδωσι, τ. D.A. μεταδίδωσιν, τ. B.
 41,1 εἶπε, τ. D. εἶπεν, τ. B. εἶπε. τ. A.
 42,1 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 42,2 καταπλέωσι. μ. D. A. καταπλέωσιν.
 μ. B.
 43 Ῥοδῖαν D. Ῥοδίον B.A.
 44,3 ἔσω D. εἰσω B.A.

44,3 πρὸς τοὺς D. πρὸς τε τοὺς B. πρὸς [τε]
τοὺς A.
44,4 δ, τι D. δ τι B.A.
45,1 νῆες εἰσι, καὶ D. νῆες εἰσιν, καὶ B. νῆες
εἰσί, καὶ A.
45,2 ἐντελῇ ἐστί, καὶ D. ἐντελῇ ἐστίν, καὶ B.
ἐντελῇ ἐστί· καὶ A.
— τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
46,1 τᾶλλα μὲν D. τᾶλλα μὲν B. τὰ μὲν ἅλλα A.
46,4 παρῆχε, καὶ D.A. παρῆχεν, καὶ B.
47, ὅσας περ D.A. ὅσας περ B.
48, ἔχῳσι, πρ. D.A. ἔχῳσιν, πρ. B.
49,2 αἰφνίδιοι D.A. αἰφνίδιον B.
49,4 κρατήσουσι. ν. D.A. κρατήσουσιν. ν. B.
— ἐφορμισθέντας D.A. ἐφορμηθέντας B.
50,1 νῆι D. νῆϊ B.A.
50,4 κηρύξαι D. κηρύξαι B.A.
52,1 νῆι D. νῆϊ B.A.
52,2 ψιλῶν τινος D. ψιλῶν τινὸς B.A.
53,2 ἅλλὰ πάντα D. ἅλλὰ πάντας B.A.
53,3 ἐλάμβανε. τ. D.A. ἐλάμβανεν. τ. B.
54,4 τρόψω D. τρόφω B. ἱτόψω† A.
54,6 δε D.A. [δε] B.
54,7 υἱὸς D.A. υἱός B.
55,1 μόνον D. μόνω B.A.
55,2 ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ D. ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ B. ἐν τῇ
†πρώτῃ† A.
— ἀπεικίτως D. ἀπεικίκτως, B.A.
55,3 δοκεῖ ποτε D. δοκεῖ ποτὲ B.A.
— κατεκράτησε, καὶ D.A. κατεκράτησεν,
καὶ B.
56,2 πέμψοντας D. πέμψοντας B.A.
56,3 ἔνεκα D.A. οὐνεκα B.
57,3 ἔσω D. εἰσω B.A.
— περὶ τὸ Λεωκ. D. παρὰ τὸ Λεωκ. B. †παρὰ†
τὸ Λεωκ. A.
58,1 ἐχώρησε, καὶ D.A. ἐχώρησεν, καὶ B.
59,4 Ἀλκμαιωνιδῶν D. Ἀλκμαιωνιδῶν B.A.
60,2 ξυνδесμωτῶν τινος D. ξυνдесμωτῶν τι-
νὸς B.A.
61,4 περιεσθίκει D. περιεσθίκει B.A.
62,2 ἐστί· καὶ D.A. ἐστίν καὶ B.
62,3 ἴκκα D. ἴκκα B. ἴκκα B. A.
62,4 ἴκκων D. ἴκκῶν B.A.
— τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
— ἀπέδοτο, D. ἀπέδοσαν, B. †ἀπέδοσαν,† A.
64,1 εὐνων. D. εὐνῶν. B.A.
64,3 τοὺς παρὰ σφίσι D.A. αὐτοὺς παρὰ σφίσι B.
— [τὸ στράτευμα] D. τὸ στοάτευμα B. †τὸ
στράτευμα† A.
65,2 ἐς τὸ κατὰ D.A. ἐς τὸν κατὰ B.
66,3 ἐκόλυε, πρ. D.A. ἐκόλυνεν, πρ. B.
— Ἐλωρίην D. Ἐλωρίην B. Ἐλωρίην A.
68,1 ὃ ἄνδρες, D.A. ὃ ἄνδρες B.
69,1 προσμίξει κ. D. προσμίξειεν κ. B. προσ-
μίξει, κ. A.

69,1 ἀνδρεία D. ἀνδρία B.A.
69,2 οἶα D. οἶας B.A.
69,3 κρατῶσι, τὸ D.A. κρατῶσιν, τὸ B.
70,4 Ἐλωρίην D. Ἐλωρίην B. Ἐλωρίην A.
— κινήσωσι, καὶ D.A. κινήσωσιν, καὶ B.
72,2 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
— ἀνδρεία D. ἀνδρία B.A.
— ἄλλως τε καὶ τοῖς D. ἄλλως τε τοῖς B.A.
72,3 ἀνδρείας D. ἀνδρίας B.A.
72,4 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
73, ἐκέλευε, καὶ D.A. ἐκέλευεν, καὶ B.
— ἐπιτέμψωσι. Τὸ D. ἐπιτέμψωσιν. Τὸ B.A.
74,2 ποισκαίδεκα D. τρισκαίδεκα B. τοεῖς καὶ
δέκα A.
75,1 ὄσιν, ἦν D.A. ὄσιν ἦν B.
— προस्ताύρωσαν D. προσσταύρωσαν B.A.
75,4 προδιαβάλλειν D. προδιαβαλεῖν B.A.
77,2 μενούμεν D. μένομεν B.A.
78,1 ἐμοῦ, ἔχων D.A. ἐμοῦ ἔχων B.
78,3 ἀγαθοῖς ποτε D. ἀγαθοῖς ποτὲ B.A.
79,1 ἀδικῶσιν, ἐπεὶ D.B. ἀδικῶσιν. ἐπεὶ A.
79,3 ἐβούλοντο, D. ἠβούλοντο, B.A.
80,1 εἶναι, ὑμῖν D.A. εἶναι ὑμῖν B.
82,2 Δωριεῦσιν εἰσιν. D. Δωριεῦσιν εἰσίν. B.A.
— ξυγγενεῖς φασιν D. ξυγγενεῖς φασίν B.A.
84,2 ὄσι. τ. D.A. ὄσιν. τ. B.
84,3 ἡμᾶς φησι D. ἡμᾶς φησὶ B.A.
85,1 δ, τι—δ, τι D. δ τι—δ τι B.A.
85,2 παροκχωρῇ D. παροχῇ B.A.
86,3 στρατοπέδω, D.A. στρατοπέδω B.
— παρουσίας, D. παρουσίας B.A.
— ἐπιβουλεύουσι, καὶ D. ἐπιβουλεύουσιν,
καὶ B.A.
87,1 οὐεῖς, ὃ Καμαρινῶι, D.A. οὐεῖς ὃ Καμα-
ρινῶι B.
87,2 ἐκεῖ, D.A. ἐκεῖ B.
— ἐνθάδε, D.A. ἐνθάδε B.
88,4 ἀφειστήκεσαν† D. ἀφειστήκεσαν† B.A.
88,6 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
88,9 φορτικοῦ D. φορτηγικοῦ B.A.
88,10 καλύσσοντας D. καλύοντας B.A.
89,4 ἐνόμισε, μ. D.A. ἐνόμisen, μ. B.
89,6 πρὸςστημεν, D. προέστημεν, B.A.
91,4 μὴ ἐθέλοντας D. μὴ θέλοντας B.A.
— ποοίσαι, καὶ D.A. προσίσαι. καὶ B.
91,5 πέμψωσι. τ. D.A. πέμψωσιν. τ. B.
91,7 λαυρείου D. λαυρίου B.A.
— ὀλυγερῆσουσι. γ. D.A. ὀλυγερῆσουσιν. γ. B.
91,8 ὑμῖν ἐστίν, D. ὑμῖν ἐστίν, B. ὑμῖν
ἐστίν, A.
92,4 οἶδα D. οἶδα; B.A.
94,2 Τηρίαν D.A. Τηρέαν B.
96,2 ἐξήρτα D. ἐξήρτηται B.A.
— ἔσω D. εἰσω B.A.
97,3 εἶχε, καὶ D.A. εἶχεν, καὶ B.
— προσμίζει D.A. προσμίζει B.

- 98,2 ἵνα περ D. ἵνα περ B.A.
 99,3 Τεμένους, D.A. τεμένους B.
 100,1 ψιλῶν τινας ἐκ. D. ψιλῶν τινὰς ἐκ. B.A.
 101,4 φυλὴ D. φυλακὴ B. †φυλῆ† A.
 103,3 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 — ἦκε, τ. D.A. ἦκεν, τ. B.
 104,1 εἰσί, τ. D.A. εἰσιν, τ. B.
 — , δυοῖν δὲ Κορινθίαι, D. δυοῖν δὲ Κορινθίαι B.A.

BOOK VII.

- 1,1 ἔλθωσι. καὶ D.A. ἔλθωσιν. καὶ B.
 1,2 ἀπέστειλε. φθ. D.A. ἀπέστειλεν. φθ. B.
 1,1 Γόγγυλος, D. Γόγγυλος, B.A.
 — νῆι D. νηὶ B.A.
 4,2 ἀνεβεβήκεσαν D. ἀναβεβήκεσαν B.A.
 4,4 Πλημμύριον D. Πλημύριον B.A.
 4,6 Πλημμυρίφ, D. Πλημυρίφ, B.A.
 6,4 καὶ παρ.—οικοδομίαν, D.A. [καὶ παρ.—οικοδομίαν] B.
 7,2 ἀφειστήκει D. ἀφειστήκει B.A.
 7,3 ἂν ἐν—ἂν πρ. D.A. ἂν [ἐν—ἂν] πρ. B.
 7,4 τᾶλλα D. τᾶλλα B.A.
 11,1, δ' Ἀθηναῖοι, D.A. δ' Ἀθηναῖοι B.
 — πολλαῖς D.A. [πολλαῖς] B.
 12,4 διαψύξει D.A. διαψύξει B.
 13,1 ὑπῆρχε, καὶ D.A. ὑπῆρχεν, καὶ B.
 13,2 αὐτομολοῦσι, καὶ D.A. αὐτομολοῦσιν, καὶ B.
 — τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 — Ἷκκαρικὰ D. Ἷκκαρικὰ B.A.
 15,3 δ, τι D. δ τι B.A.
 18,1 πρὸς δέδοκτο D. προεδέδοκτο B.A.
 18,2 ἐπιφέρειν, D.A. ἐπιφέρειν B.
 — δικας ἐθέλωσι D. δικας θέλωσι B.A.
 18,4 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 19,3 Νεοδαμωδῶν, D.A. νεοδαμωδῶν, B.
 19,5 ἕως περ D.A. ἕως περ B.
 21,3 αὐτοῖς D. [ἂν] αὐτοῖς B.A.
 — καταφοβοῦσι, καὶ D.A. καταφοβοῦσιν, καὶ B.
 22,1 ὁ δὲ Γύλιππος, D.A. ὁ δὲ Γύλιππος B.
 — παρεσκεύαστο D. παρεσκευάσαστο B.A.
 — Πλημμυρίφ D. Πλημυρίφ B.A.
 — προσμίξει D.A. προσμίξει B.
 23,1 Πλημμυρίφ D. Πλημυρίφ B.A.
 — τείχεσι, καὶ D.A. τείχεσιν, καὶ B.
 23,4 24,1,3 25,9 Πλημμ. D. Πλημ. B.A.
 24,2 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 24,3 τᾶλλα D. τᾶλλα B. τὰ ἄλλα A.
 25,4 ἀνδράσι, τ. D.A. ἀνδράσιν, τ. B.
 25,8 , ὅσον εἰκόσ, D. ὅσον εἰκόσ B. , ὅσον εἰκόσ A.
 25,9 εἰσί, καὶ D. εἰσιν, καὶ B. εἰσί, καὶ A.
 27,5 ἀπωλώλει D. ἀπολώλει B. †ἀπολώλει† A.
 28,1 κατὰ γῆν D. κατὰ γῆς B. κατὰ γῆς† A.
 28,3 Ζικελίας, D.A. Ζικελίας B.

- 28,4 χρήμασι. καὶ D.A. χρήμασιν. καὶ B.
 29,4 ἔστι. καὶ D.A. ἔστιν. καὶ B.
 29,5 καθειστήκει D. καθειστήκει B.A.
 30,2 τοξέυματος D.A. τοῦ ζεύγματος B.
 31,1 Ἡλείων, D.A. Ἡλείων [ἐδράν], B.
 31,3 Πλημμύριον D. Πλημύριον B.A.
 31,4 μέλλουσι π. D.A. μέλλουσιν π. B.
 32,1 Πλημμυρίου D. Πλημυρίου B.A.
 — Ἀλικυαλοῖς D. Ἀλικυαλοῖς B.A.
 33,5 ὑπελέλειπτο, D.A. ὑπολέλειπτο B.
 — ἐπειδή περ D.A. ἐπειδὴ περ B.
 — εἰσί, τ. D. εἰσιν, τ. B. εἰσί, τ. A.
 34,5 ἀντίπρῳρι D. ἀντίπρῳρι B.A.
 36,2 πρῆρας—πρῆρας—πρῆραθεν D. πρῆρας—πρῆρας—πρῆραθεν B.A.
 36,3 πρῆραθεν—ἀντίπρῆροι—ἀντίπρῆροι—πρῆραθεν D. Without i subscript B.A.
 — Πλημμυρίου D. Πλημυρίου B.A.
 36,5 ἀντίπρῳρον D. ἀντίπρῳρον B.A.
 37,2 γυμνητεία D.A. γυμνητρία B.
 39, ἐπιχειρᾶσι. καὶ D.A. ἐπιχειρῶσιν. καὶ B.
 40,4 ἀντίπρῆροι D. ἀντίπρῆροι B.A.
 42,2 φαινομένην, D. φαινομένην B.A.
 43,3 αἰρούσι, καὶ D.A. αἰροῦσιν, καὶ B.
 44,4 ἀνεβεβήκει D. ἀναβεβήκει, B.A.
 44,5 ὑποκρίνουντο, D.A. ἀποκρίνουντο, B.
 48,1 πόνηρα D. πονηρὰ B.A.
 48,3 ἀνείχε, τ. D.A. ἀνείχεν, τ. B.
 49,2 βλάψουσιν, τ. D.A. βλάψουσιν, τ. B.
 — ἔξουσιν. τ. D.A. ἔξουσιν. τ. B.
 50,3 ἐδύναντο D. ἠδύναντο B.A.
 — πᾶσι, καὶ D.A. πᾶσιν, καὶ B.
 50,4 πανσέληνος D. πασσέληνος B.A.
 55,2 μόναις δὴ D. μόναις ἤδη B.A.
 56,2 καλύσῳσι, ν. D.A. καλύσῳσιν, ν. B.
 57,4 Ἰωνές γε D. Ἰωνές το B. Ἰωνές γῆ† A.
 58,3 Νεοδ.—νεοδ. D. νεοδ.—νεοδ. B. Νεοδ.—Νεοδ. A.
 59,3 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 60,4 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 63,1 νῆι D. νηὶ B.A.
 64,1 πλεουσόμενος D. πλεουσόμενος B.A.
 65,3 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 — πρῆρας D. πρῆρας B.A.
 66,3 ἐαυτοῦ ἔστιν ἢ D. ἐαυτοῦ ἔστιν ἢ B.A.
 67,2 ὧσι, π. D.A. ὧσιν, π. B.
 68,3 δρᾶσουσι τ. D.A. δρᾶσουσιν τ. B.
 69,2 ἀγῶσι, π. D.A. ἀγῶσιν, π. B.
 — δοκεῖν τι D. δοκεῖν τι B.A.
 70,3 νῆι, μὴ D. νηὶ, μὴ B. νηὶ, μὴ A.
 70,4 νῆι πρ. D. νηὶ πρ. B.A.
 71,1 εἶχε, φ. D.A. εἶχεν, φ. B.
 — πράξῳσι. π. D.A. πράξῳσιν. π. B.
 71,2 δι' αὐτὸ D. διὰ τὸ B.A.
 71,7 ἐπεκόνθεσαν D. πεπόνθεσαν B.A.
 — αὐτοῖς D.A. αὐταῖς B.

73,2 [ἀνα]πεπαυμένους, D. ἀναπεπαυμένους, B.A.
 75,1 καὶ Δημ. D. καὶ τῷ Δημ. B.A.
 75,4 πάθωσι. κ. D.A. πάθωσιν. κ. B.
 76, 77,1 ὠφελεῖν. “Ἐτι καὶ D.A. ὠφελεῖν τι.
 “ καὶ B.
 77,2 τᾶλλα, D.A. τᾶλλα, B.
 77,3 φοβοῦσι. τ. D.A. φοβοῦσιν. τ. B.
 77,4 ἐξαναστήσειε. τ. D.A. ἐξαναστήσειεν. τ. B.
 78,3 ἐπειδὴ [τε] D. ἐπειδὴ τε B.A.
 79,1 πρὸς D.B. πρὸς A.
 — ἥτρον D. εὔρον B.A.
 80,4 Ἐλωρίην D. Ἐλωρινὴν B. Ἐλωρινὴν A.
 80,5 ἥτρον D. εὔρον B.A.
 83,5 λαυθάνουσι. κ. D.A. λαυθάνουσιν, κ. B.
 85,1 ὅ, τι D. ὅ τι B.A.
 85,2 ἐκέλευε· καὶ D.A. ἐκέλευεν· καὶ B.
 85,4 ἀπέθανε· πλ. D.A. ἀπέθανεν· πλ. B.
 87,1,4 ὅ, τι D. ὅ τι D.A.

BOOK VIII.

1,1 [ἄν] D. ἄγαν B. τᾶν A.
 — πανσυδὶ D. πασσυδὶ B.A.
 1,2 ἐλύπει τε D. ἐλύπει τε, B.A.
 1,3 προβουλεύουσιν. π. D.A. προβουλεύουσιν. π. B.
 2,1,4 αὐτοῦς, εἰ D. αὐτοὺς εἰ B. αὐτοὺς, εἰ A.
 2,3 τῷ ἡρι, D.A. τῷ ἡρι B.
 2,3 εἰκός, D. εἰκός B. εἰκός, A.
 3,1 στρατῷ τινι D. στρατῷ τινὶ B.A.
 4. τᾶλλα, D.A. τᾶλλα, B.
 5,1,2 Ἀλκαμένην D. Ἀλκαμένην B.A.
 5,1 Νεοδ. D.A. νεοδ. B.
 5,4 ἔπρασσε, X. D. ἔπρασσεν, X. B. ἔπρασσε· X. A.
 5,5 ἐπωφείλησε· τ. D. ἐπωφείλησεν· τ. B.
 ἐπωφείλησε. τ. A.
 6,2 Χίον, D.A. Χίον B.
 6,4 αὐτοῖς εἰσὶν ὕσασπερ D. αὐτοῖς εἰσὶν ὕσας περ B.A.
 — τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 — πέμπειν, D.A. πέμπειν B.
 6,5 αὐτοὶ D.A. αὐτοῖς B.
 — Μελαγχριδ. D. Μελαγχριδ. B.A.
 9,2 Κορινθίων, D.A. Κορινθίων B.
 9,3 λάβωσι, καὶ D.A. λάβωσιν, καὶ B.
 10,3 Πελοποννήσιοι, D. Πελοποννήσιοι B.A.
 — ὀρμίζουσι. καὶ D.A. ὀρμίζουσιν. καὶ B.
 10,4 ἀποκτείνουσιν· καὶ D.A. ἀποκτείνουσιν· καὶ B.
 — αὐτῶν τινας D. αὐτῶν τινὲς B.A.
 12,1 Ἰωνία, D.A. Ἰωνία B.
 14,2 προσπλέουσιν, καὶ D. A. προσπλέουσιν, καὶ B.
 14,3 ἀφιστάσι. δ. D.A. ἀφιστάσιν. δ. B.

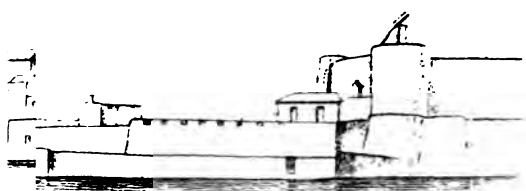
16,3 Τήϊον—Τήϊον D. Τήϊον—Τήϊον B.A.
 — ἐχρόνιζε, κ. D.A. ἐχρόνισεν, κ. B.
 — ἥρχε Στάτης, D.A. ἥρχεν Ὀτάτης, B.
 19,3 ἡτὶ D. ἡτὶ B.A.
 — Τήϊον D. Τήϊον B.A.
 20,2 ἀνεχώρησε. καὶ D.A. ἀνεχώρησεν. καὶ B.
 — Τήϊος D. Τήϊος B.A.
 21. ἀπέκτεινε, τ. D.A. ἀπέκτεινεν, τ. B.
 22,2 ἀφιστάσι, καὶ D. ἀφιστάσιν, καὶ B.A.
 23,2 Ἔρεσσον, D. Ἔρεσσον, B. Ἔρεσσον· A.
 23,4 Ἐρεσίαν D.A. Ἐρεσίαν B.
 — Ἔρεσσον D.A. Ἔρεσσον B.
 24,4 τούτῳ D. τούτῳ B.A.
 25,2 ξενικὸν D.A. [ξενικὸν] B.
 25,5 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 27,2 παρσκευασμένοις D. παρσκευασμένοις B.A.
 27,3 ἡσσηθῶσι· καὶ D.A. ἡσσηθῶσιν· καὶ B.
 — ἰέναι· D.A. ἰέναι. B.
 28,2 κατεῖχε, πλ. D.A. κατεῖχεν, πλ. B.
 28,2 αἰρούσι· καὶ D.A. αἰρούσιν· καὶ B.
 28,3 προσέταξε, καὶ D. προσέταξεν, καὶ B.
 προσέταξε· καὶ A.
 — ἔλαβε· τ. D.A. ἔλαβεν· τ. B.
 28,5 καθιστάσι. καὶ D.A. καθιστάσιν. καὶ B.
 29,1 διέδωκε, τ. D.A. διέδωκεν, τ. B.
 30,1 οὕτως· X. D.A. οὕτως· X. B.
 31,1 ἐπέσχε, D.A. ἐπέσχε· B.
 — σφίσι· ξ. D.A. σφίσιν· ξ. B.
 31,2 Μαράδουσιν D. Μαράδουσιν B.A.
 — Δρυμούσαν. D. Δρύμουσαν. B.A.
 32,3 Ἀστύχοις λόγον D.A. ὁ Ἀστύχοις τὸν λόγον B.
 33,2 λόφῳ D. λόφῳ B.A.
 35,1 ἀφειστήκει D. ἀφειστήκει B.A.
 35,4 ἐπεισελθόντων D.A. ἐπεισελθόντων B.
 38,5 καθειστήκει D. καθειστήκει B.A.
 39,3 κατακάουσι. μ. D. κατακάουσιν. μ. B.
 κατακάουσι. μ. A.
 40,1 ναυσί, καὶ D.A. ναυσίν, καὶ B.
 41,1 πάρεισι· καὶ D. πάρεισιν· καὶ B. πάρεισι. καὶ A.
 — τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 41,3 εἶχε πλ. D.A. εἶχεν πλ. B.
 42,1 εἶχε πρ. D. εἶχεν πρ. B. εἶχε, πρ. A.
 — παρέσχε. καὶ D.A. παρέσχε· καὶ B.
 42,4 ἀπολλύασι, τ. D.A. ἀπολλύασιν, τ. B.
 — Τευτλούσαν D. Τευτλούσαν B.A.
 45,2 ἔχωσι, δ. D.A. ἔχουσιν, δ. B.
 — [οὐχ] ὑπολ. D. οὐχ ὑπολ. B. ὑπολ. A.
 45,3 [ὥστε] δόντα D. ὥστε δόντα B.A.
 — πείσαι ὥστε D. πείσαι, ὥστε B.A.
 46,3 οἰκοῦσι, τ. D.A. οἰκοῦσιν, τ. B.
 — σφῶν τῶν Ἑλλήνων D.A. σφῶν [τῶν Ἑλλήνων], B.

- 46,3 ἐκείνων τῶν βαρβαρων, D.A. ἐκείνων [τῶν βαρβάρων], B.
 — ἢν μήποτε D. ἢν μήποτε B.A.
 48,1 ὕστερον ἦλθε. D. ὕστερον ἦλθεν. B. ὕστερον. A.
 — πρῶτον,—ποίησιν, D.A. πρῶτον—ποίησιν B.
 48,2 ἐκόνωσαν, D.A. ἐκονώνησαν, B.
 48,3 κάτεισι, σφ. D.A. κάτεισιν, σφ. B.
 — στασιδῶσιν· D.A. στασιδῶσιν· B.
 — βασιλεῖ D. [τῷ] βασιλεῖ B.A.
 49 ξυνωμοσίq, D. ξυμμαχίq, B. ἱξυνωμοσίq, τ A.
 50,1 κατέλθ, D. κατέλθῃ B.A.
 50,2 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 50,4 δέδρακε, καὶ D.A. δέδρακεν, καὶ B.
 50,5 πρέξει, καὶ D.A. πρέξειεν, καὶ B.
 51,1 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 52 ὦν ποτε D. ὦν ποτὲ B.A.
 53,2 κάτεισι, καὶ D.A. κάτεισιν, καὶ B.
 — ἀντιπρόρους D. ἀντιπρόρους B.A.
 54,1 ἐνέδωκε. καὶ D.A. ἐνέδωκεν. καὶ B.
 54,2 ὅπρ αὐτοῖς D. ὅπρ ἂν αὐτοῖς B.A.
 54,4 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 55,3 νεῶν τινων D. νεῶν τινῶν B.A.
 56,4 ὅ, τι D. ὅ τι B.A.
 — ἡξίου D. ἡξίου B.A.
 57,1 ἐκπεπολεμῆσθαι, D. ἐκπεπολεμῶσθαι, B. ἱέκπεπολεμῶσθαι τ A.
 58,5 ἔδωσαν· λακ. D.A. ἔδωσαν· λακ. B.
 58,7 καθ' ὅ, τι D. καθ' ὅ τι B.A.
 59 τᾶλλα δσαπερ D. τᾶλλα δσα περ B. τᾶλλα, δσαπερ A.
 60,3 Σάμων, D.A. Σάμων B.
 62,2 ἦλθε. καὶ D.A. ἦλθεν. καὶ B.
 62,3 προσβαλὼν D. προσβάλλων B.A.
 63,1 ἐθάρσησε. καὶ D.A. ἐθάρσησεν. καὶ B.
 63,4 ἐπειδὴπερ D.A. ἐπειδὴ περ B.
 64,2 κατέλυσε. καὶ D.A. κατέλυσεν. καὶ B.
 65,2 ἐξήλασε, καὶ D.A. ἐξήλασεν, καὶ B.
 66,1 ὅ, τι D. ὅ τι B.A.
 66,2 ἐτεθῆκει, D.A. τεθῆκει, B.
 — ἐνόμιζε. καὶ D.A. ἐνόμιζεν. καὶ B.
 67,1 καθ' ὅ, τι D. καθ' ὅ τι B.A.
 67,2 ἐφῆκε, ξ. D.A. ἐφῆκεν, ξ. B.
 68,1 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 — ἂ γνοίq D. ἂ ἂν γνοίq B. ἂ [ἂν] γνοίq A.
 68,2 αὐτός [τε], D. αὐτός τε, B.A.
 68,3 ἔπραξε, ν. D.A. ἔπραξεν, ν. B.
 — ἐπειδὴπερ D.A. ἐπειδὴ περ B.
 68,4 προυχώρησε· χ. D. προυχώρησεν· χ. B. προυχώρησε· χ. A.
 69,1 ἦσαν Ἀθην. D. ἦσαν [δ'] Ἀθην. B.A.
 69,4 Ἑλληνες νεανίσκοι, D.A. [Ἑλληνες] νεανίσκοι, B.
 71,1 θέρυβον τῶν μακρ. D. θέρυβον τῶν γὰρ μακρ. B. θέρυβον, τῆς τῶν μακρ. A.
 72,1 οὐπάποτε D. οὐ πάποτε B.A.
 73,2 ἦλθε, καὶ D.A. ἦλθεν, καὶ B.
 73,4 Θρασύλλῃ D. Θρασύλλῃ B.A.
 — ξυνεστᾶσι· καὶ D.A. ξυνεστᾶσιν· καὶ B.
 — ξυνέμεινε. οἱ D. ξυνέμεινεν. οἱ B.A.
 73,5 νῆλ D. νῆλ B.A.
 — ναῦς τινας, D. ναῦς τινὰς, B.A.
 74,3 τεθῆκωσι· καὶ D.A. τεθῆκωσιν· καὶ B.
 75,1 ἀντιπρόρων D. ἀντιπρόρων B.A.
 75,2 Θράσυλλος D. Θράσυλος B.A.
 — προεστήκεισαν D. προεστήκεισαν B.A.
 — δημοκρατήσεσθαι D.A. δημοκρατήσεσθαι B.
 76,2 Θράσυλλος D. Θράσυλος B.A.
 76,3 ἀφίστηκε· τ. D.A. ἀφίστηκεν· τ. B.
 76,7 εὐρήσουσι. T. D.A. εὐρήσουσιν. τ. B.
 78. αὐτῷ εἰσιν, D. αὐτῷ εἰσιν, B.A.
 80,3 ἀφιστᾶσι. καὶ D.A. ἀφιστᾶσιν. καὶ B.
 81,1 τὸν Τισσαφέρην D. τὸν Τισσαφέρην B.A.
 — σωτηρίαν, D.A. σωτηρίαν B.
 81,2 φοβοῦντο αὐτὸν D.A. φοβοῦντο αὐτὸν B.
 81,3 ἐξαργυρᾶσαι, D. ἐξαργυρίσαι, B.A.
 — εἰ σὺς αὐτὸς D. εἰ αὐτὸς B.A.
 84,2 ἠπειλήσε, καὶ D.A. ἠπειλήσεν, καὶ B.
 84,4 ἐκβάλλουσι· ξ. D. ἐκβάλλουσιν· ξ. B. ἐκβάλλουσι· ξ. A.
 86,7 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 — ἡ· κείνοι, D. ἡ κείνοι, B.A.
 86,9 νῆλ D. νῆλ B.A.
 — ἐπειδὴ ἐγέν. D. [οἱ] ἐπειδὴ ἐγέν. B.A.
 87,1 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 — ἐκέλευε· τ. D.A. ἐκέλευεν· τ. B.
 87,3 ἐστι, δ. D. ἐστιν, δ. ἐστι· δ. A.
 87,4 ἀνοκαχῆς D. ἀνοκαχῆς B.A.
 — εἴ γε D. εἴγε B.A.
 87,5 βασιλέως τὰ D. βασιλέως, τὰ B.A.
 88 τρισκαίδεκα D. τρεῖςκαίδεκα B.A.
 — ἔμελλε, καὶ D.A. ἔμελλεν, καὶ B.
 90,1 Σάμῃ τῷ D. Σάμῃ [ποτὲ] τῷ B.A.
 90,1,3 Ἡτιωνείq D. Ἡτιωνίq B.A.
 90,4 Ἡτιώνεια D. Ἡτιωνία B.A.
 91,2 Ἡτιώνειαν D. Ἡτιωνίαν B.A.
 92,1 ἐπεισαγωγὰς D.A. ἐπεισαγωγὰς B.
 92,3 καταεδραμῆκεσαν· D. καταεδραμῆκεσαν B.A.
 92,4 Ἡτιωνείας D. Ἡτιωνίας B.A.
 94,1 πολλῶν D.A. ὀπλιτῶν B.
 95,7 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 96,2 ἀπωλώλεκεσαν, D. ἀπολώλεκεσαν, B.A.
 96,4 Εὐβολίας D.A. Βοιωτίας B.
 97,2 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 — ποιήρων D. ποιηρῶν B.A.
 98,3 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 100,1 Θράσυλλος D. Θράσυλος B.A.
 100,2 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.

100,3 Ἑρεσος D.A. Ἑρεσος B.	104,3 Θράσυλλος D. Θράσυλος B.A.
— Ἑρεσον D.A. Ἑρεσσον B.	104,4 ξυμμίξαι, D.A. ξυμμίξαι, B.
100,4,5 Ἑρεσον D.A. Ἑρεσὸν B.	105,2,3 Θράσυλλον D. Θράσυλον B.A.
101,1 οὐ πελάγιοι D.A. [οὐ] πελάγιοι B.	105,3 τρέπουσι, καὶ D.A. τρέπουσιν, καὶ B.
— Ἑρέσφ D.A. Ἑρεσφ̃ B.	106,1 παρείχε), τ. D.A. παρείχεν), τ. B.
101,2 Ἀργεννούσσαις D. Ἀργεννούσαις B.A.	106,3 ἀπολλύασι. στ. D.A. ἀπολλύασιν. στ. B.
101,3 Λέκτον καὶ Λάρισαν D. Λέκτον καὶ Λά- ρισσαν B. Λέκτον καὶ Λάρι[σ]σαν A.	107,3 Ἴπποκράτην D. Ἴπποκράτη B.A.
102,2 ἐκπλέωσι' τ. D.A. ἐκπλέωσιν' τ. B.	108,2 Ἀλικαρνασσίας D. Ἀλικαρνασσίας B.A.
102,3 λαμβάνουσι, δ. D.A. λαμβάνουσιν, δ. B.	— ἐτείχισε. τ. D.A. ἐτείχισεν. τ. B.
— κατακίδουσι. μ. D. κατακίδουσιν, μ. B. κα- τακίδουσι. μ. A.	— κατέπλευσε. καὶ D.A. κατέπλευσεν. καὶ B.
103,2 Ἑρεσον D.A. Ἑρεσὸν B.	108,4 Ἀτραμύτειον D. Ἀτραμύττιον B.A.
	— κατηκόντισε. φ. D.A. κατηκόντισεν. φ. B.
	109, βλάπτωσι, καὶ D.A. βλάπτωσιν, καὶ B.

N.B. Punctuation between the column of numbers and the text, or between the text and the subjoined capitals which indicate the editions, is itself a part of the various reading, which is separated from the numbers and subjoined capitals only by void spaces. The full-point attached to a single letter, or other portion of a word, is however but an expedient for abbreviation.





KETCH TAKEN FROM THE



